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VOLUME XLIX. THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1889—TEN PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LAWYERS PLAY TENPINS.

SETTING UP JURORS AND BOWLING THEM OVER IN THE RAWSON CASE.

Mr. Crews Selects Young and Chivalrous Men—Mr. Elliott Bounces Them and Chooses Old and Bald-Headed Married Men—Four Men Sworn In—Only Six Peremptory Challenges Left and the Prospects for a Jury Good—Scenes in Court.



BEFORE any of the lawyers had arrived Mrs. Rawson was in Judge Tuthill's court yesterday morning. She had changed her wrap and bonnet, and she appeared in a stylish dress of sombre hue. With her came Mrs. Holt and Mrs. Dr. Morris, her friends. Mrs. Holt took a seat beside Mrs. Rawson and unfolded a copy of a pamphlet with the alluring title "The Genesis of the Puritan Idea." When the ceaseless monotony of question and answer wearied her Mrs. Rawson also refreshed herself with an occasional dip in the exhilarating pamphlet. Most of the time, though, she was too busy for literature. She had a suggestion a minute for Lawyer Crews. She had an interruption every ten minutes for Mr. Elliott. She wrote a pocketful of notes on every conceivable subject. In one of the notes she wrote: "I will curse Chicago to my dying day." In an another she said: "The reporters of Chicago may be smart, but they are not chivalrous." And she bounced around in her chair and was generally lively and attractive.

MR. CARROLL ON THE RACK.

The tired looking talesmen arrived about 9:30 o'clock. The court-room was then filled and the bailiff at the door was having a time with the crowds that applied for admission. Mr. Elliott came in escorting a wan and fearful looking spirit with disheveled hair and



MR. ELLIOTT—DID THE UNFORTUNATE SPECTRE OF INSANITY EVER ENTER YOUR FAMILY?

bulging eyes. The wan and fearful looking spirit was tired. He had been waltzing around the court-room the day before with Mr. Crews' "Sacred Name of Womanhood" and he needed a rest. Mr. T. J. Carroll was the first talesman on the list. Mr. Elliott introduced the ghost to him as "the unfortunate spectre of insanity." Mr. Carroll looked scared. He said he did not exactly catch the name. Mr. Elliott repeated it, and Mr. Carroll timidly said he was glad to know any of Mr. Elliott's friends. Mr. Crews then escorted "The Sacred Name of Womanhood" into Mr. Carroll's presence. Mr. Carroll was overwhelmed. He looked as though he wished he were deaf, or over 60 years old, or a lawyer, or something else that would make him useless for jury service.

"Are you a Presbyterian?" Mr. Elliott asked.

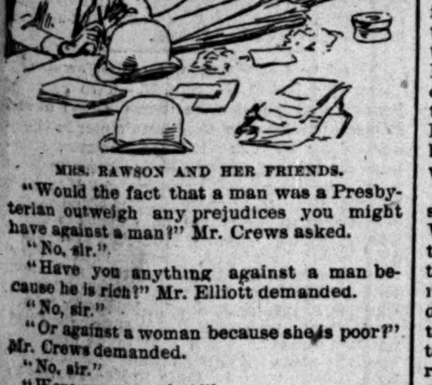
"No, sir."

"Have you any objections to Presbyterians?"

"No, sir."

"Would the fact that a man was a Presbyterian have any weight with you if his moral character was proven to be otherwise good?"

"No, sir."


MRS. RAWSON AND HER FRIENDS.

"Would the fact that a man was a Presbyterian outweigh any prejudices you might have against a man?" Mr. Crews asked.

"No, sir."

"Have you anything against a man because he is rich?" Mr. Elliott demanded.

"No, sir."

"Or against a woman because she is poor?" Mr. Crews demanded.

"No, sir."

"Were you ever shot?"

"No."

"Or shot at?"

"No."

Mr. Carroll proved acceptable, and the same line of questions was fired at W. R. Leach of No. 2939 Deering street. Mr. Leach retained his reason, and he made the fourth acceptable man. Mr. Carroll, Mr. Leach, Zachary Taylor of No. 356 West Lake street, and Dr. T. Curran of No. 5540 Wentworth avenue were sworn in. Having jumped from the frying-pan into the fire they looked relieved.

A GAME OF TENPINS.

Then the tedious work of getting a second batch was begun. Mr. Crews fought to secure young, chivalrous-looking men, and when he had got them Mr. Elliott bounced them and substituted staid, old, married men who had had three or four divorce suits and were bald. These were in turn bounced by Mr. Crews, and the work was naturally slow. Sometimes an American citizen who had exercised his prerogative of knowing nothing to the fullest extent was hard to release. A German machinist with black whiskers was objectionable to Mr. Crews. He didn't take much stock in emotional insanity. "My vife sometimes she gedt like she vas gerazy ofer noding," he explained, with a smile.

"You don't think you would find Mrs. Rawson not guilty if it were simply proved that she shot Whitney because he had hurt her good name?"

"No, sir."

"Then" (impressively) "you would find a woman not guilty who had taken into her hands lethal weapons for avenging a defamation by which irremediable injury was inflicted on her standing in society?"

"My geracious, yes!" (eagerly).

"Challenge for cause" (smilingly).

"Step down."

Jurymen were excused because they were friendly to Mrs. Rawson, because they were friendly to Mr. Rawson, and because they were neutral. They were excused because they had had divorces in their families, and because they were Presbyterians, and because they drove street-cars in which Mr. Rawson rode home from the bank. During the examination of Frank P. Burnham, the architect, a question was asked involving a reference to the testimony in the divorce suit.

"Perjured!" exclaimed Mrs. Rawson, half-rising in her chair.

Judge Tuthill, who had been so deeply interested in the proceedings that he had buried his head in his hands and was breathing heavily and sonorously, awoke with a start and fixed a stern gaze upon the prisoner. Mr. Crews said "Sh-h" and smiled deprecatingly. Mrs. Holt and Dr. Morris laid their hands upon Mrs. Rawson's shoulders as though to restrain her from plunging an umbrella into Mr. Elliott's bosom. Mr. Elliott took hasty refuge in the unfortunate spectre of insanity, and Judge Tuthill became more deeply interested than ever.

The question was repeated later and Mrs. Rawson again came in with: "Perjury, and I can prove it by the record." Mr. Crews said "My dear Mrs. Rawson," and Mr. Elliott hurriedly shouted: "And-now-sir-did-the-unfortunate-spectre-of-insanity-ever-enter-your-household?"

By the time court adjourned M. P. Warner of No. 990 West Madison street, William L. Marston of No. 5769 Rosalie court, and Lionel Samuels of No. 655 Carroll avenue had passed the examination. The lawyers have now only three peremptory challenges apiece and the jury will probably be completed today.

THIRTEEN WHITE CAPS IN JAIL.

A New Hampshire Man's Narrow Escape from a Mob.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—Thirteen well known residents of North Salem, a retired hamlet twelve miles from this city, over the New Hampshire line, were arrested at an early hour this morning by detectives and a posse of Rockingham County Deputy Sheriffs, charged with an assault upon J. C. Welch of that place the night of Dec. 26 last. The prisoners constitute a large portion of a recently organized band of White Caps who, dissatisfied with the administration of justice, have taken into their own hands the duty of regulating the community according to their own ideas of right, regardless of the law and order that has heretofore prevailed in the township. The man whom the White Caps punished was John C. Welch of Danville, and the charge against him was that he was too intimate with Mrs. Monroe George. Mrs. George left her husband after the affair had gone on some time and lived in North Salem, N. H., with Welch, who worked as a shoemaker. The White Caps called Welch out of the house at midnight. He was suddenly seized and dragged along the path for several feet, when a rope was tied around him. He was now in the midst of a crowd of masked men. Grasping the rope which bound their man the crowd pulled him unceremoniously along, clubbing him with stones and sticks whenever they felt inclined.

The White Caps charged Welch with a serious crime, but this the prisoner denied. Then the rope was tightened about his neck and the other end was ready to be pulled over a limb of the tree. They blackened his face and hands and a portion of his body until he resembled a negro. Whatever they intended to do further was stopped at this moment by the sound of a shrill voice near at hand. For an instant all of the White Caps were intently listening. They were off their guard, and Welch saw his chance. Like a flash he dashed between two of the men, one of whom he had recognized. The whole crowd started in pursuit, but their efforts were useless. The names of the participants of the affair are as follows: Wesley Felch, Elmer Connolly, Linas Chase, Henry Wilson, John Littlefield, Forest Hutchinson, Joe Robbins, Frank Goodwin, John King, Robert Kelly, Charles Chase, John McNeill, John Troy. They were all taken to Exeter Jail.

EXETER, N. H., Jan. 16.—The "White Caps" arrested at North Salem this morning for assault upon John Welch were brought here this morning and arraigned before Judge Clark of the Supreme Court. Eleven of them were fined $15 and costs each, while the two others were fined $10 and costs each. All paid their fines and left for their homes.

TAYLORVILLE, Ill., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—About a dozen citizens of this place were greatly excited last night on receiving notices through the post-office, written in red ink and headed with a skull and crossbones, warning them to change their ways. The letters were signed by "White Caps."

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—[Special.]—The White Caps have begun operations in the vicinity of Red Bank, N. J., and have signalized their advent there by whipping one man and driving two others out of the neighborhood. Friday evening last they caught William A. Lawrence, more familiarly known as "Buff" Lawrence, in a saloon in an obscure quarter of the town, and, taking him out into a backyard, tied him to a post and thrashed him with sticks and switches until they were tired. They then left him, and Lawrence managed to cut himself loose and crawl home. About the same time last week two residents of Little Silver, a suburb of Red Bank, were warned away from their homes, and departed a day or two afterwards.

DELPHOS, O., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—Notwithstanding the warnings of the authorities White Caps have made their appearance in this place. This morning a notice was found tacked on the post-office bulletin board warning all bad characters to leave town within one week, as a failure to do so would bring the White Caps in full force with whips and tar and feathers. The result has been a rapid packing of trunks by the demi-monde and a flight of such characters to Van Wert.

NOT TOO OLD TO READ THE PAPERS.

Old Mr. Meigs of Philadelphia Meets a Bunko Steerer.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—A young man accosted John G. Meigs, a gentleman of means, aged 87 years, on Broad street the other day and introduced himself as Mr. Drexel, son of A. J. Drexel, the banker. A few days later the young man called and offered to give Mr. Meigs an advance copy of a book issued by the Appletons which spoke highly of Mr. Meigs' dead son, once a professor in Jefferson Medical College. The book was at his sister's on Chestnut street. Mr. Meigs accompanied the young man, and met instead of the sister an elderly man with a board with numbers on it, who told Mr. Meigs' companion he had won $1,000. The young man played again and won $10,000. The bunko man insisted on being shown $10,000, and Mr. Drexel asked Mr. Meigs to meet him there in half an hour with $5,000. Mr. Meigs kept the appointment, but when asked for his money said: "I brought nothing with me but curiosity to see what you are at." The elderly man bolted and Mr. Drexel went. Mr. Meigs is congratulating himself on the fact that he isn't too old to read the papers.

Powderly Catechised at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 16.—General Master Workman Powderly attended the session of District Assembly No. 3 this afternoon and spent two hours in answering questions put to him by the delegates. He assured the delegates that Thomas Barry's recent work in this city would not affect the Knights of Labor. Referring to the religious question he said he did not intend that Rome should rule him or the order either.

Canadian Duties on Lumber and Pork.

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—Ottawa lumbermen are opposing the movement to increase the export duty on logs for fear of retaliation on lumber. At the same time the Government has abandoned the idea of increasing the import duty on American pork.

AN UNPOPULAR PRIEST.

THE RESIGNATION OF THE REV. J. E. HOGAN OF LEMONT DEMANDED.

Irish Catholics Bring Serious Charges Against Their Pastor—They Allege Tyranny and Meanness—Stories Told by Some of the Seceding Parishioners—Freezing Them Out—A Row with the Janitor—What the Accused Says.

LAMONT, Ill., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—Will Father Hogan, the able young priest of St. Patrick's Church, be forced to resign? This is the question now agitating Lamont, and upon which the congregation of St. Patrick's Church is arrayed against itself. For months a conflict has been brewing. Open hostilities were declared yesterday, when the following communication was made public:

LEMONT, Ill., Jan. 16.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The undersigned, Irish Catholics and members of St. Patrick's parish, Lemont, Ill., beg space in your columns to convey to the Rev. J. E. Hogan, rector of said parish, the estimate in which he is held by a large proportion of his congregation, and in return for the many abusive lectures which he has given us tender him the following, with the assurance that we have an inexhaustible fund of grievances from which to draw:

He has refused ladies at the altar holy communion because they were guilty of going to a neighboring church to confession. He has permitted members of the faith to go before their Maker without the last rites of that church of which he should be an honored and worthy exponent.

He has made himself so offensive by his meanness and his tyranny to the Sisters of Providence, who had in charge the management of the parochial school here, that they were obliged to withdraw from the institution, and the people generally have become so disgusted that support has been withheld, and the school, which last June could boast a membership of 225 pupils, is now reduced to not more than forty.

For months the greater portion of the male members of the congregation have been attending service at the German and Polish Catholic churches. They have held public meetings and openly declared their dissatisfaction with him; but with a tenacity only equaled by his vanity he still insists on obtruding himself upon the people.

When a large proportion of Catholics of a parish rise up in earnest indignation and in a spirit of opposition to the conduct and management of their pastor and publicly and solemnly protest against his methods and his meanness good judgment and honesty of purpose would seem to dictate to such a pastor a course calculated to forever separate him from such a flock.

We therefore declare that we will no longer tolerate a priest whose whole character is entirely devoid of that attribute which we are taught covers a multitude of sins and whose course while amongst us seems to have been conceived in peevishness and consummated in tyranny.

We therefore call upon the Rev. J. E. Hogan to resign the rectorship of this parish, because we feel that he has forfeited our confidence and respect; and we will oppose any act that tends to the enforcement upon us as a religious teacher an intolerable pastor.

Patrick Brackin,	Austin Clark,
John Brassil,	Martin Delaney,
Mich. Lynch,	William McGauley,
John McCarthy,	John Conley,
John Farley,	Thomas McCauley,
William Larkin,	Dennis Connors,
James Noonan,	Tom Barry,
Bernard McCanna,	William Shaw,
Martin Lacey,	John Mullins,
Daniel Shine,	James Morrissy,
John Harrington,	Peter Tolty,
Patrick Barrett,	John Whalen,
John Hayes,	P. A. Nelson,
Neil Harkins,	William Weldon,
John Driscoll,	B. W. Drake,
John Roebuck,	E. McGuire,
Mich. Barrett,	J. J. Lahey,
James Long,	Mich. Reeley,
J. W. McCarthy,	Peter McHugh,
E. S. McGuire,	J. H. Reegan,
James Conley,	William O'Neill,
Mich. Keldon,	James Doolin,
Mich. McDonald,	Jerry Mulcahey,
Daniel Sullivan,	T. E. Sullivan,
William Connors,	Dennis Connors,
Daniel Connors,	John Carmody.
Patrick Welsh.	

FATHER HOGAN'S WORK AT LEMONT.

Eight years ago James Hogan, formerly a fireman in the employ of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, was ordained a priest and induced to take charge of the Lamont parish. The task was not an inviting one, but the young clergyman, fired with the enthusiasm of religious zeal, accepted the call and devoted all his energies to the parish. He found himself at the head of a parish with a reputation none too good. Older priests had abandoned the field as barren and hopeless. The church was a tumble-down affair, through the roof of which the rains of heaven descended almost unchecked. The men who now demand his resignation admit that Father Hogan's administration of the financial affairs of the parish has been a success. At the same time they claim that he has been guilty of gross usurpations of authority. They demand that another leader be selected in his place.

When a reporter entered John McCarthy's office tonight he found a score of the seceding parishioners in session. They were not averse to talking about the communication which the majority of them had signed.

"Father Hogan makes his boast that he cannot be forced to step down and out," said James Noonan, a leading stone-dealer. "We shall see. He has been overbearing and tyrannical. For those who disagree with him he has nothing but ridiculous abuse."

"What charges do you make against Father Hogan?"

"He has never spent a year in Lamont without a quarrel," said Patrick Brackin. "In 1887 he almost came to blows with Sister Dametella. She had charge of the parochial school, but found it impossible to get along with Father Hogan. There were 225 children going to the school at the time. Now there are less than forty. One day Father Hogan walked into the school and closed it without giving the Sisters a chance to bid the children good-by. It was the day of the feast of the Holy Angels, and he made the children get down on their knees and say five 'Hail Marys' and five 'Ave Marias,' and told them they would soon get Sisters that were not too proud to teach them."

"That is what he did," said William Larkin.

"My little girl told me all about it, and never a day did she go to school after that. "Then," continued W. Brackin, "he sent to Chicago and got four Dominican Sisters and paid them $80 a month. The pupils paid 50 cents apiece, so that he came out considerably ahead. A couple of years ago he asked the congregation for $500 with which to buy new stoves and coal. Only three voted for it. He then said he would freeze us out, so he kept a good fire in the vestry, but none in the other part of the church. He also told the janitor, Mrs. Coater, not to ring the bell until we came to time. For nearly two months the bell was never rung. Then he had a row with Mrs. Coater and discharged her. He even refused to allow her to draw water from the church hydrant."

A LONG STRING OF CHARGES.

The rebellious parishioners have a long string of charges. They claim to have written statements from a number of women who were refused holy communion on account of their attending other churches.

In her statement Mrs. Roebuck says she went to the German Catholic Church for confession and to St. Patrick's for communion. She claims that Father Hogan told her that if she did not go to confession in the academy she would not receive holy communion. He remained at the altar, she says, and passed her by. Similar statements are made by Julia and Katie Cafferty, Mrs. Barry, Miss Sabina Harkins, Miss Helen Harkins, Miss Lizzie Cavner, and Miss Lanahan.

The most serious charge is made by Mrs. Mead, who makes the following statement: "My boy died March 3, 1886. A few weeks previous he requested to have some priest other than Father Hogan. Father Sixt came and heard his confession. About a month later, when he was about to die I went to Father Hogan. I told him about Father Sixt having called. He then stated that he did not need to hear his confession and knew it without going to see the boy; besides he did not propose to do the dirty work after any one else. My house was not two blocks distant, and my boy died without the rites of the church."

Mrs. Mead makes a similar charge concerning the death of her aunt, Mrs. Manley. She claims that Father Hogan refused to give her absolution because she had given up her pew in the church.

A similar charge is made by Bernard McCanna, whose wife died several months ago.

The first steps towards securing Father Hogan's dismissal were taken in September. A meeting was called at which resolutions were passed denouncing him, and a committee consisting of William Larkin, John Hays, and John Barry was elected and instructed to wait on Archbishop Feehan of Chicago. The committee were instructed to insist that the Sisters of Providence should be reinstated in charge of the school. The Archbishop received the committee and after listening to them told them to put the charges in writing. Several subsequent attempts to hold a conference have failed, and the rebels have decided to adopt more vigorous measures.

WHAT THE PRIEST SAYS.

Father Hogan was seen at his home tonight. He greeted the reporter cordially, and carefully read a copy of the communication signed by members of his congregation. The rector of St. Patrick's Church is a man of probably 35 years, of medium hight, clear cut features, and athletic figure. Determination and tireless energy are displayed in every lineament of his expressive features. Not a muscle quivered as he read the charges against him and ran his eyes over the list of names subjoined.

"That clique has threatened to do something like this for some time," said the priest, looking up with a quiet a smile. "I hope THE TRIBUNE will use it and give them a chance to see their names in print. The charges they make are of such a nature that if backed by a shadow of truth no Archbishop could afford to ignore them. I should prefer not to say anything about them."

"It is but right that you should answer the statements made."

"All that St. Patrick's Church is today is my work. In eight years I have built from nothing a church property worth $42,000, built a fine church, and founded one of the finest parochial schools in the West. I took my first meal in Lamont in a saloon. And it is the saloon which is fighting me today. Lamont with its 3,000 or 4,000 people has thirty saloons. They have waged incessant warfare against the clergy and have finally attacked me. I am ready for them. They have threatened and attempted to take my life, but they are cowards at least."

Father Hogan then entered into an explanation of the charges made against him. He produced the correspondence in the controversy growing out of the school difficulty, and adduced evidence that his course was fully indorsed by Archbishop Feehan. Referring to the charge made by Mrs. Meade, he said that he had no right to interfere in a case where Father Sixt had already anointed the dying boy.

"I never told Mrs. Coater not to ring the bell," said Father Hogan, laughing. "The fact of the case was that the church owed Mrs. Coater her wages, and failing to get what was due her she struck. The most of their stories are lies made from whole cloth. The low crowd that is back of this crusade hold many of their meetings in saloons, from which much of their inspiration is drawn."

The young priest claims that his policy is fully indorsed by Archbishop Feehan, and predicts that the revolt against him will amount to little or nothing. "They are already talking about giving me a visit from the White Caps," said Father Hogan, as he caressed a huge pistol. "I have already given them notice that I can defend myself and my home against the best five men they can pick from the lot. They boast of having driven priests from Lemont. They have not yet driven me from here and they never will."

BURNING NEGROES' CABINS.

Mob Law Still Exists in the Region of Wahalak, Miss.

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 16.—Private information has been received by Gov. Lowry that mob law continues to exist in the southern part of Noxubee and the northern part of Kemper County, and that negro cabins are being burned and destroyed. The present lawlessness grew out of the Wahalak troubles of a few weeks ago in the northern part of Kemper County. The Governor is informed that "avengers" are still wreaking their vengeance upon the negroes. Gov. Lowry wrote to the Sheriff of Noxubee County to call out a sufficient force to put down the lawlessness and to send a special messenger to the Sheriff of Kemper County, the two officials to act in concert in the vicinity mentioned. The Governor insists that the county officials and peace officers shall do their duty. He is ready to give them all the support in his power. Oyer forty families have been run out of the two counties and their cabins burned.

MADE LOVE TO THE WRONG GIRL.

Peculiar Predicament in Which a Massachusetts Man Finds Himself.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—Newell Guild, an elderly Milford resident, has become entangled in a $10,000 breach of promise suit in a peculiar way. He recently met a young lady, Caroline C. Adams by name, and in some way the old gentleman got the impression that she was a Miss Adams of whom some of his lady friends had spoken favorably to him. On the strength of this he urged his suit, was accepted, and went so far as to secure a marriage license. He then learned his mistake and now refuses to wed Miss Adams, and she accordingly brings suit.

Had a Cherry-Stone in His Ear.

AKRON, O., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—A 6-year-old son of R. B. Koons, grocer, complained for several days of an earache and finally got frantic with pain. The usual oil and cotton remedy was tried, but without avail. Finally something burst in his ear and out came quantities of pus and with it a small cherry-stone that had partially spit and germinated, the sprout sticking out plainly. It was recollected that the boy had been playing with some comrades last August and that they had smeared each other's faces with wild cherries mashed up in their hands. The stone had evidently been forced into the boy's ear, remaining for months without disturbing him until it began to swell preparatory to sprouting.

A Fight Over a Kansas Schoolhouse.

WICHITA, Kas., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—A bitter factional strife is being carried on in District No. 41 of this county. The trouble commenced a year ago over the location of a school building and was carried into the courts. A short time ago the schoolhouse at Manchester and part of the town were burned down by the friends of the country location. Yesterday an election to vote bonds for a new building was had, when a serious affray took place in which two of the combatants were reported to have been seriously wounded by pistol shots and ten others injured.

Rich Find in an Old Trunk.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—Last week Abraham Vandine died in a boarding-house in this city. The public administrator opened his possessions, and an inventory was taken. In an old trunk was found nearly $100,000 in greenbacks and bonds. Today Henry J. Vandine, his brother, arrived from New Jersey and claimed the estate. The deceased was from 1840 to 1856 in the coal business here, and since that time up to 1880 he was a coal gauger. He was of miserly habits, but the possession of so much wealth was unknown.

HEIRS TO GREAT RICHES.

FOUR FALQUET BROTHERS INHERIT A LARGE PROPERTY.

One of the Fortunates a Hardware Salesman in This City—His Share Will Be $75,000—Early Poverty of the Boys Who Thus Become Wealthy—Decision of the English Courts Against Two Claimants Who Tried to Get the Wealth.

After numerous disappointments and long delays the four Falquet brothers, one of whom is a resident of Chicago, are on the point of having divided among them $300,000. There is a spice of romance behind this statement. About thirty-eight years ago a handsome young fellow, Alexander R. Falquet, arrived in Cincinnati. His accomplishments and reputed wealth opened to him the doors of the best people. One of the city's belles soon fell in love with him. The young lady's name was Harriet S. Collins. They were married shortly after, and the result of the union was four sons. At the birth of the youngest child Falquet, having become enamored of another woman, and learning that an inheritance was coming to him in France, deserted his wife and sailed for Europe. His wife lost her reason on account of her desertion, and was placed in the Newbury Insane Asylum, near Cleveland.

One of the boys went as an apprentice to a section boss on the Lake Shore Road. A second was placed in an orphan asylum near Cincinnati. Another was adopted by a Mr. and Mrs. Barwise of Sedamsville, O., and the fourth, Eugene E. Falquet, now of this city, was taken by Prof. J. S. Palmer, then of Put in Bay Island, O., but now of Joliet, this State.

CAREER OF THE BOYS.

The boys were young, the eldest being 9 years, and as the people by whom they were adopted were strangers to each other it was only a short time until they were effectually separated. This was in 1856, and it was not until thirty years later that three of the brothers were brought together. The meeting was accomplished through an advertisement. The fourth brother was living in Berne, Switzerland. The boys who remained in this country did fairly well, and one of them, Harry, is the present Superintendent of the Brush Electric Light Works in Cincinnati. Charles is a trusted employé of the Carbon Electric Company of Fremont, O., and Eugene, the resident of Chicago, is one of the best salesmen in the wholesale hardware house of C. H. Gurney & Co., No. 247 West Lake street. He has been here three years, having come from Macomb, Ill., where he was well known, and where he was the Republican candidate for Town Clerk in 1884. He lives at No. 120 Lytle street with his wife and two children.

The estate to which the boys will succeed was formerly unimproved property on the outskirts of London, England. It was converted into money by the Crown, the then owner, Caroline Grove, leaving no will and no known heirs. Before the English statute of limitations ran against the recovery of any part of the estate by any of the heirs it was discovered that Caroline Grove was a granddaughter of one Mark Thormaquay and the daughter of one of the Falquets. The discovery interested Hugh Pugh of Cincinnati, who had learned something of the American family of that name, and after a short time he was able to show that the members of it were in reality the rightful heirs of the Grove estate. In the meantime two brothers, claiming to be the descendants of one of the daughters of Thormaquay, nearly established a claim to the property. On the trial, however, the case went against them. This was last August. They took an appeal, and the higher court has just sustained the decision of the lower. As the estate is in cash there can be but a short delay before the heirs get their share.

THE CHICAGO FALQUET.

Eugene Falquet was seen at his home last night. He is a good-looking man and chatted pleasantly about his good fortune, but said he would wait until the money was paid before he decided how to use it. He had been a comparatively poor man all his life, but did not think he would lose his head when the $75,000 was paid over. He tells an interesting story of his early struggles and the difficulties he encountered in getting any education. He also said that his brothers in this country had as difficult a time as he, but he was glad to say they had succeeded in getting along somewhat better.

BOB INGERSOLL'S INGENIUS PLEA.

Why the Importation of Play Actors Should Be Prohibited.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—Chairman Ford of the Congressional Immigration Committee has received an eloquent and ingenious appeal from Col. Bob Ingersoll in behalf of the American actors who protest against the importation of foreign actors to compete with them. Col. Ingersoll has been retained as counsel for the Actors' Order of Friendship. The brief is lengthy, covering nine pages of printed matter. Among the reasons given for the desired change is the following: The American actor must receive American wages, because he pays American prices for all he buys. He pays American rents, American board, and for American wardrobes, made of materials that have paid duties. In order to pay American prices he must of necessity receive American wages. The brief then says that the law now protects mechanics, sculptors, writers, painters, musicians, clergymen, and manufacturers from competition, and adds that the actors are not asking for as much as has been given to others.

President Roberts Gives a Dinner.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 16.—President George Roberts of the Pennsylvania Railroad gave a dinner to quite a number of his railroad friends tonight at his private residence in this city. The affair was said to be strictly social in its character, although the gathering of so many prominent railway officials created an impression that the meeting had a greater significance. Among the guests were Chauncey M. Depew of the New York Central and Vice-President Frank S. Bond of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.

Demanding an Engineer's Reinstatement.

FORT DODGE, Ia., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—The engineers on the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad system have petitioned the management for the reinstatement of Engineer Ed Dietz, a brotherhood man, recently discharged after nine years' service for alleged color blindness. The engineers claim that expert physicians' examination does not sustain the company's charges, and threaten an immediate strike unless their demands are acceded to.

A "Cattle King" Shot.

WICHITA, Kas., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—Zack Mulhall, one of the cattle kings of the territory, was shot and dangerously wounded this evening at 7 o'clock, just south of Anthony, by A. Landers. Mulhall had Landers arrested by the United States authorities a short time ago for stealing fifty head of cattle, and the shooting was in revenge. Landers is under arrest.

Oratorical Contest at Beloit.

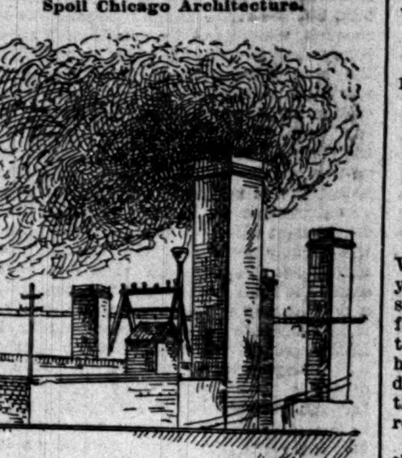
BELOIT, Wis., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—The Howe oratorical contest of Beloit College took place last night and the first place was awarded J. A. Blaisdell and the second W. C. Shipnes, both of this city. Mr. Blaisdell will represent the college in the State contest, in which this and Racine colleges will contest, and the winner of the State contest will represent the State at the inter-State contest next May.

Tinkler Pleads Guilty.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 16.—Charles Tinkler, the youth who forged three checks upon three banks and obtained $15,000 last September, was arraigned upon one indictment today and pleaded guilty. Col. W. L. Robinson, a prominent manufacturer and a friend of the Tinkler family, made an earnest appeal for clemency. The Judge will pronounce sentence Saturday.

WHERE THE SOOT COMES FROM.

Three of the Chimneys That Help to Spoil Chicago Architecture.


DAILY NEWS, 3 P. M., TUESDAY.

This is not an ink-stain on the paper. It is a picture. It does not represent a cyclone bearing down on Fifth avenue. It represents some smoke after it has been consumed by the famous smoke-consumer invented by the editor of the *Daily News*. Either the smoke-consumer was in the soup Tuesday, or the startling story is true that the *Daily News* burns stove-polish in its furnace. The smoke that poured from Mr. Lawson's chimney was black, venomous, and pervading. It stalked all over the South Side, leaving sooty tracks wherever it went. It even ventured to approach Dearborn street and lay its foul finger on the virgin brick of THE TRIBUNE's chimney.


LA SALLE BLOCK, NORTHWEST CORNER LA SALLE AND MADISON, 3:30 P. M., TUESDAY.

The photograph from which the cut of the La Salle Block chimney was made was taken at 3:30 p. m. Tuesday. A view of the engine-room taken at the same time would probably have shown a fireman grossly neglecting his duty. This particular chimney is located so that its smoke commands a free psssage down two densely crowded streets. A fair view of the chimney can be obtained from the office of the Smoke Commissioner.


THE ANDREWS BLOCK CHIMNEY.

No wonder that flying soot soils the linen of pedestrians in Chicago. No wonder that baluster railings cover the hands with grime and the windows in office buildings become coated to a depth of nearly one-sixteenth of an inch with smoky dirt. What can be done to remedy the nuisance when such chimneys as that which towers above the roof of the Andrews Block, La Salle street and Arcade court, are permitted to vomit forth dense volumes of soft coal smoke? The picture above is a correct representation of the chimney as it daily appears.

Mississippi River Pilots.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Upper Mississippi River Pilot Association was held in Lansing yesterday. All of the directors and many members were present. It was resolved to ask of the Secretary of War that practical pilots be consulted in the Fifth District as to the location of bridges and river improvements. It was also decided that eighteen information boxes be at once placed on the river at the following points: Prescott, Red Wing, Reed's Landing, Beef Slough, Winona, La Crosse, Lansing, Clayton, Dubuque, Clinton, Le Claire, Rock Island, Keithsburg, Burlington, Keokuk, Quincy, Hamburg, Aton.

Anniversary of St. Mary's College.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—The eighty-first anniversary of St. Mary's College of Emmetsburg, Maryland, was celebrated tonight by the alumni of the college at the Fifth Avenue Hotel with a banquet. Among those present were Archbishop Corrigan, Rt.-Rev. John A. Watterson, Bishop of Columbus; President of St. Mary's College, the Rev. E. P. Allen; A. G. Bigeley of Pittsburg; J. H. Grogan, Lake Forest, Ill.; J. F. Gallagher, Chicago; Thomas A. Reid of Philadelphia, and J. S. Singleton, Eaton, O. T. J. McTighe of New York responded to the toast "Our Scientists," and his address was delivered through an Edison phonograph.

On Trial for Smuggling Opium.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 16.—In the United States District Court in this city this morning the trial of Ephraim H. Gardner, for smuggling opium, was continued. Ex-Congressman Crowley and Mr. Porter of Watertown appeared for the defendant and Mr. Hoyt for the Government. The evidence for the Government showed that two lots of opium now in the court-room, aggregating 1,550 pounds and worth about $13,000, were smuggled into the United States by Ephraim H. Gardner, and that the opium was found in his possession. The case is still on.

After an Indiana Town.

JASPER, Ind., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—Thirty years ago a Miss McMurtrie signed a deed conveying to John Norman the land on which the flourishing Town of Ireland, Dubois County, Ind., now stands. The title has never been questioned until now. The heirs of the Miss McMurtrie set up a claim that the title is invalid for the reason that Miss McMurtrie was a minor at the time she signed the deed. The town contains several hundred inhabitants. A long course of litigation is likely to follow.

Getting a Corner on Buffaloes.

FORT DODGE, Ia., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—Two palace stock cars loaded with twenty-five buffaloes, one-eighth of all of this species of animals in the world, passed through this city today en route from Winnipeg to Kansas City. They will be added to the herd of buffaloes of Jones, who is securing a corner on these animals, and now owns 150 of the 200 known to exist. The present consignment will form part of the show being organized by Jones and Carver, the great rifle shot, for next season.

The Pastor Was Jealous.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—Over the remains of Peter Curnon, a prominent colored Mason, occurred an unseemly church squabble today. The funeral procession in uniform and the spectators were denied admission to the colored Congregational church, in front of which they stood for two hours, no one venturing to open it. Clerical jealousy on the part of the pastor is thought to be the cause, as the pastor of another church was to preach the sermon.

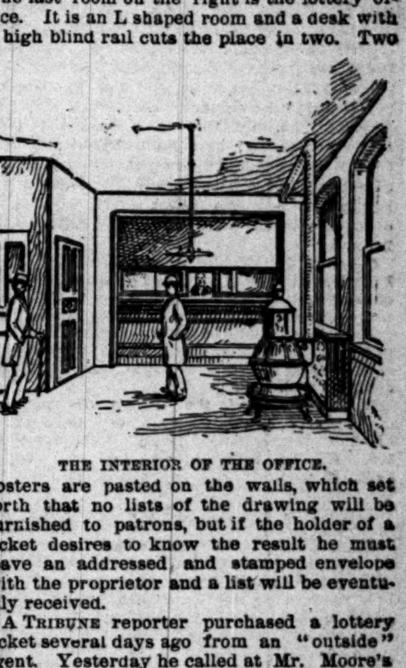
LOTTERY MEN ARE SHY.

WORKING THEIR SCHEME TO EVADE PROSECUTION.

Fear of Police Interference Leads Them to Adopt New Tactics—Prize Lists Sent by Mail and Tickets Disposed of Through Traveling Agents—The Citizens' Association Makes a Weak Attack on the Administration—A Talk with the Mayor and Inspector Bonfield.

Room No. 22 in the building at No. 126 Washington street was thronged all day yesterday with shabby-looking men, representative of nearly every nationality to be found in this cosmopolitan city. Few of them wore overcoats and most of them looked hungry. It was the day following the monthly drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery, and the crowd that surged through the doors of room No. 22 were the holders of tickets.

The "office" is run by Frank Moore, and the sole business conducted is the sale of Louisiana lottery tickets. The entrance to the main hall is directly opposite Inspector Bonfield's office. From his windows can be seen the long line of men entering the main doorway. Once inside the seeker for room No. 22 goes about fifty feet southward, turns to the right, and sees a long hall extending to the south again the entire length of the building and opening out into an alley. The last room on the right is the lottery office. It is an L shaped room and a desk with a high blind rail cuts the place in two. Two


THE INTERIOR OF THE OFFICE.

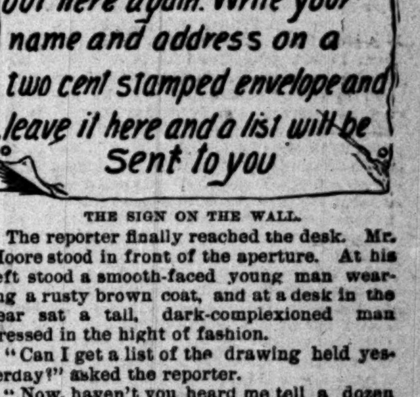
posters are pasted on the walls, which set forth that no lists of the drawing will be furnished to patrons, but if the holder of a ticket desires to know the result he must leave an addressed, and stamped envelope with the proprietor and a list will be eventually received.

A TRIBUNE reporter purchased a lottery ticket several days ago from an "outside" agent. Yesterday he called at Mr. Moore's office to see if he had won the capital prize. The reporter took his place in the long line of men who had called on Mr. Moore for the same purpose. Every one was told to "read the sign," and was given a card which read as follows:

C. W. CURBY,
183 MADISON-ST.,
CHICAGO, ILL.

"Go there," said Mr. Moore, referring to the card, "and get the New Orleans *Picayune* containing the official drawing list."

The "sign" referred to was the following:



THE SIGN ON THE WALL.

The reporter finally reached the desk. Mr. Moore stood in front of the aperture. At his left stood a smooth-faced young man wearing a rusty brown coat, and at a desk in the rear sat a tall, dark-complexioned man dressed in the hight of fashion.

"Can I get a list of the drawing held yesterday?" asked the reporter.

"Now, haven't you heard me tell a dozen men before you that we don't give them out here? Leave your address and a two-cent stamp and you'll get a list as soon as they arrive," replied Mr. Moore petulantly.

"But I used to get them here."

"I know, but Bonfield and his gang are after us."

"I am going away for a few days, so mail the list to this address, will you?"

"Certainly."

The reporter then gave Mr. Moore an addressed envelope and a two-cent stamp.

"Where can I buy tickets?"

"Right here. You can get all you want at any time after they arrive. Tickets for the next drawing will not reach us until the end of January."

"Can't you give me a list of the capital prizes drawn?"

"I told you we can't give out any information here. Wait till the New Orleans papers arrive."

"But I am going away."

"Can't help it. We'll take no chances on police interference."

"How is it you can sell tickets openly?"

"Now you are asking too many questions. Come here at any time after they are issued and you can get all the tickets you want to pay for."

From other sources the reporter learned that if he should return at the appointed time Mr. Moore's pledge would probably not be made good. The most that would be done if application should be made at Moore's office for tickets would be to refer him to some traveling agent who might be found in a neighboring saloon with tickets in his pocket. The tickets are usually disposed of quietly through saloonkeepers, or, as the Citizens' Association report says, through "barbers."

THE CORPORATION COUNSEL'S OPINION.

Corporation Counsel Green was of the opinion that if a circular announcing what numbers had drawn prizes also contained an announcement of a coming drawing it was unlawful and would make the circulator liable to the fine of $100, which was the statute penalty for advertising a lottery. If the circular only treated of a past event, though announcing winning numbers in a lottery, he was not prepared to say definitely that it was unlawful. This is the character of the prize lists distributed recently at Moore's office and the distribution of which drew the large crowds referred to in Ambler's report. The courts have held that the distribution of such prize lists is not prohibited by the statutes. Yet while there is a doubt about it in the mind of the Corporation Counsel Moore has stopped issuing the lists, and as THE TRIBUNE reporter found yesterday all applicants are now invited to buy a New Orleans paper to ascertain the winning numbers, or to leave their names and a postage stamp and wait until they receive the lists by mail.

THEY MAKE OUT A WEAK CASE.

The Complaint of the Citizens' Association Is a Boomerang.

THE TRIBUNE's article of yesterday in regard to the conspiracy of J. C. Ambler and

others to discredit the City Administration had the effect of bringing out a part of his report on "gambling" prematurely. The part furnished for publication and printed in full below relates solely to lotteries. A careful perusal of the report will show that the lottery people have been compelled to move their office several times by the vigilance of the police, that the Mayor readily ordered the lottery office to be raided, and that the prosecutions ended with a fine principally because Ambler's attorney, as appears from an interview with Inspector Bonfield printed below, did not take the case up to the Criminal Court as he had agreed to do. Very slight knowledge of the facts will suffice to show that Ambler had ample power to press the prosecutions in accordance with his agreement with the Mayor if he had desired to do so. But that is not what he was after. He was anxious to smirch the city and county administration—especially the Mayor and State's Attorney—because his bills for prosecuting the boodlers had not been allowed by the County Board. That is the milk in Ambler's cocoanut. Some of the members of the county government are known to be close friends of the Mayor and the latter is held responsible for the failure of the County Board to act in accordance with Ambler's wishes. The association report, prepared by Ambler, is an exceedingly weak document and its malice is but thinly disguised. So far as it contains the slightest element of truth Ambler probably knows that the Mayor and police have been for weeks collecting evidence against these lottery people, and are getting in a position to prosecute them all savagely. By making this report on the eve of the exposure Mr. Ambler, who is a charlatan to his finger-tips, seeks to claim the credit of bringing it about. When arrests and prosecutions are made the next step will be to question the sincerity of the Mayor and declare that he never would have interfered with the lottery people but for the energy and pertinacity of Ambler. Yet it is no violation of confidence to say that the plans for the prosecution were completed long ago, and the only delay has been for the purpose of perfecting the evidence on which to base the prosecutions. Of this fact Ambler is perfectly aware, and he is doubtless aware also that his premature report will have the effect of making the work of the Mayor and the police in this direction more difficult than it otherwise would have been. The report is as follows:

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—*To the Executive Committee:* I beg leave to report on behalf of the Committee on Corrections that the attention of that committee has been confined mainly for the last year to observations of lottery dealers, an imperfect sketch of which will bring to your view a state of facts which ought to have immediate and constant attention.

In January, 1888, the Police Department of the city made a raid on the offices of the Louisiana Lottery Company, at No. 127 La Salle street, and we hoped that it would result in putting an end to the nuisance, as it would have done had it been effectually followed up, but in a short time the place was as thronged as ever it had been, and continued to be so until July of that year, when we organized a descent upon it through the Sheriff's offices with the result of arresting the owner of the building and five occupants or employés of the place, all of whom were fined; but of the $400 fines imposed on the five mentioned but $150 have been paid on behalf of two of them, the other three being still in arrears $250. We have notified the County Superintendent of Schools, whose fund is the beneficiary of these fines.

Soon after this the same concern began selling lottery tickets at No. 126 Washington street, in the rear, leaving a person at the old stand to hand a printed card to the numerous applicants showing where the business was removed to. We caused observations to be made, and notified the city authorities on five occasions that this was going on within hailing distance of their rooms. The circumstances became so flagrant that, in August, one of the newspapers published an account of the daily proceedings, so circumstantially as to appear almost like an advertisement, and we again caused our attorney to wait upon the Mayor in person relative to the matter. He told us that if we would prosecute it to the extent of bringing the offenders to the Criminal Court he would direct a raid to be made. We cheerfully consented and instructed our attorney to attend to it. The police descent was made, and the case against the arrested parties, before a Justice, was once continued and finally disposed of by the imposition of a fine, at the instance of some one on behalf of the city, although we were ready to prosecute it to the end by a conviction before the Criminal Court.

CONCERNING A SPECIAL PRIZE.

A singular occurrence took place in November. It was represented through one or more of the newspapers that a package of $15,000 had arrived by express to pay the amount of a prize drawn in the Louisiana lottery. It was alleged that a dispute had arisen between two men as to the division of this sum, and one of these obtained an injunction restraining the express company from delivering the money to the other. We ascertained that there was a package at the express office marked $15,000, and called the attention of the State's Attorney to the provision of law by which all prizes drawn in lotteries are made forfeitable to the State, upon information filed either by the Attorney General or the State's Attorney. We also offered to assist the State's Attorney in any action he might take under the law, suggesting that even if the package were bogus and the whole account a fable intended as an advertisement, as we suspected, and parties might be found guilty of contempt of court for bringing a fictitious suit. The law officer of the county objected to taking any steps in this direction, alleging as a reason that he held it to be immoral for the State to participate in the proceeds of such a lottery. Some time afterwards, however, he informed us that, although he was not in favor of interfering for the State, he would, if any member of the association would make an affidavit that the money was still at the express office and that it was, in fact, the result of a lottery drawing, possibly file an information. The time for action had passed and the conditions were of almost impossible compliance; he himself had the means of ascertaining all he wanted and also the power of the State at his command.

We call your attention to the fact that we can get little or no assistance from the city authorities in any movement for the suppression of this abominable vice, and yet we are convinced that it could be totally suppressed by a systematic and continued effort by the regular force of the department, which should not only put down the open sale of lottery tickets but pursue the iniquity to the extent of ferreting out the private offenders in barber shops and other places.

THE EXTENT OF THE EVIL.

It would be hard to exaggerate the evils of this iniquitous traffic; it is safe to assume that from $25,000 to $40,000 per month is paid for lottery tickets in Chicago, the entire amount almost coming from the poor and working classes. The sums received in return are of the most insignificant character. In face of the most strenuous provisions on our statute books this wicked robbery is permitted to go on year after year under the eyes of our officials, and while for six years this association has been endeavoring to suppress it, and its efforts have been efficiently supplemented by the press, little or nothing has been accomplished, except temporarily, and such relief as has been obtained through the United States Courts as a punishment for using the mails for this unlawful business.

This association has procured, on numerous occasions, evidence of the guilt of these offenders and laid it before the authorities, but so strongly is the business intrenched behind the gambling and law-breaking classes in Chicago, and so indifferent have the sworn officers of the city and the State shown themselves to the evil, that no effective results have been reached. Could the hearty coöperation of the city authorities and the State's Attorney's office be secured it is not doubted that the brazen-faced offenders of the law engaged in this business, and who have so long defied the penalties provided, could be driven out of the community or their villainous traffic suppressed.

G. F. BISSELL,
Chairman Committee on Corrections,
J. J. PARKHURST,
ALBERT HAYDEN,
WILLIAM H. RAND,
EDWARD ELY.

A TALK WITH MAYOR ROCHE.

The Citizens' Association Has Tried to Do Something and Has Failed.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—Mayor Roche was seen at the Leland this evening, and when spoken to concerning the claim of the Citizens' Association that he had refused to assist in closing up the lottery shops in Chicago he said: "The Citizens' Association, according to my recollection, never consulted me but once in any way whatsoever, and that only through Mr. Beach, who claimed to be the attorney of the association. He said there were lotteries at a certain place. I referred him to the Chief of Police, and said we had frequently attempted to do something with policy shops and lotteries; that we had frequently pulled the places and arrested the parties. They were held to the grand jury, and that is the last that becomes of that kind of cases. It has been my desire and wish that the lotteries and policy shops should be closed. I have so instructed the Police Department, and I believe it has been tried in several instances, but without much success from causes as stated above. The Citizens' Association started out to do something themselves a few months ago. They stirred up a good deal of talk, but the result of their labors was of no account whatever. They did not close a policy shop for twenty-four hours. I think the men were back in their places in a few hours after the Citizens' Association's detective and attorney made the attempt to break them up. If the Citizens' Association or any other association or individual will make proper complaint I will furnish them with any number of officers to carry out the work and the law department will lend its assistance; but after the matter gets into the hands of other authorities they should take care of it. I challenge them to take up the matter and accept of any and all assistance the city can render through its department under law. Last month the lottery men were operating by giving printed notices. We did not discover this until they were nearly through with the month's business, too late to molest them, but we have taken steps, so that last week they employed a new method and advised their patrons that they would receive their notices through the United States mails. I think it is unreasonable for a Citizens' Association composed of men of so much intelligence to demand of the city that we prosecute people not only in the justice courts, but follow them through the grand jury room and then look after United States mails in which the Federal authorities alone have jurisdiction."

What Inspector Bonfield Says.

Inspector Bonfield was seen last night concerning the charges made by the Citizens' Association. He said that none of its representatives had ever been to him with any complaint. They had gone to the Mayor once that he knew of.

This was the time referred to in the letter published above.

"I remember the case well," said Mr. Bonfield. "The Mayor gave positive orders that everything should be done to satisfy the association. I instructed my men to make the raid and arrest the proprietors and to push the case. My orders were followed. The league was notified and their attorney was instructed to prosecute the men. When the case came up in court for trial I was not present. The next I heard was that the case had been disposed of with a fine instead of holding the defendants to the Criminal Court, as they should have been and as I expected they would be.

"I called the officers who made the arrests and who were in court as witnesses and asked them why the case had been disposed of in the manner it was. They replied that Mr. Beach was present in court as the attorney for the Citizens' League, as were the attorneys for the lottery men. Defendants' counsel informed the court that by agreement with the attorney for the prosecution it was asked that the charge be changed to disorderly and a fine levied. Mr. Beach acquiesced. This is all I know about the case."

ARRESTED FOR STILLWELL'S MURDER.

A Colored Man Taken in Custody for the Crime.

HANNIBAL, Mo., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—The developments in the Stillwell murder mystery have caused a great stir here today. Just three weeks ago A. J. Stillwell, an old and wealthy citizen, was assassinated in his bedroom in a struggle with a burglar. Mrs. Stillwell occupied an adjoining bed, and saw the assassin as he dealt the fatal blow. She aroused the neighbors as soon as she recovered from the shock, and the only trace of the murderer was a bloody ax in the back yard, surrounded by some money that the man had evidently dropped in his flight. Mrs. Stillwell offered no reward for the arrest of the assassin, and this caused a great deal of comment. Some one, however, determined to assist the local police, and two detectives were engaged and set to work on the case. Late last night these two detectives went over to the Village of Frankfort, and arrested Frank Gibson, colored, and Alice Ward. The prisoners were lodged in jail in this city today. Gibson told the detectives that he had nothing to do with the crime, but if he was prosecuted he would tell a story that would give the people something to talk about for a month. The fact is that it was his talk that led to his arrest. Alice Ward has told several people statements she heard from Gibson. Mrs. Stillwell says she cannot identify the murderer. She has not yet seen Gibson.

THE NEWS FROM MILWAUKEE.

Warm Weather Causes the Postponement of the Curling Tournament.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—The springlike weather, heavy showers, and warm southerly breezes which prevailed today were disheartening to the curlers, who had been hoping for cold weather to preserve the ice. With a pond of slush and water where solid ice should be there was nothing to lend encouragement, and today the grand tournament of 1889 was indefinitely postponed, most of the visiting curlers from Chicago and the Northwest returning to their homes.

After the heavy showers had ceased this evening the wind shifted to the north, and tonight is blowing a gale, with a tendency to colder weather.

The annual meeting of the Dry-Dock Association of the lakes was held here today, with eighteen representatives present. Officers were elected as follows: President, W. I. Babcock, Buffalo; Vice-President, Thomas E. Miller, Chicago; Secretary, H. J. Mills, Buffalo.

The safes in the law office of J. E. Wildish and the cigar store of John T. Grimscheid, both in the Marine Block, were opened by burglars last night, but only a small quantity of money was secured.

AN OMAHA ESTABLISHMENT BURNED.

Darrow & Logan's Hat and Cap House Destroyed—Other Fires.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—The large wholesale hat and cap establishment of Darrow & Logan was burned tonight. The total loss will be about $80,000.

LAKE GENEVA, Wis., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—Last night about 9 o'clock the livery barn of R. D. Short was discovered to be on fire. The flames spread quickly to adjoining buildings, the result being the destruction of Short's barn, hay, carriages, cutters, harness, etc., E. McGraw's livery barn, J. D. Marlott's blacksmith shop, and S. H. Stafford's barn, hay, etc. None of the horses were burned. A discharged employé of Mr. Short was arrested charged with having set fire to the barn. The loss is between $8,000 and $10,000.

KENT, Minn., Jan. 16.—The Minneapolis & Northern Elevator burned today, together with 20,000 bushels of wheat. Loss, $33,000.

HONORS TO A DECEASED CHIEF.

The Annual Visit of a Little Band of Indians to the Banks of the Okaw.

CHESTERVILLE, Ill., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—About the last week in December of each year a small band of Indians arrive in the vicinity of this village and camp on the banks of the Okaw at a point where a high bluff overlooks the stream. They are a motley crowd of both sexes, but they molest no one and are generally well supplied with provisions, tents, blankets, etc., and it is stated that they make this annual visit to the spot to pay honor to the memory of a brave chief who was buried there over sixty years ago. Places have been found on the bluff where they have dug out pits, and the common belief is that a large sum of gold and silver is buried there, which the band has apparently sought for in vain. The money is said to have been paid to the tribe of Kickapoos which inhabited this section at an early day by the Government in return for a large tract of land in what is now the garden spot of Illinois. The band broke camp a day or two ago and solemnly took up their march for the West.

Blackall's best coffee, 3 lbs. for $1.

A WEDDING IN TRINITY.

SOCIETY LEADERS ASSEMBLE AT THE RUMSEY-DOANE MARRIAGE.

After the Ceremony a Brilliant Reception Is Held at the Family Residence—Other Fashionable Social Events—Second Annual Hop of the Flour and Feed Men—Entertainment for an Old People's Home—Dance of the Drug Clerks.

One of the largest and most brilliant weddings of the season took place last night at Trinity Episcopal Church, Michigan avenue and Twenty-ninth street. It was that of Miss Fannie Marie Doane, daughter of Mr. J. W. Doane, to Mr. John Turner Rumsey. The church was beautifully trimmed. Christmas greens were twined about all the chandeliers, window casings, and chancel rail. At the back of the altar was hung a curtain of white brocaded silk, and the altar itself was banked high with palms, calla and day lilies, and scarlet tulips. At the end of the centre aisle was a floral gate, made of smilax, carnations, and hyacinths; and on either side of the top were large bouquets of pink and white roses. Just before the entrance of the bridal party wide white satin ribbons were fastened on either side of the gate and passed down the centre aisle. At 8 o'clock, which was the hour set for the ceremony, the organist began the Lohengrin bridal chorus and the first ushers, Mr. Edward Doane and Mr. Edson Keith Jr., passed down the aisle and opened the flower gate for the remainder of the party. Following them were Mr. James Deering and Mr. Case, Mr. Wellesley Doane and Mr. Wicker of Syracuse, N. Y., Miss Lida Rumsey and Miss Elliott of Brooklyn, N. Y., Miss Fannie Anderson and Miss Carrie Griggs, Miss Emily Rumsey and Miss Lillie Doane. Miss Julia Doane as maid of honor walked in alone. The bride followed on the arm of her father. Mr. Rumsey and his best man, Mr. Julian Rumsey, entered from the vestry and met the rest of the party. The ceremony was performed by the Rt.-Rev. Bishop Beckwith of Georgia, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Osborne, rector of the church, and the Rev. Dr. Vibbert, rector of St. James'. Miss Doane wore a costume of heavy white satin trimmed with lace, and fastened at the neck with a diamond pin. She wore a tulle veil, fastened with orange blossoms, and carried a marriage-service book bound in white. The bridemaids were dressed—two in white crêpe with violet sashes, two in pink with white sashes, and two in violet crêpe with white sashes. The maid of honor wore deep pink tulle. All carried white ivory prayer-books, and wore small bunches of orange flowers fastened on the left shoulder with white enameled pins with diamond centres—a gift from the bride.

THE RECEPTION.

After the ceremony a reception was held at the residence of Mr. Doane, No. 1827 Prairie avenue. The house was elaborately decorated, palms, ferns, potted plants, and flowers being used in profusion. The stairway was banked with palms, and in the large hall was an enormous vase of white lilacs, hyacinths, and ferns. In the dining-room on the table was a centre-piece of American Beauty roses. About this were bunches of violets—the favorite flower of the bride. Mr. and Mrs. Rumsey stood in the south drawing-room under a canopy of ferns, tulips, and carnations. In the early part of the evening the house was crowded with well-known society people and later the large ballroom on the upper floor was opened, and dancing was kept up until a late hour. Mr. and Mrs. Rumsey have left for a brief journey East, and upon their return will be at home to their friends at No. 1827 Prairie avenue. Among the guests were:

Mr. and Mrs. George Rumsey, Mr. and Mrs. Treat Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. Edson Keith, Mr. and Mrs. Balcom, Mr. and Mrs. Grannis, Mr. and Mrs. Rolosor, Mr. and Mrs. M. T. Green, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dole, Mr. and Mrs. J. Russell Jones, Mrs. H. O. Stone, Mr. and Mrs. John Carson, Judge and Mrs. Gresham, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lincoln, Miss Lincoln, Mr. and Mrs. William J. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. George Dunlap, Mr. and Mrs. Orson Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Marvin Hughitt, Miss Hughitt, Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Cobb, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hutchinson, Mr. and Mrs. Kelly, Mr. and Mrs. George Willits, Mrs. J. B. Lyon, Miss Lyon, Mrs. Murray, Miss Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Anerel, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Miss Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. George Payson, Mr. and Mrs. James Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kellogg, Mrs. Ackerman, Miss Ackerman, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Lancaster, Mrs. Campbell, Misses Campbell, Dr. and Mrs. Hooper, Mr. and Mrs. George Armour, Mr. and Mrs. Glessner, Mr. and Mrs. Allison, Mrs. Whitney and Miss Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. George Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gaston, Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey Blair, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey, Mrs. Charles P. Kellogg and Miss Kellogg, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Schwartz, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh McBirney, Mr. and Mrs. Sprague, Miss Sprague, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Gray, Mrs. Kirkland, the Misses Kirkland, Miss Hale, Miss McKindley, Miss Mary Armour, Miss Newell, the Misses Carpenter, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Farwell, Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Winston, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Tuttle, Miss Seeberger, Miss Lucy Keep, Miss Porter, Miss Brown, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. William Keep, Mr. Fred Swift, Mr. Grannis, Mr. Henry Norton, Mr. Charles Munn, Mr. Comstalk, Mr. Marsh, Mr. Harvey, Mr. Archie Fisher, Mr. Monroe, Mr. Robert Hammil, Miss Bigelow, Mr. Bigelow, Mr. and Mrs. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Ream, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Henry, Mr. and Mrs. Fredrick Winston, Mr. N. K. Fairbank, Mr. Marshall Field, Mr. John Crerar, Mr. Cowles, Miss Cowles, the Rev. Dr. Locke, Miss Locke, Mr. and Mrs. Chisholm, Dr. Jones, Mr. Charles Bryon, Mr. and Mrs. Bowen, Mr. John De Koven, Miss Josephine Porter of New York, Mr. Abbott, Mr. William Porter, Mr. C. R. Cummings, Miss Cummings, Mr. Chumasero, Miss Chumasero, Miss Towner, Mr. Kitchen, Mr. and Mrs. M. M. S. Marsh, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Laflin, Miss Knowland.

FLOUR AND FEED MEN HAVE A BALL.

Second Annual Reception of the Association—Other Pleasant Affairs.

Last night, at Battery D, the Flour & Feed Dealers' Association gave its second annual reception and ball. During its two years of existence the association has given two annual balls and two annual picnics. The picnics were a success, and so were the balls. Last night the association was represented by at least 350 couples. Wholesaler Mumford graced the occasion, and so did Retailer Badenoch, who is also an Alderman and a favorite with the ladies. Senator W. Hereley was present and danced industriously all the evening. Among others present were the following, the gentlemen in nearly every case being accompanied by ladies:

J. T. Rawleigh, G. F. Geist, Miss Livingston, J. Jones, Joseph Barrow, Mrs. Osbornson, W. G. Butzow, F. T. Conrad, S. Mayer, Miss Gilfillian, J. N. Dieden, Charles Davis, W. Hereley, the Misses Flood, James Carter, John Koff, Miss Becker, J. H. Rawleigh, W. J. Byrnes, H. Karstens, W. O. Mumford, M. M. Freeman, Georgie Strenning, Louis Livingston, Ed Keefe, Z. R. Carter, J. F. Murray, C. Huehl, N. Hanson, J. W. Keys, C. Bunge, Ed Poor, W. Wittman, H. W. Woehling, W. R. Martin, H. N. La Frentz, W. R. Mumford, J. J. Badenoch, A. C. Rubie, W. Karch, E. W. Fisher, J. G. Buhler, W. Cogley, Miss Oberson, Miss Edwards, Miss Webb.

The occasion was not distinguished by an extraordinary amount of glitter and show. The gentlemen wore swallow-tails if they wanted to; most of them preferred the unassuming cutaway and the non-committal frock. Generally speaking, the ladies abjured low necks and trains. But they pleased their fancies and the eyes of the spectators in the matter of colors. Apple green was much in favor. In one set were two costumes of apple green and two of apple blossom pink; the harmony was charming. The grand march was led by J. T. Rawleigh and Mrs. Hereley, assisted by C. F. Geist and Mrs. Geist. Supper was served at midnight.

The masquerade ball of the Ladies' Society of the Congregation B'nai Abraham, at Twelfth Street Turner Hall last night, was attended by nearly 400 couples, and proved a financial as well as social success.

CONCERT AND BALL FOR CHARITY.

About $1,000 was added last evening to the Treasury of the German Old People's Home in Harlem. It did not seem like charity to the several hundred people who contributed it. A concert beyond the average followed by a ball equally so rather left them the debtors. The entertainment was under the auspices of the Ladies' Society of the Home and was given at the North Side Turner Hall. Prof. Kretkow's orchestra opened the concert, and accompanied the Sennefelder Liederkranz, under Prof. Balatka, in the rendition of Kretschmar's "Folkunger." The thirty voices were in excellent training. Miss Emilie Rapp has not appeared often in public. Indeed she is still a girl. But it would be difficult to find among older amateurs a stronger voice managed with greater ease than hers. A mezzo soprano bordering on alto, it is given a rich effect not often heard. Her solo, the "Magic Song" of Meyer-Helmund, was applauded enough to have warranted her in yielding to an encore. Her singing of Franz's "In Storm and Rain" was equally appreciated. But Brahms' "Lullaby," No. 4, Opera 49, was written for a voice possessing a mellow range such as hers, and she was forced to repeat it. Miss Emma Heckle, the well-known soprano, was the other soloist. Two selections from Rubinstein, one of which was the delicately beautiful, "Thou Art Like a Flower," were given by her with grace and sweetness. Gounod's "Spring Song" and a Swedish dance song were her other selections. The piano accompanist was Prof. C. E. R. Mueller. Most of the older people left after the concert and the hall was surrendered to the dancers. But the spirit of good music remained with Prof. Kretkow's orchestra.

MERRY DRUG CLERKS.

Deserted were the hot soda and beef tea fountains. The pestle rested in the mortar. "'The United States Pharmacopœia Grand March,'" called the prompter. The program had been out a week and he had had time to practice. Mr. Edward G. Binz grasped the hand of Miss Jennie Skogsberg with the grace that comes only from serving tolu to pretty girls, and they opened the first annual reception of the Chicago Drug Clerks' Club. Seventy-five other young men, who will some day be the owners of drug stores, accompanied by seventy-five girls picked from the prettiest of those who buy tolu, followed the leaders as they circled around the ball-room at Brand's Hall to the stately music of the "Pharmacopœia."

"How do you fellows get together such an array of beauty?" asked a looker-on.

"Why," responded Mr. John A. Mell, the club's President, "the drug clerk has unlimited opportunities as a masher. The loveliest girls gravitate to the corner where he dispenses ice-cream soda in summer and hot lemonade in winter. He is largely selected by his employer because of a face and manners which will please and attract such fair patronage. And if he can't get a beauty out of the lot to accompany him to his annual ball he doesn't deserve the name of drug clerk."

The looker-on went out and bound himself as an apprentice to the nearest all-night drug store.

Prof. Winckler's baton was seized with a spasmodic twitch, and the orchestra played the "Paregoric Waltz."

Altogether the ball was as pleasant a one as could have been gotten up, and every one present thoroughly enjoyed the many figures which, though often times given titles which suggested unpleasant doses, proved to be the most fascinating dances.

And the girls present declare that there are no escorts equal to drug clerks.

MRS. B. W. RIPLEY RECEIVES.

A pleasant reception was given yesterday afternoon between the hours of 3 and 6 at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Bradford W. Ripley, No. 599 Washington boulevard. There were effective floral decorations in the handsome parlors, most noticeable being immense bouquets of pink and red roses, mingled with ferns and white hyacinths that filled tall brackets on either side of a large mirror. In addition there was a jardinière filled with mermet roses, and vases holding clusters of pink and yellow blossoms.

Mrs. Ripley received in a directoire gown of brown silk and pearl-colored brocaded satin. A vest of pink crêpe and a fan of pink plumes supplied an attractive touch of color. Assisting her were Mrs. E. B. Lathrop and Miss Dunton, the former attired in black silk with a delicate Persian vest and jet passementerie, the latter in white faille with old gold ribbons.

The dining-room, in charge of Eckardt, was wholly in yellow. Silk curtains of this hue draped the windows; and the table was covered with yellow silk, caught up at each corner with a bunch of yellow roses and white lilacs. The centre piece was a tall brass lamp whose shade was wholly composed of artificial yellow roses. It was surrounded at its base with a fragrant mound of roses matching them in color, while from above hung a verdant drapery of smilax twined about the chandelier. At either end sat two ladies, serving tea and coffee from dainty yellow services. Two of these ladies were in white—Mrs. B. L. Newman, a bride of a few months, appearing in her wedding dress, a white faille gown adorned with a girdle of pearls; while Mrs. Charles Clingman wore white surah, trimmed with Duchesse lace. The other two ladies were in yellow, Mrs. H. W. Berg in faille, with yellow pearl passementerie; and Mrs. C. E. Woodruff in yellow satin brocade.

Fully 150 guests were present, among whom were:

Mrs. W. H. Beidler, Mrs. H. R. Symonds, Mrs. C. K. G. Billings, Mrs. W. C. B. Palmer, Mrs. William J. Chalmers, Mrs. George P. Holmes, Mrs. T. F. Dunton, Mrs. Alonzo Reece, Mrs. Lewis Russ, Mrs. J. M. Bingham, Mrs. James L. Clark, Mrs. L. B. Hammond, Mrs. M. O. Brown, Mrs. A. E. Clark, Mrs. S. H. McCrea, Mrs. W. M. Pond, Mrs. Charles E. Kremer, Mrs. Charles E. Benson, Mrs. James P. Soper, Mrs. Frank Axtel, Mrs. Charles Willard Cook, Mrs. J. F. Talbot, Mrs. E. W. Brooks, Mrs. Mason B. Loomis, Mrs. George Taylor, Mrs. W. H. Wells Jr., Mrs. Wiley M. Egan, Mrs. George Parker, Mrs. T. H. Elmer, Mrs. Henry S. Rich, Mrs. D. B. Gardner, Mrs. F. A. Spear, Mrs. T. A. Griffin, Mrs. J. H. Ives, Mrs. W. R. Kellogg, Mrs. Beers, Mrs. George Broomell, Mrs. L. P. Cheney, Mrs. Will F. James, Mrs. J. K. Savage, Mrs. R. E. Jenkins, Mrs. H. H. Aldrich, Mrs. Carlos Blackman, Mrs. Chester Blackman, Mrs. C. B. S. Conyne, Mrs. W. B. Waters, Mrs. Simeon S. Crane, Mrs. William Foster of Honolulu, Mrs. C. H. Marshall, Mrs. E. G. Clark, Mrs. C. A. Williams, Mrs. J. A. Bingham, Mrs. Joseph Haven, Mrs. C. L. Rising, Mrs. Benham, Mrs. A. C. Wakeman, Mrs. Charles Longhridge, Mrs. Marvin A. Farr, Mrs. Frank Wilson, Mrs. Charles R. Ruggles, Mrs. Fred S. James, Mrs. Charles R. Clark, Mrs. B. F. Pettibone, Mrs. William F. Rollo, Mrs. Lewis H. Evans, Mrs. J. A. Guilford, Mrs. G. M. Hammond, Mrs. Samuel R. Warner.

SIMPSON—TELLING.

Miss Eleanor Aliban Telling of this city and Mr. Mark Lionel Simpson of Milwaukee were married yesterday at noon. The ceremony was performed at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. John Telling, parents of the bride, No. 519 Belden avenue, by the Rev. E. G. Richardson of Milwaukee. The brother and sister of the bride acted as attendants. A tasteful wedding breakfast was served by Kinsley. The newly-married couple left at 3 o'clock for Milwaukee, where at No. 118 Tenth street they will be at home after Feb. 1. Among those witnessing the ceremony were:

The Rev. Dr. Vibbert, Mr. and Mrs. John Telling, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Simpson, parents of the groom, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Telling, Mr. and Mrs. Sumner J. Collins, Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. William P. Harper, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Dawson; Mr. Loval Durand of Madison, Wis.; Messrs. Hurd, Reynolds, Just, Mayhew, Bush, Courtenay, and Atkins of Milwaukee; Mrs. Barker, Mrs. Courtenay, Misses Winkler, Barker, Matthews, Blend, Bell, Mayhew, Elliott, Wegg, and Rowe; Messrs. Guthman, Carpenter, Nichols, and Starke.

OTHER EVENTS.

Miss Marion O. Irving and Mr. J. H. Smith were married last evening at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 3911 Perry avenue, Normal Park. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. M. T. Morrison in the presence of the members of the families and a few intimate friends. Mr. and Mrs. Smith will be at home after Feb. 15 at No. 953 Warren avenue.

A company of 150 ladies and gentlemen, members of the Irish American Club and their friends, were present at the monthly reception of the club in their rooms, Dearborn and Lake streets, last evening. The evening was spent in dancing.

EX-GOV. OGLESBY AT NEW ORLEANS.

On a Recreating Trip Through the South Accompanied by His Family.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—Ex-Gov. Richard J. Oglesby of Illinois has come South to spend a few weeks recreating in Texas and Louisiana. He is accompanied by his wife and children and by Dr. Rauch, Secretary of the Illinois State Board of Health. They arrived in New Orleans today and will leave tomorrow for San Antonio, Tex., where they will spend a week. When they return the Governor will remain in New Orleans for over a week, during which he contemplates visiting the jetties, sugar plantations, and other points of interest. Dr. Rauch has been here before several times to inspect Dr. Holt's quarantine system. He declares that the work of the Louisiana board has been so effective that the Western and Northern health authorities feel comfortable and safe as far as New Orleans and Louisiana are concerned.

HE WENT HOME WITH HIS PA.

A Young Ohio Man Concludes Not to Marry at Present.

XENIA, O., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—Last night in the residence of Mrs. Elizabeth Brown, a widow 50 years old, a wedding was arranged, and the guests and minister and groom, Frank Ward, aged 26 years, were all present. Just before the ceremony Mr. George Ward, father of the groom, who resides near New Jasper, came in and told his son if he married the widow he would cut him off without a cent. The ungallant man broke up the festivities of the occasion by going back on the bride and going home with his father. An effort was made today to have the young fellow make another trial, but it was no go. His father's threat to disinherit him knocks all the romance out of his scheme to marry a widow twice as old as he is.

A GOOD DAY FOR BEARS.

THE BULLISH FEELING SEEMS TO HAVE DIED OUT IN WALL STREET.

The Result of Yesterday's Business Was a Decline in a Number of Stocks—St. Paul Quite a Feature in the Day's Speculation—A Selling Movement Started in the Coalers—Window Glass Manufacturers in Secret Session—Iowa Jobbers in Session.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—[Special.]—The bullish feeling today seemed to have almost entirely died away and the result of the day's business was a decline in a number of stocks. In the morning prices were good and there were some advances, but in the afternoon there was an entirely different aspect, and quotations were generally lower. There was not much difference in the volume of business as between today and the preceding days of the week, but it was business of a nature that made the bulls feel weary, except those who sold and realized profits on Saturday's and Monday's rise. St. Paul was quite a feature in the earlier dealings, and at one time, with Atchison, it scored a rise of a full point. The influences that made St. Paul strong were due to reports of a large increase in earnings and a considerable short interest, and Atchison was temporarily better on the covering of some shorts who were induced to move in that way because the passing of the dividend had not had as serious an effect as they had hoped. Lake Shore and Western Union were fairly strong early in the day, but later on, when the bearish tendency became more pronounced, they fell off. The selling movement, which brought about the general decline was started in the coalers, but before long it spread to the other stocks. Lackawanna was hardest hit, a drop of 1½ points being forced, and it was thrown over in large blocks. Reading was strongly attacked, but withstood the assault better than Lackawanna, and the only coal stock that was not freely sold was Erie. The Gould stocks were all weak, Missouri Pacific running off a point and Western Union losing nearly as much. Chicago Gas came in for a share of the pounding and dropped 2⅝ points. Altogether it was a pretty good day for the bears and the room traders who followed them. Thirty-eight stocks today showed net declines and fourteen advances, the latter, except in Nashville & Chattanooga, being only fractional.

IOWA JOBBERS IN SESSION.

All Anxiously Awaiting Judge Brewer's Decision in the Injunction Cases.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—The Executive Board of the Jobbers' & Manufacturers' Association of Iowa met this forenoon in secret session to consider the discriminations in freight rates. The cities represented were Keokuk, Burlington, Davenport, Dubuque, Des Moines, Oskaloosa, Marshalltown, Waterloo, Cedar Rapids, and Ottumwa. President Torbert authorized the statement that while no definite action has been taken, yet the decided trend of the discussion indicated the belief that the calling of an extra session of the Legislature prior to the decision of Judge Brewer would be premature. A resolution was adopted to the effect that the Governor and other State officers should proceed at once with the enforcement of the law known as "House file 378," under which the Commissioners have fixed rates in the case of all railroads that had not been relieved by injunction. The resolutions stated further that if the decision of Judge Brewer in the famous injunction cases should be in favor of the railroads the Commissioners would have the moral support of the jobbers in disregarding the injunction and going ahead as if nothing had happened. These resolutions were presented to the Commissioners in the presence of the Governor and others this afternoon and raised a warm discussion. One of the jobbers from Burlington was violent in his denunciations of the railroads, and said that the Commissioners were independent of the courts and responsible only to the people. The Governor rather intimated that the Commissioners might disregard Judge Brewer's injunction should his decision be against them, but said that it was a question they must decide for themselves, and he would not take the responsibility of advising them.

TO INCREASE THEIR CAPITAL.

The New York, New Haven & Hartford and Housatonic Will Issue More Stock.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—[Special.]—The Connecticut Railroad Commissioners made reports today on the applications for increase of capital stock by the New York, New Haven & Hartford and the Housatonic. The latter asks leave for an increase of $4,500,000 with which to build branches and double-track existing lines. The other road does not name a definite amount. The Commissioners recommended the increase in each case, with various restrictions. Stock must be sold only at par, stockholders to have first opportunity to take stock, and all stock not so taken to be sold at public auction at the New York Stock Exchange. Each issue of stock must be approved by a two-thirds stock vote, and where stock is issued to pay for the stock of leased roads it shall not be for a greater amount in any case than the stock and bonds of the road.

The New York, New Haven & Hartford Company estimates that $12,500,000 will be required for this purpose—$8,000,000 for tracking, and a large amount for grade crossings.

THE WHEAT MARKET IRREGULAR.

Local Business Large—The Bears Have Things Their Own Way.

The wheat market yesterday was irregular. There was a falling off in outside orders, but the local crowd made a heavy volume of business. The fluctuations were rapid, but it was remarked that large selling or buying was required to produce most of them. The early news favored the bulls, but later in the session their character changed. The day ended with a small victory for the bears.

The May future opened nearly 1 cent above Wednesday's close and at once bounded up to $1.01⅜, which proved to be the highest figure of the day. The bears hammered the price off a cent. The bulls recovered part of the lost ground, but were scattered by another raid which sent the market down from $1.01⅜ to $1.00½. These were the most important fluctuations. For the rest of the session the price swung between $1.00⅝ and $1, touching the latter figure twice before the close. A telegram from St. Louis stating that the Western Millers' Association had discovered the stocks of wheat and flour at over 150 mills to be largely in excess of last year, and another from Cincinnati to the effect that the *Price Current* "confirmed" Mr. Dodge's last estimate of the wheat crop, helped the bears in making smart drives at the market. Another "tip" ran around that a combine of Chicago millionaires had been made to boost wheat. This, instead of frightening the bears, set them to selling afresh. The market closed at $1@1.08. This was about 1⅝ cents under the highest price for the day and ⅜ cent below Wednesday.

WHEAT AND FLOUR ON HAND.

Interesting Information Furnished by the Millers' Association.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 16.—The Millers' Association has issued a private circular for distribution among its members which gives the following interesting and important information regarding the amount of wheat and flour on hand in six States—Missouri, Kansas, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Michigan—and also the condition and acreage of the growing wheat crop in these States. The reports come from 154 winter wheat mills. The amount of wheat held by these mills is placed at 1,900,000 bushels more than one year ago, and of flour 200,000 barrels, or 60,000 barrels more. Average acreage of wheat planted in Missouri is 100 and its condition 100; Illinois is 98 acreage and 101 condition; Kansas is 144 acreage and 100 condition; the other States average 98 in acreage and condition. Of the amount of wheat in farmers' hands Missouri reports it larger, three States say about the same, and others say smaller.

New York, Ontario & Western.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—[Special.]—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the New York, Ontario & Western Railway Company was held at the office of the company today. The company's gross earnings for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1888, amounted to $1,683,679, against $1,430,568 the year previous. After paying interest and fixed charges there remained a balance at the end of the year of $50,262. The branches to Delhi, Ellenville, and New Berlin were relaid with steel rails, and the entire main line and branches are now all in steel, and the track is in better condition than at any period in the company's history.

International Association's Meeting.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—The International Railroad Association which has been in session here for three days concluded its work today. The most important work was the adoption of the Western Traffic Association's classification almost entire for car-load lots and less. The Western Association was fully indorsed, with the following commodity exceptions: Apples, vinegar, cider, bags, cloth burlaps, jute, hemp, beer, coal, coke, flour, meal, pottery, fire brick, packing-house products, and live stock.

Window Glass Manufacturers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 16.—The American Window Glass Manufacturers' Association met here today in secret session. No schedule of prices was fixed, and no action was taken or contemplated, it was said, looking to the formation of a pool or trust. It was stated that the discounts fixed at the last meeting had been forced up by increased importations, and if continued would compel American manufacturers either to reduce wages or go out of business.

Tobacco Men in Council.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 16.—Representatives of several leading tobacco manufacturing firms of New York and other cities met with the leading local manufacturers here today to determine upon what terms they might join the tobacco association of this city. Nothing has been decided upon which can now be made public. The annual tobacco trade dinner was given tonight.

Trunk Factories Shut Down.

RACINE, Wis., Jan. 16.—The recent advance in the freight rates to all points west of the Missouri River has compelled the three large trunk factories in this city to shut down for an indefinite period, and 300 hands are thus thrown out of employment. The manufacturers state that they have large orders from Colorado and California, but they are unable to ship them, as the prices are too high.

Don't Want the Law Repealed.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 16.—The State Senate today passed a joint resolution petitioning the President and Congress against the repeal of the Inter-State Commerce law, especially as to the pooling and long and short haul clauses.

A New Device to Cut Rates.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—A queer ticket was caught floating about town and held for inspection and explanation today. It is a yellow ticket with a stub and two coupons good to Chicago and given in return for mileage. It is one of the agencies through which a long line endeavors to compete with short lines, and therefore its appearance elicited a howl from the latter. As mileage represents two cents these tickets, good over the route to Chicago, 402 miles in length, are sold for a little over $8, or $3.40 less than the usual rate. Such being the case there is trouble ahead and unless the tickets are withdrawn forthwith something will happen. In one sense it is a violation of the Inter-State Commerce law in that it favors discrimination. It disregards the individuality and purity of the mileage book, the effect being explained in this way: Should a person desire to go to Chicago and apply to a scalper for a ticket the broker takes a mileage book issued by the road implicated, tears out 402 miles, takes it to the company's ticket office and secures one of these exchange tickets. There would be nothing particularly sinful about it if the purchaser were the holder of the book and the matter came to an end right there, but such is not the idea. In a few minutes the scalper has another Chicago customer and takes another 402 miles out of the same book. In this way he is enabled to send four or five men to Chicago on that one mileage book. As mileage books are intended for the use of one person, and that one the original purchaser, the effect is easily discernible.

A MILWAUKEE SOCIETY EVENT.

The Fourth Annual Reception of the Lighthorse Squadron.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—Military pomp and society display were in alliance at the fourth annual reception of the Lighthorse Squadron in the Armory Hall tonight. Since their inauguration the squadron's parties had been recognized as the leading social event of the year, and tonight's reception was no exception. From 8 until 10 o'clock there was a steady arrival of carriages with the guests of the evening, until finally there were at least 1,000 people within the armory. In past years the squadron's parties had been held in the Exposition Building, but this year it was decided to temporarily fit up the squadron's drill hall in their own building. It was a transformation which was a credit to the designers, yet it was no fault of theirs that the hall was somewhat limited for the comfort of the guests, the contrast with the spaciousness of the exposition being quite noticeable. The guests were received in the squadron parlors, the receiving party including Gov. Hoard, ex-Gov. Rusk, Lieut. Reade, Capt. Huntington, Capt. Otho Budd, Congressman Van Schaick, with ladies. Among the guests from abroad were Gen. Crook's staff from Chicago, Gen. Crook being unable to be present. In the party which arrived by special car were Mrs. Maj. Gen. Crook, Col. T. H. Stanton, Mrs. Stanton, Mrs. Fannie Reade, Gen. Thomas Wilson, Miss Wilson, Lieut. G. R. Bingham and wife, Maj. F. W. Milbraith and wife, Lieut. L. D. Greene, Lieut. Philip Reade and wife, Lieut. Pierrepont Isham, Dr. A. Melville Tuley, Col. J. W. Lyster and wife, Capt. Munson, and Lieut. Densler. A delegation of twenty from the Chicago Hussars was also present, as follows: Dr. F. Ziegfeld, C. G. Brand, S. T. King, Thomas H. Miller, J. B. Kean, John H. Hartog, P. R. McLeod, Col. H. V. Markwell, J. B. Selleck, S. A. Bertrand, George E. Cave, Dr. W. H. Boltow, A. Tonghuer, Dr. C. W. Lewis, A. F. Brabrook, M. E. Barney, E. L. Prescott, P. Ashton, and A. Lyman. Other guests from abroad included the Misses Mary and Clara Cudahy of Chicago.

Dancing was commenced at 10 o'clock, with Col. Stanton and Mrs. Edward Sanderson leading the grand march, followed by Capt. Huntington with Miss Terry, Gov. Hoard with Mrs. W. A. Nowell, ex-Gov. Rusk and Mrs. Rusk. Then followed the squadron members in their bright uniforms, the Chicago Hussars, and members of other local military companies in uniforms. The guests of the evening included the leading society people of the city, especially the young folks. The program included sixteen numbers, and it was long after midnight when the last note was sounded by Thiele's orchestra.

His One Hundred and Eighth Birthday.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—Charles King, the patriarch of Salem, celebrated yesterday his 108th birthday. From his appearance one would not take Mr. King to be over 85 years old. His hair, though snowy white, is quite thick, there being only a small bald spot on the top of his head. He shaves his upper lip, and the rest of his face is covered with a bushy white beard. His eyes are bright, and his skin is remarkably smooth and tinged with that healthy brown which denotes a vigorous constitution. His hearing is remarkably good and his sight is not greatly impaired. Mr. King is a native of Germain, Canada. He has 400 lineal descendants living.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

A "green goods" swindler was committed to jail at Philadelphia yesterday in default of $2,000 bail.

The eighth annual convention of the National Association of Baggage Agents is holding at San Francisco.

The twenty-fourth annual meeting of the Illinois Press Association will be held at Danville Feb. 12, 13, and 14.

A woman perished and a child was badly burned in a fire at Pittsburg. They were found lying on a couch, which was in flames when firemen entered the room.

A deputation from the Canadian Labor Congress was assured by Premier Macdonald that the Dominion Government would cease stimulating immigration.

The Ontario Millers' Association will send a committee to wait on the Government and ask it to cease discriminating against Canadian millers in favor of American millers.

Miss Belle A. Moore, a young actress, whose last appearance was in Toronto last February, died at her home in Cincinnati yesterday. She was married to W. A. Gregg. She died from consumption.

Mrs. Courtney, living near Hale's Springs, Tenn., went to church Tuesday night, first locking up her two children in the house. Upon her return she found both her little ones dead, their clothes having ignited from the fire-place.

James Lee Sr., a veteran steamboat man on Western waters, died Tuesday night in Memphis, aged 81. He was the founder of the Lee line of local packets now running from Memphis. He had been solely connected with river interests for the last sixty years.

COUNTY OFFICERS NAMED.

THE BOARD AGREES ON THE MEN FOR THE VARIOUS POSITIONS.

A Slate Made at a Caucus Held Before the Meeting Is Put Through at the Regular Session of the Commissioners by a Vote of 11 to 4—Bliss for Attorney and Dr. Kiernan for the Insane Asylum—Pluckebaum Left Out.

County Attorney	E. R. BLISS (Rep.)
Assistant County Attorney	H. E. TINSMAN (Rep.)
County Physician	DR. J. T. TODD (Dem.)
Warden County Hospital	CAPT. JACK STEPHENS (Rep.)
Superintendent Insane Asylum	DR. J. G. KIERNAN (Dem.)
Superintendent County Infirmary	DR. J. P. SMYTH (Dem.)
County Agent	JOHN FOLEY (Dem.)
Jury Clerk	O. G. KYLE (Rep.)
Committee Clerk	NICHOLAS MICHAELS (Dem.)
Farmer	JOHN BARCHARD (Rep.)
Electrician	C. F. OAKLEY (Dem.)
Engineer Infirmary	J. SCHMIDT (Rep.)
Engineer Insane Asylum	W. S. GRIFFITHS (Rep.)
Engineer Hospital	T. W. CORKELL (Dem.)
Engineer Court-House	T. J. MURPHY (Dem.)
Engineer County Jail	A. D. REED (Rep.)

After wrangling over the matter for six weeks the Republican and Democratic members came together yesterday and agreed on the above slate for county officers, which was subsequently chosen at the full meeting of the board on the motion of Commissioner Brenan, seconded by Commissioner Spencer.

These names followed a resolution adopting salaries for the county officers at the same figures as last year, and the whole resolution was adopted by a vote of 11 to 4, as follows:

Yeas—Brenan, Blair, Hodgkins, Hayes, Schubert, Stainer, Spencer, Gilmore, Dahl, Edmanson, Senne—11.

Nays—Cool, Engelhardt, Kimbell, Pluckebaum—4.

ADOPTING THE SLATE.

When the resolution was presented Commissioner Hodgkins proposed that it be divided and the salary part acted on first. The Democrats protested, and Commissioner Spencer joined with them. He said it had been agreed in the caucus preceding the meeting to adopt the resolution as presented by Mr. Brenan. He proposed to stand by the agreement. Commissioner Hodgkins then withdrew his objections and the slate was put through. Commissioner Brenan moved a reconsideration, and that motion was laid on the table—12 to 3—thus clinching the matter.

Commissioners Cool and Engelhardt opposed the adoption of the resolution because it fixed salaries at last year's rates. Commissioner Cool thought that the bailiffs were entitled to the increase of $100 agreed to in Committee of the Whole some weeks ago. Mr. Engelhardt agreed with him, and wanted to increase the salaries of watchmen, elevator men, and other employés. This cannot now be done. The action of the board is conclusive on this matter. The old salaries will have to stand.

Chairman Senne presented John Benham for Purchasing Agent and Superintendent of Public Service, and the nomination was concurred in on the motion of Commissioner Schubert by a unanimous vote.

Commissioner Kimbell moved a reconsideration of the vote by which it was determined at the last meeting to bring suit against the Recorder and the County Clerk for the recovery of money expended in excess of the appropriation for their respective offices. The motion failed, receiving only five votes—Kimbell, Hodgkins, Blair, Engelhardt, and Pluckebaum.

The Public Service Committee submitted the list of doctors, practically the same as published in yesterday's TRIBUNE, for a medical staff of the County Hospital. Commissioner Blair objected to the list and moved that it be recommitted. This was done. The objection arose on account of the fact that Dr. J. B. Murphy and Dr. E. W. Lee were included in the list. Those gentlemen were members of the hospital staff under the boodle board.

THE COUNTY OFFICERS.

The list of officers selected as given above includes the following, who have held during the last year or more the offices to which they have been elected: County Attorney Bliss, Clerk Michaels, Jury Clerk Kyle, Engineers Griffiths, Schmidt, and Reed, and Electrician Oakley. The new men are Assistant County Attorney Tinsman, a resident of Englewood, who owes his appointment to his neighbor, Commissioner Hodgkins; Dr. Smyth, who has been Assistant Superintendent at the infirmary for a year and now becomes Superintendent; Dr. Todd, the new County Physician, who was the Democratic candidate against Col. Taylor in the First Congressional District; John Foley, President of the Coöperative Cigarmakers' Union, who owes his election to the zealous championship of Mark Crawford and Commissioner Edmanson; Dr. Kiernan, the well-known medical expert in insane cases, who was formerly Superintendent at the asylum; John Borchard, a farmer of Maine Township and a neighbor of Commissioner Senne; T. W. Corkell, the new hospital engineer, a resident of South Chicago, who has been employed at the rolling-mills there; and Mr. Murphy, a former engineer of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Road and of the Chicago Water-Works.

The slate was agreed on during a recess of the County Board taken after the recommittal of the report on the hospital staff. Spencer, Blair, and Senne agreed without much hesitation to accept the proposition made by Commissioner Schubert the day before on the part of the Democrats. Hodgkins, who stood out to the last for Spray, surrendered him. He was allowed to name the Assistant County Attorney. Schubert was allowed to name the County Physician as a return favor. Pluckebaum tried to get in the band wagon, but was not permitted. He did not get a thing. The Democrats were greatly tickled over the fact that Plucky was left out. The most disappointed and disgusted set of men in Cook County were the bailiffs who were certain that their salaries would be increased to $1,200 this year, and who remain at $1,100 as heretofore.

Tried to Get Away with the Jewelry.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Jan. 16.—Two cases of jewelry and silverware were seized at the Bremen Steamship Company's pier in Hoboken today by Russ & Heppenheimer, attorneys for several big crockery houses in New York. During the holidays A. M. Ebert bought from H. Strauss & Son $6,000 worth of silverware and had it shipped to Ohio. They found that Ebert's firm did a large business, and until they learned that he had ordered and not paid for goods to the value of $70,000 from Charles Armfeldt & Son, J. M. Young & Co., H. Steiner, and David Hedel & Co. they did not feel uneasy. Then they found that thirty-eight cases of goods had been shipped from a little town in Ohio to Ebert's wife in London. These were intercepted, seized, and found to contain goods from the firms named. The cases seized in Hoboken were addressed to Mrs. Ebert and also contained some of the goods. There was found in Ebert's stable $3,000 worth of spoons, tea-sets, etc. He is thought to be in Canada.

Balm for a Bruised Heart.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 16.—Miss Christina Martins, aged 37, was today given a verdict for $5,000 against William J. Harrison, a wealthy brick-maker, aged 66. She asked for $50,000 for breach of promise.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

Clinton, Ia., is now lighted by electricity, the plant having been put in operation last night.

The Third Reformed Church of Holland, Mich., has extended a call to the Rev. Henry E. Dosker.

The Poland China Record Association held its thirteenth annual meeting yesterday at Cedar Rapids, Ia.

William Daniey of Rochester, Ill., was bitten several days ago by a dog supposed to be mad. Yesterday he died of hydrophobia.

The Cheboygan, Mich., Board of Health reports the city entirely free from small-pox, and allows all public places of meeting to reopen.

Wisconsin lumbermen are greatly worried over the prospect of a general suspension of business, caused by the rapid disappearance of the snow.

H. Hilger and Jerry Bodead of Sioux City, Ia., were yesterday indicted for arson, the charge being that they had burned Hilger's shoe store on the night of Dec. 31.

I. B. Buddenburg, late assistant operator of the Wabash Railway at Cerro Gordo, Ill., was sent to jail at Monticello on the charge of stealing a ticket to Albany, N. Y.

The Executive Committee of the seceding branch of the Iowa Ancient Order United Workmen were in session at Cedar Rapids yesterday to devise a scheme for the reunion of the two branches. Another session will be held today.

The linseed oil mill works of Grafton, Dak., have begun operation and will be run to their full capacity. They are provided with the latest improved machinery, the oil-mill having a capacity of 1,400 gallons of oil and the ... five tons of straw every twenty-four hours.

ANTI-ANNEXATION C

MISSTATEMENTS OF THOSE WH
HYDE PARK KEPT OUT.

Raising a False Howl Over the Vil
ing Obliged to Assume Its Shar
City's Debt—The Fear for the
tion Districts of a Man Who
Posted—Superintendent Howlan
Compulsory Education Act.

It is apparent that the movement
Park for the organization of tha
under the City Incorporation act ha
ble purpose—to provide offices for th
fellows now out of places and to hea
annexation movement, which has
of its force since Judge Mulkey's
defeated the will of the people i
annexation. The most conspicuous
at Tuesday evening's meeting in
city organization were ex-Village Ci
tor, ex-Trustees Peirce and Cowles,
Attorney Freeman, four persons w
people of Hyde Park retired to p
last April on account of their hostil
nexation. Those persons and other
kind would sink into obscurity in a
like Chicago, but there would be a
obtain some notoriety if not promin
fourth rate city such as Hyde Park

For these reasons the speeches w
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of good or valid argument most of t
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might be called even by a harsh
Thus Paul Cornell stated by letter
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of Chicago will have to ta
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CHICAGO'S CITY GOVERNMEN

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Park property. But the hungry,
ing anti-annexationists do not stop
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their movement.

Perhaps the most glaring falseho
at the meeting was by a fussy per
G. P. Englehard, who has lately b
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Mayor of Chicago and to lobbying
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Park person is reported as sayin
Hyde Park is annexed to Chica
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Nothing could well be furthe
truth. The Annexation law of
ago provided for the maintenance
hibition districts. The new bill
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cial section of the bill has been f
that purpose. Yet this man Eng
the hardihood to make the false
above quoted.

The Hyde Park city organizers
annexationists start out in the w
They must have learned from form
ence that falsehood will not win
people of the southern suburb are
gent to be misled by deceit and
and that the question must be deci
merits.

The people of Chicago are not
annex Hyde Park or any portion of
the wishes of its people. If they
is to their advantage to come in
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discussion on the subject, under
far more objectionable than those
bill. If the bill now before the L
is passed they can come in on muc
vorable and satisfactory terms th
It is only proper that they should
ceived as to the character of that
which was drafted at the instanc
of the leading citizens of Hyde
in the drafting of which some of H
best lawyers assisted. This annex
tion and the other issues bearing
to be honestly, fairly, and truthf
ered. The question after all is, as
citizens at the meeting Tuesday e
"whether it would not be better
of the third largest city of the U
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SOUTH PARK COMMISSION

It was announced in the Spr
patches of THE TRIBUNE yesterda
resentative W. E. Kent had intro
giving the power of appointing
Commissioners to the Governo
case of the West and Lincoln Pa
sioners. A bill having a similar
introduced and passed some ye
afterwards declared invalid by J
Smith, then of the Superior
subsequently by the Supreme
the ground that the origi
relation to South Parks, and
tained the clause giving the app
Commissioners to the Circuit
adopted by a vote of the South
the amendment giving the appo
to the Governor was such a radic
from the original that it could
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the South Town, the constit
originally voted on the bill.
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his bill contemplates that it sha
ted to the voters of the South
Park, and Lake, which are wit
Park taxing district, at the
after it is passed by the General

THE PUTTY AND PAINT

A brief item published in T
law reports Monday is worthy
spicuous mention. It relates
what notorious "putty and p
the Court-House and other cou
The original claim of the co
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bookkeeper, was the agent, wa
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serving process." Several wa
gating about $70,000 were issue
but not one of them has been
now outlawed under Jud
decision. The contractors
for $75,000 in satisfaction
claims they have against
This claim is on the ground t
work of that value for the co
Attorney Bliss, speaking of th
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doubt but that he will be able
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produce evidence to show that
entered on without proper
continued, though it was mani
public policy and the public int

A NOVEL PROPOSITI

A meeting of the South Side
Alleys Committee is called for
to consider the novel proposi
McNally & Co. to place the
power house under the roadw
street in connection with their
building. No such proposition
before the committee, and the
divided in opinion as to what
recommend. Ald. Gorton and
to favor the project, but will as
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to the project. Th
will also consider the peti
fronting property-owners fo
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n, who owes his election
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missioner Edmanson; Dr. Kier-
known medical expert in in-
ho was formerly Superintend-
n; John Borchard, a farmer of
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a resident of South Chicago,
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ANTI-ANNEXATION CRIES.

MISSTATEMENTS OF THOSE WHO WISH HYDE PARK KEPT OUT.

Raising a False Howl Over the Village Being Obliged to Assume Its Share of the City's Debt—The Fear for the Prohibition Districts of a Man Who Was Not Posted—Superintendent Howland on the Compulsory Education Act.

It is apparent that the movement in Hyde Park for the organization of that suburb under the City Incorporation act has a double purpose—to provide offices for the hungry fellows now out of places and to head off the annexation movement, which has lost none of its force since Judge Mulkey's decision defeated the will of the people in favor of annexation. The most conspicuous persons at Tuesday evening's meeting in favor of city organization were ex-Village Clerk Proctor, ex-Trustees Peirce and Cowles, and ex-Attorney Freeman, four persons whom the people of Hyde Park retired to private life last April on account of their hostility to annexation. Those persons and others of their kind would sink into obscurity in a great city like Chicago, but there would be a chance to obtain some notoriety if not prominence in a fourth rate city such as Hyde Park would be.

For these reasons the speeches were mainly directed against annexation, and for lack of good or valid argument most of the speakers took refuge in gross misstatements which might be called even by a harsher name. Thus Paul Cornell stated by letter that unless "they [the Hyde-Parkers] had city organization they would be hitched to debt-ridden Chicago." Two falsehoods were implied in this letter—that Chicago is heavily indebted and that in the event of annexation Hyde Park would have to pay a part of that debt.

As a matter of fact, Chicago's debt is *proportionally less than that of Hyde Park*, and lower than any other large city in the world, as the New York *Herald* candidly observed some days ago. But that is outside of the question, as the new Annexation bill introduced in the Legislature yesterday by Senator Crawford, a citizen of Hyde Park, distinctly provides that in the event of annexation of any suburb it will assume no portion of Chicago's debts and have to contribute nothing thereto. The existing City of Chicago will have to take care of its debts, and the territory annexed will likewise have to pay the principal and interest of its own present debt. The bill is explicit on this point, and as it was published some weeks ago Mr. Cornell ought to have been acquainted with its provisions and thus not have exposed his ignorance.

CHICAGO'S CITY GOVERNMENT.

A second falsehood was implied in the statement of a Mr. Sherburne (who also repeated Mr. Cornell's false debt argument) that union with Chicago would mean less economical government for Hyde Park. It has been frequently demonstrated in THE TRIBUNE that the Government of Chicago is much cheaper than the local Government in Hyde Park. The rate of taxation in Chicago is about $5.50 per $100 of assessment, while the rate in Hyde Park is $7.50 per $100 and in some of the school districts runs as high as $9 per $100.

But, said another of the anti-annexation orators, "if we are hitched on to Chicago we will be assessed by a Chicago Assessor so as to be forced to pay more than our due share." This is another falsehood. The bill now before the Legislature does not contemplate the union of townships. It provides in fact that the townships shall be maintained as they now are, distinct from those of the city, and with their own Assessors, Collectors, Supervisors, and Clerks. Chicago will have nothing to do with the assessment of Hyde Park property. But the hungry, officeseeking anti-annexationists do not stop at a falsehood if they think it necessary to support their movement.

Perhaps the most glaring falsehood uttered at the meeting was by a fussy person named G. P. Englehard, who has lately been devoting most of his energies to criticising the Mayor of Chicago and to lobbying in the Chicago City Council. This intermeddling Hyde Park person is reported as saying that "if Hyde Park is annexed to Chicago the prohibition districts will be blotted out."

Nothing could well be further from the truth. The Annexation law of two years ago provided for the maintenance of the prohibition districts. The new bill makes special provision for their maintenance. A special section of the bill has been framed for that purpose. Yet this man Englehard had the hardihood to make the false statement above quoted.

The Hyde Park city organizers or anti-annexationists start out in the wrong way. They must have learned from former experience that falsehood will not win; that the people of the southern suburb are too intelligent to be misled by deceit and clap-trap; and that the question must be decided on its merits.

The people of Chicago are not seeking to annex Hyde Park or any portion of it against the wishes of its people. If they believe it is to their advantage to come in they will not be shut out. They have declared their desire on a previous occasion, after a full discussion on the subject, under conditions far more objectionable than those in the new bill. If the bill now before the Legislature is passed they can come in on much more favorable and satisfactory terms than before. It is only proper that they should not be deceived as to the character of that measure, which was drafted at the instance of some of the leading citizens of Hyde Park, and in the drafting of which some of Hyde Park's best lawyers assisted. This annexation question and the other issues bearing on it ought to be honestly, fairly, and truthfully considered. The question after all is, as one of the citizens at the meeting Tuesday expressed it, "whether it would not be better to be a part of the third largest city of the United States than to be a sort of separate city of the hundredth potency."

SOUTH PARK COMMISSIONERS.

It was announced in the Springfield dispatches of THE TRIBUNE yesterday that Representative W. E. Kent had introduced a bill giving the power of appointing South Park Commissioners to the Governor, as in the case of the West and Lincoln Park Commissioners. A bill having a similar purpose was introduced and passed some years ago and afterwards declared invalid by Judge Sidney Smith, then of the Superior Court, and subsequently by the Supreme Court, on the ground that the original bill in relation to South Parks, and which contained the clause giving the appointment of Commissioners to the Circuit Judges, was adopted by a vote of the South Town, and the amendment giving the appointive power to the Governor was such a radical departure from the original that it could not take effect without the approval of the people of the South Town, the constituency which originally voted on the bill. Mr. Kent has not been unmindful of this decision, and his bill contemplates that it shall be submitted to the voters of the South Town, Hyde Park, and Lake, which are within the South Park taxing district, at the next election after it is passed by the General Assembly.

THE PUTTY AND PAINT JOB.

A brief item published in THE TRIBUNE'S law reports Monday is worthy of more conspicuous mention. It relates to the somewhat notorious "putty and paint job" on the Court-House and other county buildings. The original claim of the contractors, for whom Harry L. Holland, Mike McDonald's bookkeeper, was the agent, was $232,000, or at the rate of 35 cents per square foot of the surface treated with the so-called "preserving process." Several warrants aggregating about $70,000 were issued for this job, but not one of them has been paid. All are now outlawed under Judge Moran's decision. The contractors now sue for $75,000 in satisfaction of all the claims they have against the county. This claim is on the ground that they did work of that value for the county. County Attorney Bliss, speaking of the subject yesterday, said that he has not the slightest doubt but that he will be able to defeat the whole scheme, for in the State court he could produce evidence to show that the job was entered on without proper authority, and continued, though it was manifestly against public policy and the public interests.

A NOVEL PROPOSITION.

A meeting of the South Side Streets and Alleys Committee is called for next Saturday to consider the novel proposition of Rand, McNally & Co. to place their boiler and power house under the roadway of Quincy street in connection with their proposed new building. No such proposition has ever come before the committee, and the members are divided in opinion as to what they ought to recommend. Ald. Gorton and Dixon appear to favor the project, but will ask for information of the City Engineer in reference to the project. The committee will also consider the petition of the fronting property-owners for closing as much of the opening to the La Salle street tunnel as will not interfere with the traffic through that thoroughfare. Mr. Yerkes has been invited to be present, and it is hoped that he may be induced to contribute part of the expense, as it will be a great accommodation to him if the snow is kept out of that portion of the tunnel that will be roofed over.

NOTES.

The Finance Committee meets tomorrow and the Gas Committee Monday.

Contractor Onderdonk has notified the Commissioner of Public Works of his intention of subletting the contract for building the water works crib four miles out in the lake to Fitz-Simons & Connell. The Commissioner will offer no objection to the change.

The City Board of Education will meet Saturday to discuss the Compulsory Education act. Invitations are being sent out to interested persons to appear and give the board the benefit of their opinions. "The difficulty in securing legislation that will fit the question is intensified by the fact that Chicago is such a large city," said Superintendent Howland yesterday. "What would prove a success in an ordinary city would be of no use here as it would require such an immense amount of machinery to enforce it and keep track of the boys and girls. A law objecting to the employment of children under 14 years is only a small item in the matter. There should also be a law to prevent the employment of children under 16 to 17 years for longer than six or eight hours a day. Many a youth is a physical wreck when entering on manhood on account of overwork at a period when he should be cultivating his physical and mental strength. As yet we have nothing new bearing on the question, and are directing all our energies to the collection of statistics."

OLD MAN PLUNKETT'S DISCOVERY.

The "Nigger" Problem Solved—"Niggers" Indispensable to the Georgia Farmer.

Atlanta *Constitution* (Dem.), Jan. 13: "Thar's er heap of talk these days erbout the nigger and erbout what they call the nigger problem," said Plunkett, as he knocked the ashes from his pipe and set it in the chimney jam.

"I've heard it said that a fellow has to have a mighty good memory to make a successful liar. It's the same way erbout erheap of things, and when I hear so much talk erbout the nigger problem hear in Georgia I can't help from thinking that it would be well for these figuring fellows to remember what has passed here in Georgia since the war, it might save 'em erheap of worry if they really want to get rid of the nigger.

"It haint been no great while since it looked as if the niggers were all going to leave Georgia for the sugar plantations of Louisiana and the bottoms of Mississippi and Arkansas. I said at the time 'let 'em go.' But these same figuring fellows said I was erfool, and they said that the nigger was a necessity, and they went to work to agitating till the Legislature took the matter in hand and passed laws that made it unprofitable for agents to come into the State after laborers.

"Not more than ten years ago the niggers were leaving Georgia by the train loads and every day. The farmers got scared. They went to abusing these agents that came among us and gathered up the niggers and were carrying them off to other States. The law that was passed to stop this state of affairs is still in force, and if you want to get rid of the nigger go to work and repeal it—let the agents come again without paying any license and it won't be long till the nigger problem will be solved as far as Georgia is concerned.

"All this nigger problem talk is jist from the lips out. We don' want to get rid of the nigger, and more especially is this so with folks who have spent money and wasted time trying to get foreign laborers to take the nigger's place.

"I knowed a settlement down in Pike that went to work and jined together and made up money and sent a smart fellow over to England after English laborers. He got a ship load and fotched 'em over. They were fed high on the trip and it looked like, to look at 'em, that arry one of 'em could do as much work as any three niggers, but they couldn't, nor they didn't try, and it warn't mor'n er month er two till the last one of 'em had skinned out and left the farmers without any hands to make their crops. You needn't talk to that settlement erbout Yankee laborers nor erbout foreign laborers; they are satisfied with the nigger now and I venture that this settlement is ermong the most prosperous of Georgia, *and there never has been er Republican ticket cast in the precinct*, I don't think.

"The land-owners of Georgia want the nigger. They may talk otherwise, but I've seed enough to make me know they want 'em.

"You start 100 of the blackest niggers in Georgia out to secure a home—that is, to get land to work on shares—and start jist one white man out at the same time with the same thing in view, and the whole hundred niggers will get homes before the one white man. If there is any left after the niggers have picked out what they want the white man will come in, and not till then. Thar's er few exceptions, but this is the rule.

"Thar's plenty of white men who would be glad to have many of the positions that niggers fill erround in the cities and towns, but they can't get 'em; the positions that can be filled without stirring up the masses of the whites ergin the business is filled by niggers. That's what makes me say that all this talk erbout the nigger is idle talk and only from the lips out.

"Texas and Arkansas are filled with the flower of Georgia's yeomanry. They have been going from here to these States for years and more especially since the war. Lots of 'em would be in Georgia today had it not been that a nigger could rent better land than they could. I know that folks don't want to admit this, but it is so, as a rule. The wealthy farmers of Georgia had rather have er nigger than a white man. It crops out in everything and everywhere and you needn't harp erbout the nigger to me as long as this is so.

"Why is it? It's not because the nigger can do better work nor more of it. *It's because he can be bossed*, that's one reason; *and it's because they can out-figure him*, that's another reason.

"I don't mean by this that every man will outcount the nigger and get the best of the bargain in the wind-up, but it's human nature for er fellow to want to be smarter than his hired man, and there is an *humble way erbout the nigger that tickles these landed proprietors and gives* him the advantage over the white laborer. *Er nigger don't argue er pint*, he makes 'em feel good in their own conceit, but nine times outen ten the nigger gets the best of it, if he has to steal to do it.

"I get bothered, though, sometimes, on this nigger 'problem.' When I look erround at all these nigger schools and take in consideration that the nigger is getting so *that he can figure, too*, I am almost persuaded that there is some sincerity in all this talk of getting rid of him. If the nigger gets educated and proud he's er goner. The only salvation for him in Georgia lies in his *ignorance and humility*. Through his ignorance and humble ways he crowds out his white competitors, and whenever this ceases to be and he gets to depending upon his knowledge and manhood to sustain him he'll have to hunt another clime, and there won't be no fuss made erbout it, either.

"The wives of these rich men are jist the same. They will hire a nigger woman ten times to do their housework to where they would hire one white woman. The white girls are drifting into public places where public opinion would frown down this nigger business and withhold their patronage.

"I say repeal all laws that operates to keep the nigger here. Take the license offen these agents. Let 'em take the nigger to the wild West, and thank 'em too. Let our Southern girls go into the houses and do the housework and the nigger problem will solve itself in Georgia, and our *consciences will be freed from the sting that comes from preaching what we do not practice*."

New Corporations Licensed.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—The Secretary of State today issued licenses of incorporation to the following new companies:

The Stelle-Maley Company, at Chicago; capital stock, $1,900; to deal in hardware; incorporators, Willard S. Hallett, Walter A. Tilley, and Nelson Stelle.

The Gold & Silver Solution Company, at Chicago; capital stock, $200,000; to erect works for making, bottling, packing, and dealing in mineral waters, mineral solutions, oils, and liquids; incorporators, Frank Meech, Edgar D. Sackett, and Harrison B. Meech.

The M. Huffman Jewelry Company, at Quincy; capital stock, $25,000; to manufacture and deal in jewelry; incorporators, Mathias Huffman, Charles N. Clark, and David G. Anderson.

The New York Construction Company, at Chicago; capital stock, $30,000; for the construction and equipment of railroads; incorporators, Stephen G. Clark, Norman W. Gifford, and Lawrence P. Boyle.

The Ironworkers' Building & Loan Association, at Cummings, Cook County; capital stock, $5,000,000; incorporators, Frank Robinson, P. J. Conway, Aaron Thomas, and others.

The Chicago Prestissimo Engraving & Etching Company, at Chicago; to conduct a general engraving, etching, lithographing, and printing business; capital stock, $100,000; incorporators, James W. Clark, Thomas P. Plumridge, and J. H. Moore.

The Volunteer Social Club of Chicago; without capital; incorporators, Emil O. Dobler, James McCarthy, W. L. Collins, and others.

Important.—Salvation Oil, the greatest cure on earth for pain, is only 25 cents.

Blackall's best coffee, 3 lbs. for $1.

TRUSTS LEAD TO PRISON.

THEY ARE MADE CONSPIRACIES BY O'DONNELL'S BILL.

Imprisonment Provided for Those Convicted of Taking Part in These Combinations—At Work on the Senate Committees—Palmer Nominated by the Democrats for Senator—Shumway's Investigation—Local Option by Counties—The Annexation Bill.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—Representative O'Donnell of Cook is after the trusts, and tomorrow morning he will introduce a bill which will make such combinations conspiracies and the parties connected with them punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary for from one to five years. The bill repeals all "acts and parts of acts in conflict" with it, and is as follows:

Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois represented in the General Assembly: SEC. 1. That if a member or members of any corporation, copartnership, or firm organized, chartered, or licensed under the laws of the State or any other State or country for transacting, conducting, or carrying on any business or industry in this State shall create, enter into, or become a member of or a party of any trust, pool, agreement, combination, or confederation with any member or members of any other corporation, copartnership, or firm to regulate or fix the price of coal, drugs, flour, gas, glass, grain, lumber, meat, milk, oatmeal, oil, pitch, tar, sugar, provisions, or any other article or commodity whatever, or shall create, enter into, become a member, or members of any trust, pool, agreement, combination, or confederation with a member or members of any other corporation, copartnership, or firm to fix, or limit the amount or quantity of any article or commodity to be manufactured, mined, produced, or sold in this State, shall be deemed guilty of conspiracy to defraud and be subject to indictment and punishment as provided by this act.

SEC. 2. Any person or persons found guilty of a violation of this act shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than one or more than five years; and the corporation, copartnership, or firm of which guilty person or persons were members shall forfeit their charters or licenses as the case may be.

SEC. 3. Upon the trial of any indictment against any member or members of any corporation, copartnership, or firm for the violation of the first section of this act, any officer or officers, agent or agents, of such corporations, copartnership, or firm shall be competent witnesses against the defendant or defendants on trial, and such officer or officers, agent or agents, may be compelled to testify against such defendant or defendants, and produce all books and papers in his or their custody, or under his or their control, pertinent to the issue in such trial, and shall not be excused from answering any such questions or from producing any such books and papers because the same might tend to criminate such witness or witnesses; but nothing which such witness or witnesses shall testify to, and no books or papers produced by him or them, shall in any manner be used against such witness or witnesses in any suit, civil or criminal, to which he, or they, are parties.

There will be another trust bill introduced next week by Tom Merritt, who is afraid that his measure may be hampered by others whose constitutionality is doubtful.

COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE.

Some of the Chairmen Selected—Places of the Democrats.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 16.—[Special.—The Senate Republican Caucus Committee will not be ready to complete the arrangement of the standing committee, until tomorrow. The committee has been in session all this afternoon and evening, and about the only Chairmanships permanently agreed on are those of Railroads, Appropriations, Judiciary, Revenue, Penal Institutions, Corporations, and Insurance. Last night the committee elected Senator Pierce Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, because of his record as an economist in private and public life, and when he learned of it he insisted that his sense of the proprieties would not permit of his acceptance. Being Chairman of the Caucus Committee he will be content to take a minor place where he will not be subjected to the charge of having advanced his own interests regardless of others. He thinks Dr. Secrest ought to be Chairman of the Committee of Appropriations, and his wishes in the premises will be favorably considered. The following appointments are assured:

Senator Johns, Judiciary.
Eckhart, Railroads.
Hadley, Judicial Departments.
Washburn, Revenue.
Hogan, Insurance.
Bogardus, Agriculture.
Crawford, Labor and Manufactures.
Humphrey, Corporations.
Kerrick, Penal Institutions.
Monahan, Municipalities, probably.

Dan Hogan has some insurance legislation requiring companies to pay the face value of their policies and he will push it. Lehman or Evans may get the Chairmanship of Finance, and the visiting committees will be distributed among the new members.

The State Board of Agriculture made the special request that Senator Bogardus be placed at the head of the Committee on Agriculture, and he will have no opposition. There will be a new committee on horticulture and farm drainage, and there will be a special committee on waterways and municipal drainage, of which Senator MacMillan is talked of for Chairman. Both of these latter committees are of great importance because of the general demand for drainage in Chicago and the agricultural districts.

DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS.

The Democratic Caucus Committee has completed its distribution of the minority places on the Senate standing committees as follows:

Judiciary—Shutt, Stephenson, Newell, McDonald, Higbee, Rickert, Karraker, and Campbell.
Judicial Departments—Seiter, Shutt, Campbell, Dean, and Newell.
Railroads—Strattan, Reavill, Shutt, Shumway, and McDonald.
Warehouses—Campbell, Stephenson, Strattan, and Leeper.
Finance—Reavill, Seiter, and Higbee.
Revenue—Stephenson, Shutt, Campbell, Shumway, Dean, Seiter, and Karraker.
Appropriations—Seiter, Strattan, Shutt, and Stephenson.
Expenses of the General Assembly—Shumway and Stephenson.
Municipalities—McDonald, Rickert, Campbell, Strattan, and Shumway.
Insurance—Strattan, Newell, Campbell, and Dean.
Corporations—Stephenson, Campbell, Leeper, and Karraker.
Banks and Banking—Reavill, Seiter, and Higbee.
State Charitable Institutions—Dean, Shumway, McDonald, Reavill, and Brink.
Public Buildings and Grounds—Higbee, Brink, Karraker, and Shutt.
Penal and Reformatory Institutions—Shumway, Newell, Strattan, Reavill, and Leeper.
Education—Rickert, Dean, Brink, and Higbee.
Canals and Rivers—Newell, Leeper, Reavill, and Seiter.
Agriculture and Drainage—Dean, Shutt, Stephenson, Rickett, and Higbee.
License and Miscellany—Brink, Dean, Strattan, and Stephenson.
Horticulture—Karraker and Brink.
Mines and Mining—Seiter, Shumway, Rickert, McDonald, and Brink.
Labor and Manufactures—Leeper, Shumway, Seiter, and Karraker.
County and Township Organization—Newell, Reavill, Dean, Brink, and Karraker.
Fees and Salaries—Brink, Leeper, and Dean.
Printing—Higbee, Dean, and Newell.
Military—Strattan, Campbell, Shutt.
Roads and Bridges—Karraker, Reavill, Leeper, Brink, and Rickert.
Federal Relations—McDonald, Stephenson, and Strattan.
State Library—Newell, Higbee, and Rickert.
Elections—McDonald, Campbell, Rickert, Shumway, and Stephenson.
Engrossed and Enrolled Bills—Seiter and Campbell.
Geology and Science—Leeper, Newell, and Rickert.
Rules—Shutt and Karraker.
To Visit Penal and Reformatory Institutions—Strattan.
To Visit Educational Institutions—McDonald.
To Visit State Charitable Institutions—Reavill.

JEALOUSIES IN THE HOUSE.

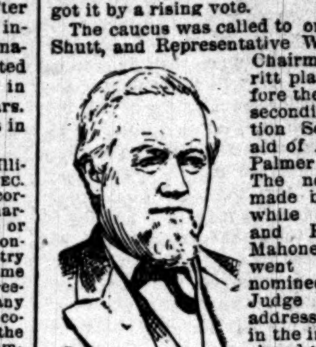
Speaker Matthews may have to discipline some of the members on the Republican side of the House. Jealousies are already cropping out, and because there were not enough places on the steering committee and the Committee on Rules to go around two or three members who do not like the leadership of Miller of Stark have inaugurated a policy of intimidation by which they hope to force the Speaker to counsel with them and tender them prominent Chairmanships. The first indications of this developed this morning when the Committee on Rules presented its report and Miller of Stark moved its acceptance. This brought the dissatisfied members to the front with a protest, and, the Democrats joining with them, they succeeded in postponing the further consideration of the report until Friday.

Miller of Stark will have the Chairmanship of the Judiciary Committee without a contest, and Andrew Jackson Lester is said to be slated for the Judicial Departments. Allen of Vermilion will have Corporations and Fisher of Henry is reasonably certain of Railroads. Baker of Cook will doubtless have Municipal Corporations, and if he does not he will get Education. He would get the former without opposition if it was not that John Meyer is anxious to have it again. Meyer may compromise on Drainage, however.

PALMER GETS THE EMPTY HONOR.

Nominated by the Democrats to Oppose Cullom.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—John M. Palmer was nominated for United States Senator by the joint Democratic caucus that met at the St. Nicholas tonight. It was a short and sweet symposium, and the honor was sought by no one except the nominee and Andrew Jackson Sparks. The latter's boomlet miscarried, as Palmer's friends had been working for him so assiduously that he got it by a rising vote.



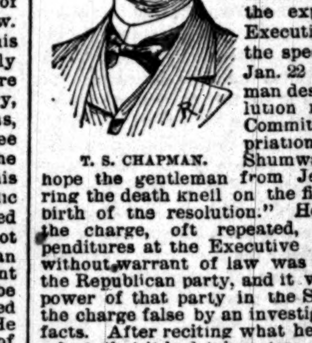
JOHN M. PALMER.

The caucus was called to order by Senator Shutt, and Representative Wells was made Chairman. Tom Merritt placed Palmer before the caucus, and in seconding the nomination Senator McDonald of Morgan likened Palmer to Douglas. The nomination was made by acclamation, while Senator Shutt and Representatives Mahoney and Ramsey went to escort the nominee to the hotel. Judge Jesse Phillips addressed the caucus in the interim. He declared that he was not willing to give up, but was for whetting his knife and going at 'em again. He counseled united action on the part of the minority during the legislative session to prevent extravagance and to lessen the burden of the taxpayer. When Palmer appeared the granger members worked their feet with greater vigor than when stamping around a new set post, and after a formal introduction the General said that in May last the Democratic party had nominated him for Governor of the State. He first thought it a matter of form to be gone through with, but became satisfied afterwards that if he had had more confidence he might have so enthused the people that he would have been elected. The party, though defeated, was united and was the hope of the country. It had nothing to give but pure, simple government, and its hour of triumph was not far distant. After reiterating disjointed portions of his recent campaign speeches, the General said that if the Democratic party had the power to elect a United States Senator he would ask the caucus to relieve him of the honor and select a young person. There were cries from all over the House, "You're young enough," which compliment greatly pleased the General, and he sat down almost out of breath.

PALMER'S CHARGE OF EXTRAVAGANCE.

Shumway's Investigation Resolution Will Go to the Committee.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—A stump speech, that during the recent political campaign would have electrified the residents of Chicken Bristle, Christian County, was worked off this morning in the Senate by Senator Shumway. When he made a motion that his resolution calling for an investigation of the expenses at the Executive Mansion be the special order for Jan. 22 Senator Chapman desired the resolution referred to the Committee on Appropriations, to which Shumway replied: "I hope the gentleman from Jersey will not ring the death knell on the first days of the birth of the resolution." He claimed that the charge, oft repeated, that the expenditures at the Executive Mansion were without warrant of law was an odium upon the Republican party, and it was within the power of that party in the Senate to prove the charge false by an investigation into the facts. After reciting what he alleged to be a fact, that it had taken two freight cars to move the late Governor from the mansion, he wanted to know how long under the present system of extravagance it would be before it would require a whole freight train.



T. S. CHAPMAN.

Senator Crawford was in favor of an investigation, but inasmuch as Gov. John M. Palmer had presented the case to the people in repeated arguments during the late campaign, and it had been decided adversely, he saw no pressing necessity for such investigation. He would favor its reference to the Committee on Appropriations, when formed, and he moved that the motion to make it a special order be laid on the table, which was carried by a vote of 32 to 14, Senator Burke not voting, and all the Democrats present voting nay.

Senator Chapman entered a denial to any intent to defeat the object of the resolution by having it referred to the Appropriations Committee. If it was true that money had been expended without warrant of law it was proper that the matter should be investigated. So far as sounding the death knell of the resolution was concerned it was rung the 6th day of last November, but if there were any grounds for the charges made the Senators upon his side of the Chamber would join the members upon the other side in an investigation into the facts.

LOCAL OPTION BY COUNTIES.

Mr. Allen Wants the Question Submitted at Congressional Elections.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill, Jan. 16.—[Special.]—A county option law was introduced in the House this morning by Representative Allen of Warren, who has a number of constituents inclined to vote the Prohibition ticket. He wants the question as to whether or not licenses shall be issued to dramshops submitted to the voters at a Congressional election, on the petition of one-quarter of the qualified electors as determined by the November election. A bill of this sort, Mr. Allen believes, would be satisfactory to the cold water contingent. He has another bill in the House requiring druggists who sell liquors for medicinal purpose to give a bond of $1,000.

FIXING UP THE DRAINAGE BILL.

Conference of the Commission in Perfecting the Measure.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—Mayor Roche, Senators Eckhart and MacMillan, ex-Senator Bell, and ex-Representative Reilly, constituting the Drainage Commission, met at the Leland this evening and spent some time in discussing a newly drafted bill, which, if nothing occurs between now and then, will be presented to the Legislature in a few days. The Mayor came down from Chicago this morning and dined with Gov. Fifer, and it was not until late this afternoon that the members of the commission discovered that they were all here and had better exchange views. The Mayor brought with him a drainage bill drafted by John P. Wilson, and having delegated Tom MacMillan as its custodian its contents will not be divulged until the commission makes its final report to the Legislature. No provision has been inserted fixing the size of the canal. There will be a final meeting of the commission at the Grand Pacific a week from Saturday, before which time the Mayor has agreed to furnish his colleagues with a copy of the bill and the opinion of Mr. Wilson.

CRAWFORD ON THE ANNEXATION BILL.

He Suggests Some Changes in the Measure.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—Senator Crawford will confer with the author of the Chicago Annexation law before introducing it. Some of its provisions are at variance with his ideas, and he has written Assistant Corporation Counsel Knight to that effect. He approves of the bill in the main, but he at the same time says: "The question ought not be submitted without a petition signed by a fair portion of the registered voters to be affected. If a majority within the territory which it is proposed to annex favor annexation it will always be easy to secure the signatures of an eighth or a tenth of the registered voters. It is giving too much power for disturbance to allow 280 legal voters to force upon the people of Hyde Park or Lake the expense of an election as often as they choose to petition.

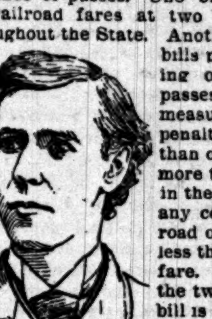
"When it is proposed to annex a part of the territory of a city, town, or village a majority of the voters within the part to be annexed should be required, as well as the majority of the whole number cast in the city, town, or village. In case of an attempt to annex a part two propositions are involved. First, division and second annexation. The plan provided in your bill for annexing a part might result in annexing any part not less than one mile square of the north end of Hyde Park, for example, to the City of Chicago, although a large majority of votes within the annexed territory might be cast against annexation. You do not seem to have provided for fair representation of the annexed territory and the people thereof in the Common Council. It hardly seems necessary to pass an annexation bill with an emergency clause.

"If I am correctly informed a large majority of the people of Hyde Park and Lake, whom I represent, are opposed to that feature of the bill, without regard to their views on the subject of annexation. There are other provisions in your bill which would not be fair to the annexed when practically applied. By conferring we can, no doubt, agree upon a bill which will be satisfactory to all who recognize the right of a majority of the people affected acting within constitutional limits to change the state of their municipal affairs."

SENATOR FULLER'S RAILROAD BILLS.

A Laugh Greets His Three Measures and Their Provisions.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—There was an audible smile all over the Senate this morning when Senator Fuller turned loose three bills regulating railroad rates and management, so far as they relate to the issuance of passes. One of the bills fixes the railroad fares at two cents per mile throughout the State. Another of the Fuller bills prohibits the giving or receiving of passes, and the third measure inflicts the penalty of not less than one year and not more than five years in the penitentiary on any conductor or railroad official who takes less than the regular fare. The penalty in the two cents per mile bill is a fine of not less than $5,000 or more than $10,000 for each offense, and every person guilty of a violation of the act regarding the giving or receiving of passes is guilty of a misdemeanor and is liable to a fine of not less than $1,000 or more than $5,000.



CHARLES E. FULLER.

As Senator Fuller is an attorney for the Northwestern Road his sincerity in introducing these bills is doubted, and some of the Republicans are accusing him of acting in bad faith for the purpose of placing the new Committee on Railroads in the light of preventing the passage of laws which are ostensibly intended to benefit the public. The belief is that they will never be heard of again after their reference to a committee. A similar fate probably awaits the bill of Carmody of Cook regulating the charges of sleeping-car companies, introduced in the House this morning. He wants their charges fixed at $1 per lower berth, $1.50 for a section, and 75 cents for the privilege of a seat for twenty-four hours.

TWO ELECTION REFORM BILLS.

Representative Converse's Claims for His Measure.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—Two bills in the nature of amendments to the general election laws now in force were introduced in the House this morning. The one introduced by Schott of Cook amends the Pence law, and empowers the Governor to appoint the Election Commissioners, of which there shall be three, on the recommendation of the central committees of the leading parties, and it also requires the preservation of the ballots.

The other bill is the product of Converse of Sangamon, and amends the act of 1872. It provides for voting compartments where the voters can mark or change their ballots. Near the polling places it is proposed to have guard rails, so that only those inside them can approach within six feet of the ballot boxes. A "guard officer" is to be appointed to stand at the windows, preserve order, and see that no more than one person in excess of the number of compartments is admitted inside the railings. Within these compartments there will be tickets, which the voters must fold before leaving and going to where the judges are. Any person allowing his vote to be seen or any person who interferes with a voter is liable to a fine of not less than $5 nor more than $100. Mr. Converse claims that by this bill the State of Illinois will receive all the benefits to be derived from the Australian system, the Massachusetts law, and the act passed by the New York Legislature and vetoed by Gov. Hill. It will prevent bribery, he avers, because no one purchasing votes can know that the bargain is being carried out. It will not require the changing of the present law in but one particular, and that is the marking of the ballot by the judge with the letter "X" instead of numbering it. It will protect the voter against deceptive tickets and pasters. It obviates the necessity of the State furnishing tickets, which under the present system would be impracticable on account of the great length of tickets required in such elections as were held in November, when five National tickets were before the people, necessitating over 100 Electors and a corresponding number of State and county officers. It will greatly reduce the expense of candidates and remove the voter from the scrutiny and intimidation of designing men; and, in fact, Mr. Converse says that it is the simplest, easiest understood, and requires less change than anything thus far suggested.

IN DEFENSE OF LINCOLN'S MEMORY.

Miller's Resolutions Protesting Against a Georgia Attack.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—The Republicans of the Thirty-sixth General Assembly at least are going to enter their protest against the allusions made a few days ago in the Georgia Senate by Senator Gibbs of that State in referring to Abraham Lincoln. With the object in view Jacob Miller of Cook this morning asked the consent of the House to introduce a set of resolutions out of their regular order, but this was refused him. He will send them to the clerk's desk in the morning when he is reached on the roll call for the presentation of bills. The resolutions state that Gibbs is reported to have used the following language in an open session of the Georgia Senate: "I am against that resolution—the emancipation proclamation is a quarter of a century old. It is stale. It was intended as a mortal blow at the Southern people. Its object was to destroy us. It was written by Abraham Lincoln, a man who was a bastard by birth and fanatic in his manhood. I vote no, and I want my vote recorded with a big N."

Miller's resolutions say: "Abraham Lincoln was a beloved citizen of the State of Illinois, and his good name is exceedingly dear to the people of this State and his honor peculiarly within their keeping," and then protests against Gibbs' language "as being not only false and shameful, an outrage against the common courtesies which should govern legislative bodies, but calculated to keep alive the bitterness and animosities growing out of the late Civil War."

BUNCH OF BILLS IN BOTH HOUSES.

Labor Arbitration—Licenses for Underwriters—Monahan's Repeal Measure.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—Capt. Farrell has a bill in the House making it an offense punishable by fine to manufacture or sell vinegar not the product of the pure apple cider. There will be a number of labor arbitration bills in both Houses. One is already there, Representative Breeden being sponsor for it. It provides for a State board, to be appointed by the Governor, and also local boards where such are necessary.

Crafts of Cook starts out with three bills, one providing for non-resident trustees of colleges, another enabling trust companies to act as guardians, conservators, and administrators, and the third one providing for pleasure driveways in incorporated cities, towns, and villages, with the view of having West Washington street, in Chicago, made a boulevard through the Town of Cicero and Garfield Park. Kunz of Cook has a bill prohibiting any person from becoming an undertaker unless he is registered, and also providing for a State Board of Undertakers. In consonance with this subject, Kretzinger of Logan wants a law requiring the next of kin of a man who dies in poverty to bury him.

SENATOR MONAHAN'S REPEAL BILL.

Several bills were introduced in the Senate this morning which will receive considerable attention during the coming four months. The most important of the batch, because of the fight it will precipitate in both Houses, is the bill of Senator Monahan to repeal the Merritt Conspiracy law.

Senator Bassett introduced a bill providing that it shall not be necessary in criminal cases to prove a description of money stolen, but that it shall be sufficient proof that it was the money of the United States.

The Lieutenant Governor appointed E. B. Fletcher of Grundy as his private secretary, and the Senate adjourned.

DAIRYMEN AND SHORT-HORN MEN.

Meeting of Their State Associations at Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—The fifteenth annual meeting of the Illinois State Dairymen's Association convened in this city this morning with an attendance of about sixty members and was called to order by the President, Lovejoy Johnson of Stillman Valley, Ill. The President's address stated that the year just closed was one of great prosperity to the dairy interests. The value of the dairy product in the United States he placed at $800,000,000, and of this amount Illinois contributes $40,000,000.

The morning session was devoted to the reading and discussion of interesting papers upon food for the cow, dairy work in Central Illinois, and how to make premium butter. At the afternoon session, which was held in the Senate Chamber, short addresses of welcome were made by Gov. Fifer and Lieut. Gov. Ray. Responses thereto were made by the Secretary of the association, R. Lespinasse of Chicago. The evening was also devoted to the reading of papers.

Before the adjournment of the session it will be urged by the association that modifications in the present Oleomargarine law be made so that no imitation of butter or a substitute therefor be sold in any way except in stamped packages covered with a stamp, and that, for the convenience of the trade, in packages as small as one-half pound. An effort will also be made to have the law so amended that hotel and restaurant keepers using oleomargarine will be required to post in their places of business a notice to that effect.

SHORT-HORN BREEDERS ADJOURN.

The Illinois State Short-Horn Breeders' Association decided to hold its annual sessions in this city instead of at Chicago. Resolutions were adopted commending the action of the State Board of Agriculture in locating the fair for four years, and it was urged that the board make a permanent location at some accessible point. The work of the Live Stock Commission was indorsed, and especially its manner of dealing with pleuro-pneumonia, and the General Assembly was asked to make an appropriation to be used if necessary in dealing with any possible outbreak of infectious disease among animals. The State Board of Agriculture is requested to make a dairy class for Short-Horns, and all the live stock associations in the State are urged to hold their meetings in this city at the same time as the meeting of the Short-Horn breeders.

GENERAL SPRINGFIELD NEWS.

Testimonial to Mr. Dement by His Old Employes.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—A pleasant little episode took place this evening in the Secretary of State's office upon the occasion of the clerks in the office bidding good by to Mr. Dement, the retiring Secretary, who leaves the city in the morning. The most cordial and friendly relations have existed between Mr. Dement and the employés of his department during his term of office, and as a testimonial of their esteem they presented him with a magnificent album containing their portraits. Capt. Adair of the Index Department made the presentation speech. Mr. Dement expressed great pleasure at the gift they had selected, which would "ever remind him of them."

THE SHAW-PLESSNER CORPORATION.

The Auditor of Public Accounts has reported the case of the Commercial Mutual Accident Association of Chicago to the Attorney General with the request that proceedings be instituted to dissolve the corporation upon the ground of irregularity and misappropriation of the funds of the association. The attorney will soon take the necessary steps to close up the business of the corporation. This is the Shaw-Plessner corporation.

THE MARRIAGE LAW OF QUEBEC.

A Young Wife Asks, on Peculiar Grounds, for the Annulment of Her Marriage.

QUEBEC, Jan. 16.—[Special.]—The peculiar character of the Marriage law of the Province of Quebec comes to notice just now in an action of Emma J. Murphy to annul her marriage with John A. Flanagan, after a honeymoon of three days only. Both parties to the marriage are Roman Catholics and the ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Love, a Presbyterian clergyman, the 2d of January. The bride now claims to be the victim of a clandestine marriage, and that neither the law which prevails in this province nor in the Roman Catholic Church can recognize as valid a marriage between two Roman Catholics celebrated by a Protestant clergyman. The law governing marriage in Quebec is French law, which was guaranteed by England to Canada when the country was ceded after the conquest, and attempt is now being made to have the French ecclesiastical law prevail here as well as French civil law. Miss Murphy not only asks in this action to have the marriage annulled, though she has lived with Flanagan as his wife, but applies for an order to the officiating clergyman to place in his registry opposite the entry of the ceremony the decision of the court to the effect that the marriage is null and of no effect; and this despite the fact that the reverend gentleman was authorized to perform the marriage ceremony by special marriage license, signed by the Lieutenant Governor and issued by the regular officer appointed for that purpose. The Catholic Church will make a test case of this with a view to legislation prohibiting the issue of civil marriage licenses to members of that church.

Indiana Cane-Growers Discouraged.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—The Indiana cane-growers are discouraged a little. At their annual meeting today a letter from H. W. Wiley, the United States chemist, was read, in which he says he does not think sorghum sugar can be manufactured in any part of Indiana except the extreme southern on account of the early frost that the fickle climate of this region brings. The officers elected are: President, A. S. Chapman; Vice-President, D. H. Talbott; Secretary, N. B. Dewey; Treasurer, W. F. Leitzman.

Constitutional Catarrh.

No single disease has entailed more suffering or hastened the breaking up of the constitution than Catarrh. The sense of smell, of taste, of sight, of hearing, the human voice, the mind—one or more, and sometimes all, yield to its destructive influence. The poison it distributes throughout the system attacks every vital force, and breaks up the most robust of constitutions. Ignored, because but little understood, by most physicians, impotently assailed by quacks and charlatans, those suffering from it have little hope to be relieved of it this side of the grave. It is time, then, that the popular treatment of this terrible disease by remedies within the reach of all passed into hands at once competent and trustworthy. The new and hitherto untried method adopted by Dr. Sanford in the preparation of his Radical Cure has won the hearty approval of thousands. It is instantaneous in affording relief in all head colds, sneezing, snuffling, and obstructed breathing, and rapidly removes the most oppressive symptoms, clearing the head, sweetening the breath, restoring the senses of smell, taste, and hearing, and neutralizing the constitutional tendency of the disease towards the lungs, liver, and kidneys.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE consists of one bottle of the RADICAL CURE, one box CATARRHAL SOLVENT, and an IMPROVED INHALER; price, $1.

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No Rheumatiz About Me! In one minute the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster relieves Rheumatic, Sciatic, sudden, sharp, and nervous Pains, Strains, and Weaknesses. The first and only pain-killing Plaster. A new and infallible antidote to pain, inflammation, and weakness. Utterly unlike and vastly superior to all other plasters. At all druggists, 25c; five for $1.00; or, postage free, of Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston, Mass.

THE HAYMARKET. Will J. Davis. West Madison and Halsted-sts.
LIGHTS and SHADOWS
One play in 10,000, and the best company of actors in the city. See and believe. Matinee Saturday. Next Sunday—Boucicault's AFTER DARK.

PARK THEATRE—State near Harrison.
Elmer and Emery's Experts this week. Campbell and Nibbe, Whippler Twins, Jennie Pickert, Blanche Walworth, Jas. Cullen, Julia Emmons, John Harris, Ward and Vokes, Larry Dooly, and Maud Howland. Admission 25c. Smoking permitted. Matinees Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, and Sunday.

EPSTEAN'S NEW DIME MUSEUM
Randolph-st., and two Bijou Theatres, Near Clark.
GENUINE AZTECS. WHITE MOORS.
Military Musical Marvel. 2 New Stage Shows.

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VEGETABLE
PAIN DESTROYER

Hemorrhages. Bleeding from the Lungs, Stomach, Nose, or from any cause is speedily controlled and stopped.

Sores, Ulcers, Wounds, Sprains & Bruises. It is cooling, cleansing and Healing.

Catarrh. It is most efficacious for this disease, Cold in the Head, etc. "Pond's Extract Catarrh Cure," specially prepared to meet serious cases, should be applied with Pond's Extract Nasal Syringe.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia. No other preparation has cured more cases of these distressing complaints than the Extract. Pond's Extract Plaster is invaluable in these diseases, Lumbago, Pains in Back or Side, etc.

Diphtheria, Sore Throat, Use the Extract promptly. Delay is dangerous.

Piles, Blind, Bleeding or Itching. It is the greatest known remedy; rapidly curing when other medicines have failed. Pond's Extract Ointment is of great service where the removal of clothing is inconvenient.

Chapped Hands & Face. Pond's Extract should be in every family this severe weather. It removes the soreness and roughness and softens and heals the skin promptly.

Female Complaints. In the majority of female diseases the Extract can be used, as is well known, with the greatest benefit. Full directions accompany each bottle.

CAUTION.
Pond's Extract Has been imitated. The genuine has the words "Pond's Extract" blown in the glass, and our picture trade mark on surrounding buff wrapper. None other is genuine. Always insist on having Pond's Extract. Take no other preparation. *It is never sold in bulk or by measure.*
Sold Everywhere, Prices, 50c., $1, $1.75.
Prepared only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., NEW YORK AND LONDON.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Clark-st., opposite Court-House.
2nd Week. Every Night and SATURDAY MATINEES ONLY RUDOLPH ARONSON'S Comic Opera Co. from the Casino, New York. Immensely successful production of
ERMINIE
Superb Cast. | Gorgeous Scenery. | Rich Costumes.
THE ENTIRE CAST WILL POSITIVELY APPEAR, INCLUDING PAULINE HALL, FRANCIS WILSON, MARIE JANSEN, CHAS. PLUNKETT, MAX FREEMAN.
SEATS NOW ON SALE TWO WEEKS in ADVANCE

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE.—Fireproof.
DAVID HENDERSON ....Manager.
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Every Night CRYSTAL SLIPPER
EVERY ONE GOES TO SEE IT.
FRIDAY EVENING—275th Performance.
ELEGANT AND APPROPRIATE SOUVENIRS.
Seats may be secured two weeks in advance.

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Last Three Nights of the Legitimate Realistic Drama,
A Dark Secret.
With the Wonderful Regatta Scene.
Introducing Prof. Smith's Dog Circus, Rowing Races with Geo. Hosmer and others, Capt Andrews in his famous dory, and the Thrilling Drowning Scene.
GENERAL ADMISSION, 50c.
LAST MATINEE SATURDAY.
Next Monday—The Redmund-Barry Co. production of the Franco-Prussian war story, "HERMINIE."

BAKER'S THEATRE.
Wabash-av. and 19th-st.
T. B. BAKER..........Prop. and Manager
Everybody's Favorite. The Charming Comedienne, MATTIE VICKERS, Supported by Harry W. Rich and an Excellent Company, in her Celebrated creation of
JACQUINE;
Or, PASTE AND DIAMONDS.
Seats on sale at box-office and Lyon & Healy's.

METHODIST CHURCH BLOCK,
Clark and Washington-sts.
PIANO RECITAL of
Miss Adele aus der Ohe,
Under the management of MR. F. NEUMANN,
Monday Evening, 8 p. m.
Tuesday Afternoon, 2 p. m.
Prices, including Reserved Seats, Parquet, $1; Balcony, 75 cents. Tickets on sale tomorrow, Friday, at Lyon & Healy's, corner State and Monroe-sts.

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BIG 10c SHOWS IN THEIR SOUTH SIDE DIME MUSEUM.
Commencing Monday, Jan. 14.
THE LIVING 2-TONGUE GIRL.
10 WHISTLING LADIES.
Theatre No. 1—Drury Lane Pantomime.
Theatre No. 2—Billie McIntosh's Troubadours.

EDEN MUSEE—Chicago's Panopticon.
Wabash-av. and Jackson-st.
Open from 10 a. m. to 10:30 p. m. Admission, 50c.
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TASCOTT.
Grand Concerts Afternoon and Evening by
P. Olah's Hungarian Orchestra.
AJEEB, the Chess Automaton, still a mystery.

COLUMBIA THEATRE.
THIS WEEK ONLY.
ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.
O'NEILL | MONTE CRISTO
Beginning Monday, Jan. 21—Miss Margaret Mather. Monday, Romeo and Juliet; Tuesday, Leah; Wed. mat., Honeymoon; Wed. night, Lady of Lyons.

HOOLEY'S—LITTLE PUCK.
LAST FOUR TIMES
The Favorite Comedian (Old Sport), FRANK DANIELS, In the great comedy success, LITTLE PUCK. New Music and Songs.
Next Sunday—"A HOLE IN THE GROUND."

CRITERION THEATRE.
Every Evening, Saturday and Sunday Matinees, the Magnificent Pictorial Play,
-:TERRY THE SWELL:-
A car-load of New Scenery and Novel Effects. Three Horses, working Steam Fire Engine, Burning Ship, &c. Next Week—N. S. Wood in The Waifs of New York.

LEHMEN'S WINDSOR THEATRE.
North Clark and Division-sts.
Tonight at 8 and during the week,
-:- GRAY AND STEPHENS -:-
The Old Oaken Bucket.
Sunday, Jan. 20—HIS NATURAL LIFE.

PEOPLE'S—State, near Harrison.
Prices—15c, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, $1.
Nightly—Matinees Saturday and Sunday at 2.
EXCITEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.
People Clinging to the Chandeliers to See
N. S. WOOD in THE WAIFS of NEW YORK
Monday, Jan. 21—REUBEN GLUE. "SHE."

THE BON-TON THEATRE.
Halsted and Jackson-sts.
Immense success of JAS. A. HERNE'S
Tonight at 8 'DRIFTING APART' Tonight at 8
JAS. AND KATHERINE C. HERNE
Monday next—John A. Stevens in "Mask of Life."

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1889.

THE local money market was easy and many loans were made at 6 per cent. Eastern bills brought 25 cents premium. Sterling was unchanged. Stocks were weak.—The Chicago produce markets were slow, with less extensive price changes, and no prominent feature beyond the presence of good orders to buy May wheat at about $1.00. The muggy weather was unfavorable to activity in trade or in the shipping movement. As compared with Tuesday pork and corn closed unchanged, lard 5 cents lower, ribs 2½ cents lower, wheat ¼ cent lower, oats and rye steady, barley and flaxseeds 1 cent lower.

EXTENSIVE coal fields have been discovered in the section lying to the northeast of El Paso and in the vicinity of White Oaks, 150 miles distant from the former city and but a few miles northwest of Fort Stanton. A railroad has already been commenced from El Paso to White Oaks, the ultimate intention being to extend it on in a northeasterly direction across the Texas Pan-Handle and No Man's Land into Kansas, where it will make connections with the big trunk lines. In the Jarilla Mountains, sixty miles from El Paso, there are large deposits of silver and copper ore. At White Land Station, eighty miles away, there are the most extensive deposits of gypsum on the continent, and near Tularosa, 100 miles away, the great coal fields begin. They occupy scores of miles north, south, and east, and the quality is just such as is required by locomotives, which now have to get their coal from the Indian Territory, by manufactories, and by smelters for all the low grade ores. This coal can be placed in El Paso for about $4 a ton, where they now have to pay double that price. It is needless to say that the people of El Paso are having the biggest kind of a coal, iron, and steel boom, and apparently with the best of reasons. If all reports are true the White Oaks Railroad will soon bring them wonderful prosperity.

"SCIENCE" has some sensible remarks about the proposition to convene a congress for establishing the principles of a universal language, such being understood to be an artificial one, like Volapük. It says that after the current agitation of the matter has passed "English, French, and German will continue to be better means of international intercourse than any artificial language, which is necessarily a dead language, could be." The making of an artificial language acceptable to an association of literary men, difficult task as it might prove, would be mere child's play compared with the effort needed to secure its universal adoption. It is not too much to say that such adoption could not possibly be achieved by any means now available, and its partial adoption would only increase present existing confusion. Nothing is more probable than that the world will come round to the use of a single language some day, provided it be not destroyed within a few thousand years from now. But the choice of such language will be one of natural selection. It will be literally a survival of the fittest, but modified in the meantime to an extent of which the ordinary reader has no conception. As to which language will be thus chosen it is more difficult to guess. The people who speak the English language today have a weight of argument in favor of the claim that theirs will be thus distinguished. It is in widespread use in almost every part of the known world, and is rapidly growing in importance with the increase of commercial as well as neighborly relations between the inhabitants of different countries. There can be no doubt that its general acceptance would be facilitated by a return to phonetic methods in spelling. But the history of the attempt to introduce that reform furnished poor encouragement to the men who dream of the possibility of introducing another language in the hope that it will some day be universal.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE says: "It is amusing to see that the Democratic party has unanimously turned over a new leaf with the new year and come out in favor of pure and honest elections—not in the cotton States, where they are neither, but in the North, where they are both." Does THE TRIBUNE really mean to say that the elections in New York, New Jersey, Indiana, and Connecticut last November were conducted honestly on the part of the Republicans? It should hold up in its absurd attacks on Southern election methods long enough to answer this question.—*Savannah News.*

It does, and measurably so, on the part of the Democrats, constitutional enemies of honest voting though they be. Why does the *News* mention these four States? Did not the Democrats carry Connecticut and New Jersey, the latter by an increased majority? If there were Republican frauds they were not hurt by them. Did not the Democrats poll in the City of New York a larger majority than ever before? Did they not make gains in nearly all the cities and manufacturing centres? Did they not poll in the Democratic sections of Indiana fully as large majorities as ever before? Were there not Democratic gains in all the towns and cities, where cheating is possible, and were there not Republican gains only—with few exceptions—in the rural districts, where cheating, in the North, is next to impossible?

There was more fraud, more intimidation, cheating, swindling, vote-suppressing, and miscounting in any one of the five Republican Georgia districts which the Democrats grabbed than among the 2,000,000 voters of the States the *News* has named. A few corrupt Democrats in the North sold their votes to dishonest Republicans, and a few mercenary Republicans sold theirs to law-breaking Democrats—all told amounting to one in 300 or 400 votes cast. That is the only fraud we had at the recent election in the North, and we hope soon to end that sort of corruption by laws which will provide that a man who takes or offers a bribe shall be severely punished or disfranchised. When that is the law the market for boodle votes will disappear.

The *News* is fully answered. Now will it stop its absurd attack on Northern election frauds which do not exist, except in its imagination, long enough to make the election methods of Georgia harmonize with the Constitution and with those of the Northern States? Do not waste time in saying that the laws of Georgia are all right, but make the Georgia practice even one-tenth part as fair and decent as that of any Northern State and the justifiable irritation of the North at the way in which elections are now managed in Georgia will be somewhat abated. Get the glaring beam out of the Georgian eye before it tackles the invisible mote in the Northern one.

THE New York *Sun* antagonizes Gov. Hill's proposition to fix the Presidential term at six years and to make the President ineligible for reëlection and upon the expiration of his term to make him a life member of the United States Senate. So far as the last proposition is concerned it is of no great importance anyway, but the others vitally concern the interests of the country and the existence of civil service reform. The arguments which the *Sun* makes against them are not at all to the point. It says: "The framers of the Constitution deemed it a large part of their duty to provide safeguards against possible misfortune, and they considered four years long enough for a bad or a wrong-headed President." No such consideration actuated that convention, over which Washington himself presided. It was his presence and the opinion that but for him there would have been no Republic that prevented them from limiting his occupation of the Presidency. The people gave him two terms and would have given him a third or a fourth had he wanted it. Again the *Sun* says:

To what a pitch of desperate resentment might not the Whigs have been wrought in 1841 had they known that their betrayer, Tyler, would remain Chief Magistrate for six years instead of four. Let us come a good deal nearer to our times and picture what would have been the frame of mind of the Republicans in the reconstruction period had they known that Johnson's opportunities of exasperating and thwarting them were to cease, not in 1869, but in 1871.

The Whigs would have lost nothing, as Tyler did not remove them from office, and what did they gain? Polk! They lost two years of office. Had Lincoln's term been six years and out Andy Johnson would never have been President, as Lincoln would not have been killed. The single six year term has always commended itself to the consideration of thinking men. Jefferson, Jackson, and Harrison advocated it. Grant was in favor of it, and it would have been better for him could he have had it. Hayes and Garfield favored it, Thurman favored it, Cleveland favored it at first, and stated his reasons for it clearly. It would have been better for him also had he adhered to his early convictions. There is no hope for the reform of the civil service so long as a President can be eligible for a second term. There is no way of escaping from the control of office brokers. No man can be free from the ambition for a second term however firmly he may believe in the necessity of a single term. There is no other way of preserving the President's independence of the spoils brokers and grabbers than to withdraw from the President the temptation of a second term.

AMENDING THE ELECTION LAW.

The *Journal* seems to oppose the proposed amendment to the Registration law suggested by Judge Prendergast, whereby persons who may be unable to register in their precincts on the days provided by law may register at an earlier date at the central office of the Commissioners in the City-Hall. There are thousands of such cases—commercial travelers and others. But it claims that the adoption of the amendment will open the door to fraud. Possibly its chief reason for distrust is that the change is proposed by Judge Prendergast, whom it calls "a Democratic partisan of extreme views and hostile to the law." THE TRIBUNE has felt and said, as most Republicans have, that the Judge was not overfriendly to the law, and therefore examined with special care this particular amendment and the other one proposed by him before indorsing them. But after a close study—perhaps much more careful than the *Journal* has made—it is unable to see how fraud can be committed after their adoption any more easily than before it.

The *Journal* will doubtless agree with THE TRIBUNE that there are thousands of good citizens who, owing to the nature of their business or for other reasons, cannot register the particular days now set apart for that purpose. More of them, probably, are Republicans than Democrats. It is admittedly just that they should be given an opportunity to vote if it can be safely done. No honest man wishes to disfranchise one lawful voter if it can be avoided. The old law recognized the fact that not all men could register, and sought to cure it by the "patent affidavit" plan. But that opened the way to gigantic frauds, and we are well rid of it.

The amendment in question proposes that any man may go before the Commissioners or two of their clerks representing the two great political parties, who are officers under oath, any time prior to the first day of registration and there apply for registration, and answer such questions under oath as the precinct judges would ask. If the Commissioners or clerks are satisfied the man is a lawful voter the name and residence are entered on the book of the precinct in which he lives and sent to the local judges. If this were done after the first day of registration there might be room for fraud. But it is *before it.* Nor does this give the man who has gone through the examination the right to vote. His name has been put on a list, and his right to vote will be examined into by the precinct judges and clerks, just the same as the right of those who have personally appeared before them, and in the same manner. If these preliminary inquiries as to name, age, place of birth, place of residence, time in State, county, and precinct, etc., can be safely made by the precinct judges they can surely be made with equal security from fraud by those who appoint those judges. Nothing is final, no full right to vote is acquired, until the precinct judges and clerks have satisfied themselves that the man has a right to cast a ballot in that precinct. The amendment, like the present law, makes it reasonably certain that the officers cannot and will not collude and cheat, and that it is as near perfection as fallen human nature can get.

The other amendment suggested by the Judge to better the present intolerably clumsy transfer system, which is disfranchising men by the thousand year by year and making enemies to the law, is not opposed by the *Journal*, and therefore probably it unites with THE TRIBUNE in advocating it. Where voters have moved two, three, or four miles away from their former voting place, it takes ten or twenty or fifty times as long to return to their former precinct and procure a certificate of transfer and then go back the same day to their new precinct and get registered than for a new voter of the city to do it. It is troublesome bother that can be made simple and easy by allowing the voter to make the transfer at the central office in the City-Hall. His name of course will still have to undergo the scrutiny of the precinct judges and clerks. It also suggests an amendment of its own—that the law be so changed as to take from the County Judge and give to the Governor the appointment of the Election Commissioners. The *Journal* does not seem to know that there is a grave question whether or not that can be done without a resubmission of the whole act to the people. The best lawyers are divided in opinion, and many of them who are Republicans believe that while the Legislature could in the first place have vested the appointing power in the Governor, it cannot now give it to him without the resubmission of the act as thus amended to the voters of Chicago and its suburbs. It is certain that if the law is changed without submission to the popular vote the Supreme Court will have again to pass on its constitutionality.

Now perhaps if the *Journal* will examine more thoroughly the amendment it on seemingly hasty inspection criticises so severely it may take a different view of it, and may be willing to unite with this paper in asking the Legislature to pass it. It may also, on further investigation of the legal complications involved, be less urgent in the support of that radical change in the law which it now deems of paramount consequence.

SOUTHERN CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE NEGRO.

The most remarkable contribution from the South upon the race problem which has yet appeared is an essay entitled "The Prosperity of the South Dependent on the Elevation of the Negro," written by Mr. Lewis H. Blair of Richmond, Va. The author is a native Virginian, one of the wealthy merchants of Richmond, and a Democrat of "the deepest dye." It cannot be charged against him, therefore, that his views have been colored by political prejudices or that his championship of the negro has been induced by antagonism to the Bourbon white class. At the same time his conspicuous social and commercial position and his political affiliations cannot fail to attract attention to his views and to command thoughtful consideration for them on the part of Southern men whose minds are not absolutely warped by prejudice.

Mr. Blair's essay is of an economic character throughout, as might have been expected from a business-man. Politics plays only an incidental part in the discussion. He advocates the elevation and education of the negro as the primary condition of Southern prosperity. He argues that that prosperity can only be had by paying its price, and that the price is the elevation of the poor whites and blacks to the point of making them intelligent and self-respecting citizens, and unless so elevated he believes that every effort of the South to improve its condition will be blasted. Says Mr. Blair: Let education be generally disseminated, human life protected, economy and self-denial prevail, as in the New England States, and "the elevation of the negro will go along with the elevation of the whites themselves, and his degradation will be a matter of history." In the following extract from the essay Mr. Blair goes to the root of the difficulty and offers the only remedy which can solve it:

Make a man of him. This can only be done by means of education and other fostering influences; by cultivating his self-respect; by inspiring his hope; by letting him see that the land of his birth is as much his country as it is of the haughtiest and wealthiest whites. Now he is not only an alien but an inferior—in reality a serf—in the land of his nativity.

And again:

The first and most important step to take in the elevation of the negro is to mollify and finally to obliterate race and color prejudice—a prejudice by no means peculiar to the South or to white and black races. Many glory in prejudice, foolishly thinking it a mark of superiority, but prejudice is always a weakness, and when it is extreme it is a badge of dishonor. Southerners cannot be true to their lofty character and be unwilling or incapable of overcoming color prejudice, much less true to their interests.

In the discussion of this question Mr. Blair not only asserts the necessity of education and emancipation from race prejudice, but he arraigns the South for its contempt of human life and for its injustice to the negro in the courts. He hints at one of the causes in his declaration that "the general disregard of human life is intensified by the slight manner in which a negro's life is held, and the whites, thinking the negro's life of little sanctity, naturally regard all life as of little value, and, therefore, freely take each other's lives." While stating the cause, he has the frankness and courage to state the remedy:

The first duty resting upon us in this respect is to see that in criminal matters—that is to say, matters of life and liberty—the scales of justice hang more level between whites and blacks; that the hand of justice bear more equally upon the two colors and that both are punished alike for similar offenses. It would be reasonable to inflict heavier penalties upon the whites, because they occupy a much higher plane socially, morally, and intellectually, and are, therefore, less excusable for violating the law. We must see that our courts of justice are an equal refuge for the wronged of all colors and an equal terror to all wrong-doers, irrespective of previous condition.

We have presented but a meagre abstract of this extraordinary essay, but it is sufficient to indicate its general drift. It is extraordinary because it is the first calm, clear, dispassionate treatment of the subject by a prominent Southern citizen and the first outspoken championship of the negro and his right to education and fair treatment. It follows closely the line of Northern argument, and perhaps, coming from a Southern source, will have some influence. The charge of partisan prejudice at least cannot lie against it. If there were more Blairs in the South the conditions for the solution of the race problem would soon be placed upon an intelligent and practical basis.

PERPLEXITIES OF THE POLICE.

Without disputing the soundness of the law as laid down by Judge Tuley in the Arbeiter-Bund case let us see how it works in practice. The Judge says:

The police have power to disperse any meeting that becomes riotous and tumultuous. The only other discretion that I am aware of the police possessing over public meetings is the power to determine whether the speeches and conduct of those present are likely to lead to present tumult and disorder; if so, they may command those composing the meeting to disperse, and, if they refuse, then disperse them in the manner pointed out in the statute. But there must be imminent danger of immediate tumult or disorder. The power here vested is a delicate one, and to be exercised with great caution and at the peril of the peace officer if he goes too far.

This is just what the police did at the time of the haymarket meeting. At that gathering Fielden spoke and said, among other things: "You have nothing more to do with "the law, except to lay hands on it and "throttle it until it makes its last kick. "Throttle it. Kill it. Stab it." These and other utterances led the police to believe that there "was imminent danger of im-"mediate tumult and disorder." Acting thereon a Captain of police, following the statute, said to the crowd: "I command "you, in the name of the people of the State, "to immediately and peaceably disperse." The first reply to that statutory demand was the hurling of a bursting bomb, the second a volley of revolver shots into the ranks of the police. Many men were killed, more were wounded. An investigation by the Criminal and then by the Supreme Court justified the police. They had not "gone too far" in exercising their "delicate power." They had followed the law closely and at a heavy price.

For some time following this haymarket assemblage it was the belief of citizens that less blood would be shed if there were more prevention of anarchy and less waiting for overt acts. It was believed that if the haymarket meeting had been stopped in the beginning, if the Lake Front meetings which preceded it had not met with smiling toleration, there would have been no need of a monument at the haymarket square. But that is not the law, it appears. The law is that the public enemy must be given the opportunity to fire the first shot. The police are brave enough, but they naturally dislike to have that advantage given their adversaries. It may be chivalrous and all that, but "it is not war." Therefore it is to be expected that when they again attempt to disperse a haymarket meeting they will go about it with great deliberation and probably will not try the costly experiment.

But, on the other hand, the Judge says that "there are some turbulent persons in this "community who appear to be desirous of "inciting the people to tumult and disorder. "The writ of injunction will not be used in "the protection or aid of such persons in "such attempts." And he says further:

No persons, even though lawfully assembled, could have any standing in this court if they should abuse the right of free speech by advocating the commission of unlawful acts, the destruction of property, or the overthrow of the Government by violence, even though such abuse of the right of free speech did not at the time tend to immediate tumult or disorder.

Thus there are certain persons whom the Judge will not protect even though their abuse of the right of free speech does not lead to "immediate tumult and disorder." But that does not help the police. They can interfere "only when there is imminent "danger of a then present breach of the "peace." Then persons whom the Judge considers dangerous can do certain things which the Judge regards as wrong, but the police cannot hinder them, at least till the Judge expresses himself more clearly. If he would tell them who these "turbulent persons" are, or what the bad things are they ought not to say, then the police would know better where they stand. Was Fielden at the haymarket one of these "turbulent persons"? Are those who copy the language of Fielden at public meetings "turbulent persons" whom the Judge will not protect? When Mrs. Parsons advises every man to buy a Winchester rifle and take it to the polls with him, and announces that the wage system must be overthrown, but cannot be overthrown except by force, is she a "turbulent person" whom the Judge will not protect, but whose meetings the police can interfere with only at their peril? The Judge should file an appendix to his decision setting out more in detail what he understands to be the customary utterances of "turbulent persons," and then the police would know just how far they can safely go to preserve the peace of the community.

WAGE SLAVES VS. STATE SOCIALISM.

"Prof." Gartside talked to a large audience Sunday night and expounded some of the beauties of the creed which he is paid so much "slave's wages" per week for advocating. "Socialism," said he, "is not an "effort to secure shorter hours, but to secure the right to work when we please and "quit when we please." This met with loud applause. There were few of his hearers who do not loathe the tyranny that stops a man from knocking off work when he pleases and having his wages run on while going out to get a glass of beer or something stronger and staying away as long as he pleases. There is not one of these men but would like to get the same wages he now does or more, and also the privilege of going to work when he feels like it and quitting when he wants to, the wages to go on all the same. If they had that measure of "liberty" they would simply take from six to eight hours which are now given to labor and dedicate them to the consumption of beer and tobacco and to card-playing.

"There is not one of you," said Gartside, "who works because you like to." Presumptively the "professor" knew just what sort of an audience he was talking to. He knew that there were no genuine workingmen among them, but a lot of loafers who look forward longingly to the day when the "State" will do everything for them, and when the "State" will have beer shops in which those members of society who do not want to work may spend all their time in the free consumption of the beverages they love. There are numbers of men who work no more than they can possibly help, and only "toil" because under the present "slavery system" of society it is the only way in which a man can be sure of a steady supply of liquor and tobacco. The real workmen gladly labor that they may help their families and that they may better their own conditions. They have ambition to be capitalists themselves. Work is to them a means of advancement and independence, and they willingly pitch in to make money, get a home, and possess capital.

"There is not one of you who is a wage-"worker," said the "professor," "who will "go to work tomorrow with a light heart. "The present system of wage-slavery pre-"vents that." True, most likely, of a number of those among the "professor's" hearers who have embraced the Socialistic creed as they understand it. As they interpret it, it means that they may lead the life of a pig in a sty; that when they wake up they may waddle to the trough; that there they may eat and drink their fill; that then they may lie in the mud and the sun or scratch themselves against a post till they get sleepy; that they may snore some more, and then waken and make another visit to the trough. This is the dream of the Socialist who has not gone deeply into the subject. No work. Endless beer. Illimitable tobacco. Full meals. Necessary clothing. Abundant sleep. Work may have to be done, but "the other fellows" will have to do it. These men do not think that if the world is not to stop work must be done, and that there must be some one to see that it is done. At present self-interest impels the capitalist to offer work and the workingman to accept it. When the capitalist is done away with it will be the "State" that will do the ordering. The bricklayer who listened Sunday night to "Prof." Gartside would under the new order of things have to take his orders from a State boss. If he did not like him or his ways that would be the end of him. He could not change employers as he now does, for there would be but one. If he did not work he would get nothing. If he did not work when and as the boss told him he would get nothing. It is difficult to see where the betterment of his condition would come or how he would be less of a "wage slave" than he now is. Gartside did not tell them of that. It is true that what he would get would not be called wages, which is why the "professor" said "Socialism is not a movement to secure higher wages, but no wages at all." But the change of the name does not change the thing. Under the new régime the bricklayer would have to work as some one told him and would get a certain arbitrary sum for it, fixed not by himself but by some one else. Then he would be a slave indeed.

BAD, MUSTY OATES.

Congressman Oates of Alabama, occupying a seat in Congress stolen from the Republicans of the Third District of that State, has the effrontery to again obtrude his advocacy of the disfranchisement of Republican voters upon the public. This usurper declares that if the negroes were allowed to vote at Federal elections they would soon want to vote in local elections. He says:

I am free to say that perhaps our people in some localities have gone rather far, but if the negroes all voted and their votes were counted in Federal elections they would soon begin the scheme again to resume control of the County and State Governments. Whenever the negro wins it fills him with insolence and makes him as overbearing and tyrannical as he can possibly be.

It does not seem to occur to this occupier of a stolen seat that the colored citizens are authorized to vote in Federal elections by the Constitution and that their votes are suppressed by overriding the Constitution, thus defrauding the Republicans of twenty-six seats which belong to them, among them *the seat occupied by Oates himself*, who obtained it by the process of disfranchisement and suppression which he now unblushingly advocates, having been elected (!) by over 2,000 majority in a district having 15,276 Democrats and 17,250 Republicans. This usurper has now shifted his position. At first he advocated disfranchising such colored men as could not read and write, but abandoned that position when he discovered that tens of thousands of white Democrats in Alabama would be disfranchised by his proposed law. Now he is for the absolute disfranchisement of colored Republicans altogether in the face even of the provisions of the Constitution. "I assure you," says this demagogue, "that the masses of the white people do not want to be violators of the law, but when you put the alternative to them of abandoning their homes they will violate the law every time." This is simple rot. No such alternative exists, and this bulldozer Oates knows it. He knows moreover that he has no authority to speak for the masses of the South, but only for the white Bourbons in the fraud belt—that is, South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and a part of North Carolina, West Tennessee, and portions of Arkansas. The negroes are allowed to vote in Delaware, Maryland, both the Virginias, most of North Carolina, most of Tennessee, and most of Arkansas, and in Kentucky, Missouri, and Texas. He has no right, therefore, to speak for these Southern States, because in them the negro can vote, both in National and local elections. Oates must only speak for the fraud belt in which the Northern as well as the Southern Republicans are cheated out of their representation in Congress. And now comes this beneficiary of fraud, holding a stolen seat in Congress, and proposes to disfranchise the negroes and to set aside the Constitution and the law. We can assure him and all of his kind, and all of his associates who are occupying stolen seats, that before they can accomplish this scheme the North will have something to say about it.

THE editor of *Bradstreet's* takes exception to an article which appeared in these columns recently and requests the publication of a correction, of which the following is a part:

Somebody who has access to the editorial columns of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has written of what he is pleased to aggregate and describe as "*Bradstreet's* blunders." The burden of the critique is that *Bradstreet's* is out with a table purporting to give the number of dwellings erected in the principal cities of the United States during the last nine years which is, so far as Chicago is concerned, ridiculously imperfect. *Bradstreet's* has not made any report of the number of dwellings erected in the principal cities during the last nine years.

A note from Mr. J. G. King, Assistant Superintendent, says THE TRIBUNE ought to print this on the ground that "*Bradstreet's* has not published the article you criticised." To this it may be replied that the sixth page of the Dec. 22, 1888, number of *Bradstreet's did* contain an article giving the alleged number of buildings in the principal cities, the only point on which it is entitled to deny the allegation being that the alleged statistics were not for nine years but for eight. The figures were credited to the *Real Estate Bulletin* of New Haven, but they were published by *Bradstreet's* and editorially indorsed to the following extent: "The two leading cities of Minnesota appear to have made a notable record in the building line during recent years," adding that the increase in St. Paul and Minneapolis appears "startlingly large when compared with the comparatively slower growing centres of the East and West."

THE TRIBUNE adduced figures to prove that the statement in the table was all wrong so far as Chicago is concerned, and found fault with *Bradstreet's* for having published such statement. There is nothing to be retracted, except a minor point or two, which are insignificant by the side of the main fact.

Far More Republicans than Democrats.

OSKALOOSA, Ia., Jan. 15.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—To end a discussion will you please state whether there were more Democrats enlisted in the Union army than Republicans during the Rebellion? A. W. STANTON.

[At least two-thirds of all the men in the Union army who enlisted for three years or the war were Republicans. The Copperheads kept vast numbers of Democratic young men from enlisting. After Lincoln's emancipation proclamation in 1862 few Irish Democrats enlisted, and the "heft" of filling up the ranks depleted by death, sickness, and desertion fell on the Republicans, who indorsed and supported the freedom of the slaves. For the short term enlistments of 1861 and 1862 the Democrats contributed almost as many men as the Republicans. After that they fell far behind in enlistments, and the weight of the bloody fighting of 1863, 1864, and 1865 fell on the Republicans. But thousands of patriotic young men who entered the army as Democrats came home Republicans and have acted with that party ever since. Grant and Sheridan were two of these men. There are no accurate statistics of the relative number of Republicans and Democrats who served in the Union army; but a number of States passed laws allowing their soldiers to vote in their camps and send the results of their voting home to be counted with the home election returns. The voting for Lincoln (Rep.) for President and McClellan (Dem.) in 1864 disclosed a three-fourths majority of the soldier votes for Lincoln and the whole Republican ticket of those States which permitted the soldiers in the field to take part in the elections.]

THE action of the Democrats in Richmond, Va., in deciding that all Republicans employed in and about the city-hall building must give place to Democrats is a genuine surprise. Nobody supposed there were any Republican employés on the city pay-roll of Richmond.

GALLANT old Uncle Dick Oglesby! May he live long to honor the State that has delighted to heap honors upon him!

WITH a Cannon planted in the Speaker's chair and a Republican Congress supporting him President Harrison will have everything to encourage him in firing incompetent Democrats out of positions of trust without unnecessary delay.

COMPLAINT is made by the truant officers of the Board of Education that the Police Department is not carrying out in an intelligent and helpful manner the instructions of the Mayor in reference to reporting children between 8 and 14 years of age who are out of school without good reason. The reports made at the various police stations thus far are for the most part fragmentary, incomplete, and in many cases misleading. The officers have not taken the trouble to make an intelligent inquiry, and their reports are, therefore, unsatisfactory. All this can be remedied if Superintendent Hubbard will issue a general printed order giving detailed instruction to the patrolmen as to their duties under the Mayor's plan as adopted by the Board of Education. The order heretofore issued is merely a verbal one, and the patrolmen have either not understood it or have come to the conclusion that it was not necessary to pay much attention to it. This is too important a matter to be thus slurred over. The Police Superintendent ought to act in harmony with the School Board in this matter and see to it that his order is not a mere dead letter.

PRINCE BISMARCK is becoming excited again. When Bismarck is really worked up he works a great deal of brandy and water down. The equilibrium of things is thus restored, the hideous spectres of War, Famine, and Pestilence vanish, and the tottering monarchies of the Old World become once more comparatively firm on their pins.

AN old Indian chief in Arizona is making an effort to interest the people of his tribe in a scheme to build a scalp palace.

WE congratulate Indiana on having now not only the form but the substance of a Republican Government. In the good time coming she will undo the infamous gerrymandering that deprives her people of a rightful representation in Congress and will take her place squarely and for all time to come in the Republican column.

BROOKS discovered another comet about 6 o'clock last Tuesday evening in 18 hours 4 minutes of right ascension and 21 degrees 20 minutes south declination. It has a rapid westerly motion and is a faint object.

NEW YORK has seen many wonders. She has Bartholdi's Liberty and Cleopatra's Needle, but it is said she never stared at anything as she did at Talmage when he turned out in uniform as chaplain of the National Guard.—*Alta Californian.*

This is no longer true. New York has seen Mrs. James Brown Potter.

CYCLERS in Washington, D. C., are agitating themselves over the question whether or not it is good form to wear a high silk hat when riding a bicycle. If the opinion of experts may be regarded as conclusive it must be conceded that the worst form of hat known to wheelmen is a silk tile that has just accompanied a rider through a complicated header.

WHEN Anarchists fly to the law for refuge they are making a move in the right direction.

NOW THAT Yawp Most has been repudiated by his brother Anarchists he has a chance to become a respectable member of society. Let him acknowledge an All-Wise Creator, take a bath, and sign a temperance pledge.

IN A MINOR KEY.

The Reason He Was Silent.

Smart young man—Is it possible there's nothing new in base-ball or prize fights to talk about? You've been fifteen minutes at work on my face and haven't said a word.

Taciturn barber—I lost a good situation once by talking too much to every durned fool I shaved. Next!

They Have Their Fears About It.

Uncle Sam (calling up the stairway)—Good-night, children. By the way, could you make room under the Union blanket for another bedfellow if I should adopt Miss Canada into the family?

Miss Florida, Miss Georgia, Miss Alabama, and Miss Louisiana (shiveringly)—Uncle, don't you think she must be troubled a good deal with cold feet?

Pleasant for the Susceptible Young Man.

Boston exquisite—Aw, my little fellow, are you the—aw—cash boy Mary Anderson kissed the other day?

Little cash boy—Yes, sir.

Masher (kissing him)—Here is a half-dollar for you, my boy.

Little cash boy—Thank you, sir. That big man over there, though (pointing to a Cincinnati pork packer), that kissed me about a minute ago, gave me a whole dollar.

PERSONALS.

Senator Blair is the only man in the country who claims to know the exact make-up of the next Cabinet, and he won't tell.

Andrew Langenshadt of San Francisco drew a $5,000 prize in a lottery one month ago. He immediately took to drink, and last Friday he was found dead in his room.

Inventor Edison says that he intends to give up active work and make an extended tour of Europe, after which he will settle down in the country somewhere near New York.

Mrs. Carrie B. Kilgore of Philadelphia has been appointed master to take the testimony in a divorce suit. This is the first time a woman was ever appointed to such a position.

Jay Gould is quite worn out by his long vigils at the bedside of his wife, and his friends say that he will soon decide upon another tour of recuperation. It is probable he will go abroad.

Leander Burnett, an Indian of full blood, is teaching a public school with good success in Redmond, Emmet County, Mich. He is believed to be the first Indian regularly employed as a teacher of white children.

Levi W. Groff of Lancaster, Pa., owns a silver watch which was carried by Benjamin Franklin in 1776. It is still in good running order, and is carried by Mr. Groff as much for a timepiece as for a curiosity.

Col. Blanton Duncan, the famous old rock-ribbed Democrat, has finally turned his back upon Louisville and removed to Los Angeles, Cal. The Colonel is old, but he is tough, and wants to find ample scope for his abilities as a politician and fortune-maker.

James Gordon Bennett, it is said in newspaper circles, is about to establish an American journal in London, and it was to realize funds for this purpose that he recently sold his house and mortgaged the *Herald* Building. It is also said that his journalistic venture in Paris netted him a loss last year of $50,000.

Dr. Holmes, by some singular mischance, has never received the degree of A. M. from his alma mater. Recently he penned a formal application to the Harvard authorities for that honor, signing himself: "I A. M. yours respectfully, Oliver Wendell Holmes." As a penalty for this formidable bit of waggery the authorities propose to put the genial doctor through a strict examination for the coveted degree.

The Rev. George F. Warren, pastor of the Fairmount Baptist Church in Newark, N. J., has brought suit for $22,000 commissions alleged to be due him for selling the stock of a company owning a certain patent right. The Rev. Thomas M. Colwell, business manager of the company, is pastor of the First Baptist Church of Mount Vernon, N. Y. The clerical plaintiff claims that he sold $40,000 worth of the stock in one block.

James Berry, England's famous hangman, is a man who believes that his position entitles him to social distinction. His visiting card is of pale mauve, highly glazed, fringed at the sides and tops with a delicate spray of maiden-hair fern in gold, and bearing the inscription in gilt Old English letter: "James Berry, Public Executioner, Bradford. Orders punctually executed." After an execution he often struts to a coffee-room and insists upon drinking with the assembled guests. If they show a horror of his presence he becomes abusive.

CURRENT NOTES.

Good only when used up—An umbrella.—*Boston Beacon*

A talkative vessel—The Speaker-ship.—*Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.*

Officeseekers who get left will set up the inaugural bawl. O, yes, there will be dancing.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

What are the great astronomers? The stars, because they have studded the heavens for ages.—*Boston Beacon.*

House and visiting gowns are slightly trained this season, but the ball-room dress is as unmanageable as ever.—*Burlington Free Press.*

The critics who gush so extravagantly over the star actresses and prime donne are liable to die from an overdose of lauden'em.—*Texas Siftings.*

While the Friend electric sugar-refining process was a disappointment to the investors, it made plenty of "sugar" for the inventor.—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

A temperance man says four drinks a day will buy a man an overcoat, but how four drinks a day will get any other overcoat than a wooden one he fails to state.—*Terre Haute Express.*

It is proposed to hold the next reunion of the Smith family in Delaware. The absurdity of holding a reunion of the Smith family in Delaware would make the authors of "Pinafore" smile.—*Somerville Journal.*

"What will be the end of the human race?" inquired the orator, and one fellow in the audience remarked that if cremation continued to grow in popularity the race would end in a dead heat.—*Terre Haute Express.*

Head waiter—"Didn't Mr. Goodheart tip you just now?" Waiter—"Yes, sah; gub me half a dollah." "Well, you wait on that new guest and give some other waiter a chance at Mr. Goodheart's table. He isn't more than half through yet."—*Philadelphia Record.*

"Yes," said Mrs. De Porque, just after her return from a trip abroad, "France is a great country. The people in Paris are amazingly clever." "In what way?" "Why, they all speak French fluently, and several of them assured me that they had never taken a single lesson."—*Merchant Traveler.*

Oculist—"When did your eye first become inflamed?" Patient—"Yesterday. I went up to a lady to speak to her and the peak of her bonnet——" "I see. We have many such cases. Use this lotion and be careful while the present fashion lasts to do your talking to ladies by telephone."—*Philadelphia Record.*

Iowa has discovered that she has no law to punish a person who sets fire to a stack of oats. Only wheat and hay are mentioned in the statute. Dr. Kane, the historian, says there is no law to protect a stack of chips, and has not been since Moses was played on the Pharaoh banks of an Egyptian watering place.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

Editor—"This poem, sir, is miserable trash." Amateur—"O, never mind that. Publish it, and I'll see that it is copied all over the country. I have arranged with a friend of mine to claim the authorship, and then he and I will get into a boiling hot controversy over it. There are no flies on us poets nowadays."—*Philadelphia Record.*

"One moment, Mr. Sampson," she exclaimed, with a distressed look as he dropped to his knees. "I have already had twelve proposals this season, and yours will be the thirteenth—an unlucky number." "True," he answered, as he rose to his feet, his face ashen; "but, O! what am I to do?" "Wait for a week, Mr. Sampson," she answered, shyly; "then come again."—*Harper's Bazar.*

EBULLITIONS OF ENVY.

Albany *Journal:* They have not amended the marriage ritual in Chicago to read "till divorce do you part," but it doesn't seem to be necessary, because the matter is understood all around.

San Francisco *Alta:* Domestic discipline has reached a high point in Chicago, where a policeman was lately found pacing his beat with a colicky baby squalling in his arms.

New York *Sun:* Miss Breezy (of Chicago to Mr. Gotham)—Do you know how young Mr. Wabash is getting on in New York, Mr. Gotham? Mr. Gotham—Well, I believe he is doing something in a literary way. Miss Breezy—Is he clever? Mr. Gotham—Well, if it were not for using an objectionable word I should say in my opinion his work was nothing but hogwash. Miss Breezy—O, the word is not at all objectionable, Mr. Gotham; we often use it in Chicago. Dear me, how I would like to see some of his articles!

Boston *Herald:* Col. Elliott F. Shepard was badly mixed when he alluded to the hands of Boston which reach all over the continent. He was probably thinking of the Chicago girls' feet.

Yankee Blade: He (of Boston)—"I presume, Miss Chicago, that you have heard of Hogg?" Miss C.—"Well, I should say I had. Father and his friends never talk of anything but hog, hog, hog, all the time."

Pittsburg *Gazette:* A New Jersey magistrate has broken the record by performing a marriage ceremony and getting back to his bed in two minutes. The knot cannot be severed in the same time, even in Chicago.

St. Paul *Pioneer-Press:* "Have you hammered brass?" inquired a lady in a St. Paul art store. "Yes'm," remarked the clerk briskly. "I pounded a Chicago drummer once until he didn't know whether he was in Minnesota or three miles below Memphis."

New York *Times:* New Chicago pastor—"Of what State is your husband a native, Mrs. Veneer?" Mrs. Veneer of Chicago—"Connecticut, I believe, sir." "Do you know in what part of the State he was born?" "I don't think he was ever born, sir—I so often hear him speak of himself to others as a self-made man."

Boston *Transcript:* Boston cousin—"What a lucky girl you are, Abby, to catch that rich widower. You'll be the envy of all Wabash avenue. I heard two or three girls say today they'd like to be in your shoes." The Chicago young lady smiles sweetly, but when she is alone she is heard to mutter under her breath: "Two or three girls in my shoes! The hateful thing! Two or three! The idea!"

GUESSING AT THE CABINET.

St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* (Dem.): Guesses at Gen. Harrison's Cabinet which do not include John B. Henderson of Missouri must be put down as wild speculation.

New York *Times* (Mug.): If anything is certain in the National political field which has its centre in Gen. Harrison's library it is that Warner Miller is on top and Thomas C. Platt is underneath.

Denver *Republican:* There does not seem to be any reason to doubt that Mr. Blaine will be Secretary of State in President Harrison's Cabinet. He deserves the place and no fitter man can be found.

Boston *Journal:* That Senator Hoar would make an ideal Secretary of State no one doubts, but if it may please President Harrison we trust he will not rob the State of Massachusetts of its able representative in the Senate.

Keokuk *Gate City:* We think Mr. Blaine the best fitted and strongest man in America for Secretary of State. We don't believe in the policy of making up a Republican Administration and leaving the Republican party pretty much outside of it.

Wheeling *Intelligencer:* Virginians are moving heaven and earth to secure Gen. Mahone a place in the Cabinet, and urge that he is the man to break the Solid South. Have the Virginians seen the returns from West Virginia? Gen. Goff, it seems to us, fills the bill.

Dayton (O.) *Journal:* If the President should appoint John Sherman, or Gov. Foraker, or Charles Foster, or Ben Butterworth to a Cabinet position we don't believe the mass of Ohio Republicans would protest. On the contrary, we are confident that they would be thoroughly gratified.

Iowa State Register: In all the clatter of Cabinet gossip, friendly or unkind, there gleams the golden silence of the Man from Maine. His splendid bearing in the days of defeat in 1884—made up of mingled dignity, manliness, and generosity—has been equaled only by his manliness, his modesty, and his generosity in these days of the victory which he so largely won.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat:* Gen. Mahone appears to be securing a good many indorsements as an aspirant for a place in the Cabinet. There can be no question about his ability, or his honest devotion to the interests of the Republican party; but there are certain considerations of prudence, nevertheless, which make it desirable that "celerity should be contempered with cunctation," as Sir Thomas Browne observes, in the matter of appointing him to an office of so much honor and importance.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

Messrs. Booth and Barrett have by no means given up their project of securing Mme. Modjeska to act with Mr. Booth next season. They have surmounted the difficulty raised by Modjeska herself, by agreeing to "feature" her, as theatrical men say, in the bills, which means when interpreted into plain, everyday English that they will present her as a joint star with Mr. Booth, instead of simply as a leading lady. This concession, coupled with a certain salary of $1,500 a week, has made the lady look with great favor on the proposition to abandon her own starring tour and act with Mr. Booth.

Tickets for the Amateur Club charity concert can be exchanged for reserved seats on or after Jan. 23 at the box office at Central Music Hall. Additional tickets may be obtained from Mrs. James S. Gibbs, No. 400 Superior street; Mrs. Charles J. Haines, No. 2001 Michigan avenue; Mrs. Frederick Ullmann, No. 4614 Lake avenue; Mrs. G. B. Carpenter, Central Music Hall; Miss H. Montgomery, No. 600 West Jackson street; Mrs. Servis D. Webster, No. 380 Dearborn avenue; Mrs. F. H. Head, No. 339 La Salle avenue; Miss Louise Troost, No. 417 Dearborn avenue.

At the concert to be given next Friday evening at Central Music-Hall under the auspices of Company G, First Regiment Infantry, by the Elgin Military Band, the following artists will take part: Miss Genevra E. Johnston, Messrs. C. A. Knorr, Harry Cassidy, A. D. Eddy, W. C. E. Seeboeck, Storrs, Jarvis, Hallin, Turner, and De Witt. Mr. J. Hecker, formerly bandmaster to the Prince of Wales' Volunteers, is the conductor.

A story is going the rounds to the effect that Mr. Lawrence Barrett is suffering from a swelling of the neck, which is thought to be a tumor; that he is thinking of submitting to a surgical operation, and that his affliction threatens to drive him from the stage before the close of the present season. Mr. Barrett's friends, however, deny that the trouble is a serious one.

The sale of seats for the Miss Mary Anderson engagement will open at McVicker's Thursday morning, Jan. 25. No season tickets will be issued.

"The Shenandoah," Mr. Bronson Howard's successful war drama, will be seen at McVicker's after the termination of its New York production.

Special scenery is being prepared for the Redmund-Barry production of "Herminie" next Monday evening.

Mr. Owens, a colored actor, will appear as Othello at the Madison Street Theatre tomorrow night.

Don't Want Any Outside Aid.

"When in 1883," says the Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.), "the National Educational Convention met in Louisville and approved the Blair bill, the *Courier-Journal* denied their premises and exposed their fallacies. We insisted that the Southern States were both able and willing to educate their children, and that outside interference would only do harm. The experience of these six years vindicates every position then assumed, and the record, written in every report from every State Board of Education and sustained by the reports from the National Bureau of Education, shows that no people ever did more for education in the same length of time than the Southern people have done."

The Spoils System Illustrated.

Senator Vest is quoted as saying frankly that the scramble for the Kansas City Post-Office had worried him so much, and that for his own sake and for the party's sake he dreaded a renewal of it so much, that he twice prevailed on Vilas to retain an objectionable Postmaster on these grounds alone, and similarly prevailed on Vilas' successor to retain Shelley until the election of Tarsney relieved Vest of all further responsibility in dealing with the Kansas City Post-Office. What a striking and able argument this confession is against the spoils system which Senator Vest defends and against the operation of a patronage machine by United States Senators.—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch (Dem.).*

The Sensible Solution.

Washington *Sunday Gazette:* We believe that education is the solution of the negro problem. When the negro understands the riddle of life as well as the Saxon he will be as good a citizen, and the greater the measure of justice with which he is treated the sooner he will realize and appreciate that freedom means something more than a mere word.

A New Demand from the South.

Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle:* We have long believed that the bustle must be withdrawn. We have regarded its prominence as an element of backwardness which should be eliminated. The women of America should put it away from them, so to speak; forsake it, in fact. Give us a free basque and a fair skirt.

Must Have a Western Man.

The Salt Lake *Tribune* makes known to Gen. Harrison its belief "that the experience of the last twenty years has shown, whenever tried, that an Eastern man cannot intelligently or satisfactorily administer the Interior Department."

CASE OF PROF. GEFFCKEN.

BISMARCK CAUSES THE PUBLICATION OF THE INDICTMENT.

Result of the Investigation into the Publication of the Late Emperor's Diary—Sir R. D. Morier's Connection with the Affair—English Comment Unfavorable to Bismarck—Sensational Testimony in the Parnell Case—A Letter from Stanley.

BERLIN, Jan. 16.—In accordance with a command of Emperor William, the *Reichsanzeiger* today publishes the indictment that was found against Prof. Geffcken in order that the people may be enabled to form their own judgment regarding the administration of justice in Germany. The indictment states that Prof. Geffcken extracted from the diary, which contained 700 pages, and which was confided to him by the late Emperor Frederick in March, 1873, the portions published. He had no authority to make the diary public, Emperor Frederick himself being of the opinion that it should be only published after the lapse of a long period after his death. The indictment further says that Emperor Frederick's proclamation announcing his accession to the throne, issued March 12, was prepared by Prof. Geffcken as early as June, 1885, when the late Emperor was seized with fainting fits during a stay at Ems.

A number of letters written by Baron von Roggenbach and Prof. Geffcken are appended to the indictment. Baron von Roggenbach, in a letter written in September, 1888, after expressing approval of a political memorial which it was proposed to present to the Emperor in a few days, said a meeting on the subject would be held at Morier's house.

Prof. Geffcken's letters, which cover the period 1875 to 1887, are marked throughout by hostile criticism of Bismarck and his policy. Morier is frequently mentioned in the course of the correspondence, the reference to him showing that he was in the confidence of the writers.

Notice was given in the Bundesrath today that a motion would be made at tomorrow's session that the Geffcken affair be made the order of the day. Prince Bismarck has submitted to the Bundesrath all the documents used during the judicial inquiry, including the correspondence seized at the residence of Baron von Roggenbach.

The *Reichsanzeiger* also publishes Prince Bismarck's report to Emperor William, in which he points out the necessity for publishing the indictment in order to counteract the effect of the misrepresentations of home and foreign journals, which, he says, aim at representing the public prosecutor and the imperial tribunal as being partial and inspired with a desire for persecution. The indictment says that Geffcken admitted it was unlikely that Empress Frederick would have given permission to publish the diary, and quotes from a letter written by Geffcken to his wife from Heligoland as follows:

The matter worries me so that I cannot sleep. O, if I had only followed your good advice; my intentions were the purest. I had no idea that I should raise such a storm.

It appears that his wife had warned him against publishing the diary. The Geffcken indictment states that Prof. Geffcken confessed that he believed that Emperor Frederick would not have given him the diary if he had thought it would be published. Prof. Geffcken made extracts from the diary for his own use, never thinking that the Emperor would die before himself. His object in publishing the extracts was to show that Emperor Frederick was a noble ideologist and the moving power at the foundation of the Empire. On comparing the abstracts published with copies of diaries in the possession of the Government it appears that the manuscript from which Geffcken copied has disappeared without leaving a trace. These witnesses were adduced—Frau Krug, a widow, Mister von Stoche, and the novelist Freytag—to prove that the late Emperor Frederick never contemplated publishing his diary. The violation of secrecy, which is the basis of the charge of treason, is treated under six heads, as follows:

1. The origin and constitution of the Empire.
2. Relations with the Vatican.
3. With Russia.
4. With England.
5. With Luxemburg and the guaranteeing Powers.
6. With Belgium and France.

Under the first head the indictment says that the idea which Emperor Frederick contemplated of employing force against the Southern States would beget a fear of such force in future which might induce those States as a safety precaution to make agreements with other Powers damaging to the relations with the Empire.

The indictment quotes official reports from the Prussian legations in Bavaria, Saxony, Wurtemberg, and Baden, and in this sense further diplomatic and semi-official press reports from various European Capitals are quoted in a similar manner to show how statements in the diary tended to injure Germany's interests abroad and incite distrust of the German Empire. The indictment then proceeds to prove that Geffcken, being a professor of public law, was perfectly aware of the consequences of the publication. It quotes letters disproving the statement that he was suffering from mental aberration, says that he burned Rodenburg's letters in order to put the public on the wrong track as to the authorship of the article, and quotes expressions used by Geffcken a decade ago at Barmen, from which it is concluded that his ambition has been disappointed and that he desired the overthrow of Bismarck. Two letters from Roggenbach were found dissuading Geffcken from his intention to submit a memorial to the present Emperor and attacking and secretly trying to discredit Bismarck.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The *Standard* says:

The publication of the Geffcken indictment shows that Bismarck was the author of the monstrous charges against Sir R. D. Morier. The Kaiser has chosen openly to associate himself with the Chancellor's tortuous policy. There is a cold brutality about the whole business which is exceedingly unpleasant. Bismarck has outraged public opinion in a way in which it has hardly ever been outraged before.

The *Times* says:

Nothing but the habit of trying to repress discussion could ever have imposed upon an intellect like Bismarck's such an absurdly exaggerated estimate of the importance of private dislike and academic opposition. One hardly knows which is the weaker side—the preliminary attack on Morier or the publication of the indictment. There is a striking want of dignity and magnanimity about the whole affair.

THE TRIAL OF PARNELL.

Story Told by a Convict in the Maryborough Prison.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—Upon the resumption of the session of the Parnell Commission this morning, Presiding Justice Hannen said that Mr. William O'Brien's article in *United Ireland*, for which he was summoned to appear before the court, exceeded a fair discussion of the case under investigation, but he admitted that there was some force in Mr. O'Brien's arguments regarding the continued circulation of the *Times'* pamphlets, and said he believed no disrespect was intended to be shown toward the court by the article. Therefore he would not punish Mr. O'Brien. He added, however, that in future cases of a similar nature would be more severely treated.

Patrick Delaney, a convict in the Maryborough Prison, testified that he belonged to the Fenians until September, 1882. The principal leaders of the organization were Messrs. Egan and Brennan, Dr. McAlister, John Lahey, and John Doran. About 1879 a number of delegates, including John O'Connor, John Devoy, and Gen. Milton, came from America. The witness attended a meeting at Foresters' Hall in Dublin, at which John Devoy represented the American council. Gen. Milton inspected the military organization. It was arranged that arms be provided and the expenses paid. At another meeting held in the rotunda Messrs. Davitt, Parnell, Egan, Bigger, Dillon, Brennan, and Harris attended.

Curley at this meeting attacked Mr. Davitt for not adhering to the principles of the organization. After the meeting he was told that the circles were not opposed to the league, which would organize the Fenians in the country and supply them with arms. Witness said he had forgotten a portion of the Invincible oath, but the principal part was to assassinate the Viceroy and all the executive officials of the land. The Invincibles received money from the league. Messrs. Egan, Byrne, and Tynan paid some to Daniel Delaney Mullet and Brady. The witness was deputed to watch the movements of Mr. Forster, at that time Chief Secretary for Ireland. Joseph Brady and Timothy Kelly were delegated to shoot Mr. Forster, while the witness intercepted persons crossing the Queen street bridge while Brady and Kelly endeavored to carry out their purpose. The witness took no part in the Phœnix Park murders. Mrs. Byrne brought over the two knives that were used in committing these murders. At a meeting of a committee of the Invincibles held after the Phœnix Park murder a quantity of gold and bank notes were laid upon a table; afterward more revolvers, daggers, and money came.

Delaney spoke of an attempt to hire a house on Castle Hill from which officials of the castle could be shot with rifles. Carey failed to get the house. In 1881, when Carey was a candidate for the Dublin Municipal Council, Egan promised that all his expenses would be paid. Egan held that an Invincible ought to be Lord Mayor. Delaney identified letters signed by Egan. When questioned in regard to Egan's letter in which reference is made to a fund, Delaney said he knew nothing about such a fund.

On cross-examination by Sir Charles Russell the witness admitted that when 17 years old he was sentenced to penal servitude for five years for highway robbery. He enrolled himself with the Fenians the same night he left prison. When he was accused of the Phœnix Park murders he gave the authorities all the information in his possession. It was his wife who, while visiting him in prison, warned him that he was suspected in connection with the Phœnix Park murders. He thereupon supplied a written statement to the prison officials. When asked how he came to give the *Times* evidence he said that Crown Solicitor Shannon came to the jail a fortnight ago and took his sworn statement. Recurring to the Fenian organization he declared that it was never an assassination society except in cases where somebody informed against them. The Fenians sought to fight openly and were different from the Invincibles. He knew Egan, Brennan, and Byrne to be Fenians in 1876, having met them at a secret meeting. He admitted that he never met them among the Invincibles, but knew they were leaders of the Invincibles through Carey and others. He never saw any one of them giving money to anybody, but had seen money on a table at which Byrne was sitting. The witness said he was sentenced to death for complicity in the Phœnix Park murders, and Lord Spencer commuted his sentence to life imprisonment, which he is now undergoing.

FROM THE INTERIOR OF AFRICA.

Receipt of a Letter Written by Henry M. Stanley Aug. 17.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 16.—The following letter written by Henry M. Stanley has been received in this city:

BOMA OF BONALVA, MURETIA, Aug. 17.—*To Shiek Hamed-Ben Mahomed—From His Good Friend Henry M. Stanley:* Many salaams to you. I hope that you are in as good health as I am, and that you have remained in good health since I left the Congo. I have much to say to you, but hope I shall see you face to face before many days. I reached here this morning with 130 Banawans, three soldiers, and sixty-six natives belonging to Emin Pasha. It is now eighty two days since I left Emin Pasha on the Nyanza. I only lost three men all the way. Two were drowned and the other decamped. I found the white men who were looking for Emin Pasha quite well.

The other white man, Casatt, is also well. Emin Pasha has ivory in abundance, thousands of cattle and sheep, and goats, and fowls, and food of all kinds. I found him a good and kind man. He gave all our white men and black men numbers of things. His liberality could not be excelled. His soldiers blessed our black men for their kindness in coming so far to show them the way. Many of them were ready to follow me out of the country, but I asked them to stay quiet a few months that I might return and fetch the other men and goods left at Yambungana. They prayed to God that He would give me strength to finish my work. May their prayers be heard.

And now, my friend, what are you going to do? We have gone the road twice over. We know where it is bad and where it is good, where there is plenty of food and where there is none, where all the camps are, and where we shall sleep and rest. I am waiting to hear your words. If you go with me it is well. I leave it to you. I will stay here ten days and will then proceed slowly. I will move hence to Big Island, two hours march from here above this place. There are plenty of houses and plenty of food for the men. Whatever you have to say to me my ears will be open, with a good heart, as it has always been toward you. Therefore, if you come, come quickly, for on the eleventh morning from this I shall move on. All my white men are well, but I left them all behind except my servant William, who is with me. HENRY M. STANLEY.

Sheik Hamed-Ben-Mahomed, to whom the above letter is addressed, is the Arab Tippoo Tib. The letter, which was taken to Stanley Falls by a messenger, and which reached Brussels by post last night, is the only one from Stanley which has reached the coast of Africa. A number of other letters which the messenger conveyed to Stanley Falls still remain there, but it is expected that they will arrive in Europe in two or three months.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Minister Phelps Has a Farewell Banquet in London.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—Mr. Phelps, the United States Minister, was the chief guest at a banquet given by the Fishmongers' Company this evening.

Mr. Phelps, in a speech, said that the only complaint he had to bring against this country was that the people had made it more difficult for him to say good-by to them than to perform any duty that he had to do since he came. He hoped often to have the pleasure of seeing in one country, if not in another, his numerous English friends. Therefore, in saying farewell, he would adopt the poet's sentiments: "Say not good night, but in some happier day bid me good morning."

Sir Charles Tupper, Lord Coleridge, Consul General Waller, Henry White, Secretary of the American Legation, Gen. Stewart, Sir Francis de Winton, and a host of distinguished persons were present at the banquet. Mr. Phelps caused much laughter by amusing references to the fisheries dispute.

Singular Mishap to a Funeral Cortege.

ROME, Jan. 16.—The obsequies of the Marquis di Torrecasa of Palermo today had to be suspended on account of the fall of a roof during the passage of the cortége. There were thirty-six persons on the roof at the time, and twenty-four were badly injured. The wounded were taken to the hospital, where they were afterward visited by the Minister of Education, who left $6,000 for the sufferers.

Two Aeronauts Probably Lost at Sea.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—Henri Wolff, the Dutch aeronaut, ascended in a balloon from Antwerp today. He was accompanied by Lieut. Daniel. The balloon was driven out to sea and it is feared both were drowned.

Bishop McQuaid Banqueted.

ROME, Jan. 16.—Bishop McQuaid of Rochester, N. Y., was tendered a banquet this evening at the American College in honor of his birthday. A large number of prelates and Cardinals participated.

Gladstone to Visit the Pope.

ROME, Jan. 16.—It is said Mr. Gladstone will be in this city within a few days, and that he has requested in advance an audience with King Humbert and the Pope.

A Whitechapel Murderer.

The report that the Whitechapel murderer had been arrested in Tunis arose from the arrest of an English vagabond named Alfred Grey, whose hight, age, and general aspect correspond with the descriptions of the Whitechapel murderer published in the newspapers. Grey still remains in custody.

Patti Will Go to South America.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—[Special.]—Mme. Adelina Patti leaves Bordeaux March 6 for Buenos Ayres to fulfill a four months' engagement in South America. From Buenos Ayres the diva will go to Montevideo, singing in "L'Etoile du Nord," "Romeo et Juliette," "Lakmé," "Don Giovanni," "Dinorah," "Rigoletto," etc. From South America Mme. Patti will return to Paris, where she will again sing in "Romeo and Juliet."

Prohibitory Amendment in Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 16.—A joint caucus of Republican Senators and Representatives was held tonight, at which it was decided that the proposed prohibition amendment to the Constitution shall be passed at once and that the question shall be submitted to the people at a special election to be held June 18 next.

Reported Purchase by the Whisky Trust.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—[Special.]—A rumor came from the West which caused a flutter of excitement among New York wholesale liquor-dealers. It was to the effect that the Whisky Trust had bought up the plant and business of the St. Paul Distillery Company, which, outside of the Chicago firm of Shufeldt & Co., was the largest competitor of the trust in the war of prices recently begun.

An Exciting Wolf Chase.

TAYLORVILLE, Ill., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—An exciting wolf chase took place two miles west of this city today. Three of the animals were started, two of which were captured after a severe struggle with the dogs. There are still more of the pests, and another chase will take place tomorrow, in which a large number of citizens will take part.

DEATH OF POOR HOMANS.

TRAGIC EVENT IN THE AMERICAN COLONY IN PARIS.

The Manager of a New York Insurance Company Discovers by Accident His Wife's Perfidy—The Italian Prince at Aix les Baines—The Wronged Husband's Prompt Action—Dramatic Scene in a Brussels Hotel—Another Crushing Blow—A Noble Heart Broken.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
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PARIS, Jan. 16.—"Poor Homans." That was the heartful utterance of every one in the crowd of mourners which filled the American church yesterday when the full choir of men and boys chanted the solemn service for the burial of the dead. Among those present were M. Georges Berger, head of the Paris Exposition, and former colleague of Homans; Mathieu Bodét, Ancien Ministre des Finances; M. Louis Passy, Deputy; Mr. and Mrs. Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. Legay, Mr. and Mrs. William Ingersoll. Of the immediate family there were present only William Homans, eldest son, and Mrs. Nivert, sister-in-law, with her children. From his long residence in France and his important position as European manager of the New York Life Insurance Company Mr. Homans had been honored with numerous decorations, which were displayed upon a cushion.

Eight years ago Mr. Homans married his second wife. She was from New Orleans and was in full splendor of Southern beauty. Today she is about 35 years old, and is still a handsome woman. She became a second mother to his three children, two sons and a daughter. She also had a daughter of her own by a former marriage. It is the subsequent perfidy of this heartless creature that brought the mournful gathering to the little American church.

WOMAN'S PERFIDY.

Some time after the couple came to Paris scandalous reports concerning the wife's conduct were current, but Homans turned a deaf ear to them. Some three months ago the bubble burst, the crash came, the blind man's eyes were opened, his home was wrecked, and his noble heart was broken. It happened at Aix les Bains. There was an Italian nobleman in the case. Some say he was a Prince. Mr. Homans was his friend, had received him at his table, and had trusted him. One day toward the end of September an accident revealed the whole truth. Mrs. Homans had gone back to Paris, professedly to arrange her hotel for the winter season. The Prince had gone to Geneva, so he said, but he had covered his tracks badly. An indiscreet concierge revealed to the astonished husband that so far from being in Switzerland his Italian Highness was in Paris, and that during their stay at Aix les Bains he had secretly occupied a room opposite that of Mrs. Homans. A conclusion was easily drawn, and Mr. Homans took the express to Paris. When there was no longer room for doubt he acted as a man has to act in this country in such cases.

Nov. 29 there was formal proof of guilt. With the aid of the Commissaire de Police, Mrs. Homans spent the night in St. Lazare prison and Mr. Homans spent it pacing the floor of his chamber. And then he came to another decision. He decided that his wife, however great her guilt, should not be confined in prison to be herded with a crowd of fallen women. The following day at his request she was released on bail, he having reserved all his rights for criminal and civil action against her. Having taken steps to secure divorce, Mr. Homans, quite broke down, left Paris secretly and went to Brussels. He wanted to be alone.

AGAIN IN THE MESHES.

His wife made frantic efforts to secure a reconciliation and meeting. One night at the Hotel Bellevue in Brussels Mr. Homans was aroused from his slumbers by a knocking at the door. He arose and opened the door. Instantly Mrs. Homans pushed into the room. The shock to Mr. Homans was tremendous. He gasped for breath and his face became livid. Heart trouble was hereditary in the family and for a few seconds it was a question whether he would live or die. His wife promptly took advantage of the situation. She rang for assistance, had hot water and mustard poultices applied, and worked over him for an hour. Then the danger was passed and the attendants withdrew, leaving the two together.

It was 3 o'clock in the morning. He was already compromised by the fact that his wife had remained with him for over an hour. She declared if he drove her from the apartment she would commit suicide in the street. He allowed her to remain, surrendering to her the bedroom, he himself sitting up in the salon for the rest of the night. Next morning he insisted on her returning to Paris, but the harm was done. Immediately on arrival Mrs. Homans called on the Judge d'Instruction in charge of the case and informed him a reconciliation had been effected. She also spread the story about Paris. In vain Homans telegraphed a denial of the statement. Hurrying back to Paris he explained the real facts of the case. The Judge d'Instruction listened patiently, but said an investigation must be made into the Brussels affair before divorce could be granted. Investigation in Brussels meant diplomatic interference, an indefinite amount of official red tape, and, worst of all, considerable delay. Now, before any decision has been reached, Homans was dead. He died from congestion of the brain. So the doctors say. Sorrow and shame killed poor Homans.

Funeral of Mrs. Jay Gould.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—[Special.]—The funeral services over the remains of Mrs. Jay Gould were held this morning at 9:30 o'clock at the family residence, No. 579 Fifth avenue. The services were exceedingly simple, and were attended only by personal friends of the family. The body rested on a low catafalque in the front parlor. It was inclosed in a plain black cloth-covered casket, plainly trimmed, and having three silver handles on each side. In the centre of the casket cover was a small, square silver plate on which was engraved:

HELEN DAY GOULD.

Lilies, violets, and immortelles were strewn loosely over the top of the casket. At the foot of the catafalque a small floral harp rested and at its head a large floral cross made up of small white roses. Half a dozen other offerings were arranged around the casket. Mr. Jay Gould did not appear among his friends, but remained with his family in another room. A quartette from the West Presbyterian Church choir sang "Asleep in Jesus." Dr. John R. Paxton of the West Presbyterian Church read the service for the dead of the Episcopal Church. The Rev. Dr. John R. Terry then offered a simple prayer, and the services were concluded by the singing of the hymn "Abide with Me" by the quartet. Dr. Paxton said: "We bring to this house today our sympathy, our prayers, and our condolence for the husband and children in this earthly affliction. This will conclude the services, and it is the wish of the family that the interment shall be as private as possible."

The friends then left the house after passing the casket in which the body of Mrs. Gould rested.

At 11 o'clock the carriages that were to carry the family to Woodlawn were before the house, and five minutes later the casket was carried down the steps and placed in the hearse. Immediately following came Mr. Jay Gould with his family and relatives. Eighteen persons in all accompanied the remains to Woodlawn.

Miss Rosalie Ann Booth.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—[Special.]—Miss Rosalie Ann Booth, an elder sister of the actor, Edwin Booth, died at 1:30 o'clock this morning at No. 688 Lexington avenue.

[For the last two years she had been an invalid, and of late had suffered from paralysis. She was a daughter of Junius Brutus Booth, and was born 65 years ago in Baltimore, where she spent the earlier years of her life.]

Alexander Taggart McGill.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—[Special.]—The funeral of Alexander Taggart McGill, D.D., LL.D., Professor Emeritus of Ecclesiastical and Pastoral Theology in the seminary at Princeton, took place there this afternoon. Many prominent clergymen from various parts of the country were present.

Judge G. H. Braughn.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—George H. Braughn, one of the most prominent lawyers at the Louisiana bar, died tonight.

[Judge Braughn was born in Cincinnati in 1837. He came to New Orleans in 1849 and studied law. He served for four years as a soldier of the Confederacy. He then returned to New Orleans and was admitted to practice. He was for a time Judge of the Second Justices' Court, then Judge of the Superior Criminal Court, and later Assistant Attorney General of Louisiana. He served several terms as a member of the State Senate. Judge Braughn was the prime mover in organizing the carnival parades, which have been an annual feature in New Orleans, and visited Europe every summer to select and purchase the costumes and accessories used by the mystic societies. He was also a leading member of the Shakspeare Club and the Elks of this city.]

Other Obituary Matters.

James M. Painter, a pioneer of Tuscola, Ill., died at his home in Chesterville, aged 89 years.

William Hiller, one of the earliest businessmen of Elkhart, Ind., fell dead of heart-disease, aged 78 years.

Joseph Kelly, President of the Morgan-Kelly Manufacturing Company at Waterloo, Ia., died yesterday.

A "NEW YORK BLIZZARD."

It Is Raging Throughout Northern Dakota.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 16.—At last the Northwest is experiencing the severe weather of which a sample was furnished last week. A heavy snow has fallen throughout Dakota and Minnesota and strong winds tonight are drifting it badly, so that there will be bad delays in all kinds of transportation. At Sioux Falls, Dak., the storm took the form of rain, while elsewhere it snowed. Grand Forks reports a "New York blizzard," with snow a foot deep, and it ranges from a few inches up to fifteen or twenty inches. In this city the barometer was the lowest ever known, being 29.08 at 7 o'clock, and indications were that there was an approach of a cyclone, but the dreaded visitor has not yet appeared. At Duluth the barometer was lower, being 28.96. Watertown, Dak., reported temperature at zero, which is the lowest, but tonight it is growing colder.

SIOUX FALLS, Dak., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—Twenty-four hours' rain preceded the first real wintry weather of the season, which set in this afternoon. Snow is falling and a strong wind is blowing. The mercury stands at 15° above zero.

FORT DODGE, Ia., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—Last night's thunder shower developed into a howling blizzard, which is raging west of this city tonight and threatens to blockade all the railroads.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—The thermometer has fallen 30° here in the last six hours, and it is growing colder. The weather reports at the Burlington offices state that a furious northwest wind prevails all over the lines of that road, accompanied by light snow.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—A thunder-storm, accompanied by a remarkably heavy rain, visited this city at 5 o'clock tonight. Lumbermen who are interested in the northern section of this State are despondent and affirm that the storm will result in great damage to them, destroying the logging roads.

What the Weather Will Be Today.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 16.—Indications for twenty-four hours: For Illinois, Missouri, and Iowa, generally fair, much colder, high northwesterly winds.

For Ohio and Indiana, clearing weather, much colder, high southwesterly winds, veering to northwesterly.

For Michigan and Wisconsin, clearing weather, much colder, high winds, becoming northwesterly.

For Dakota, fair, clearing in eastern portion, colder, high northwesterly winds, diminishing in force.

For Kansas and Nebraska, fair, colder, northerly winds, diminishing in force.

For Colorado, generally fair, slightly colder, variable winds.

Signals—Cautionary signals are displayed at Cedar Keys and from Jacksonville section northward and storm signals at Grand Haven and Milwaukee.

Place of observation.	*Hight of barometer*	*Thermom'tr*	*Maximum temper'ture*	*Direction of wind*	*State of weather*	*Rain fall for 24 hours*
New York	30.08	44	46	N. E.	Rain	.01
Nashville, Tenn	29.68	58	60	S. W.	Cl'udy	1.08
Cincinnati, O	29.58	58	58	S. W.	Cl'udy	.74
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.56	48	50	S. E.	Cl'udy	.10
Oswego, N. Y.	29.42	44	46	S.	Rain	....
Rochester, N. Y.	29.66	46	46	S.	Cl'udy	.04
Erie, Pa	29.56	52	52	S.	Cl'udy	.06
Cleveland, O	29.54	52	54	S.	Rain	.16
Sandusky, O	29.42	56	56	S. W.	Cl'udy	.32
Toledo, O	29.42	54	54	S.	Rain	.08
Detroit, Mich	29.40	48	50	S.	Cl'udy	.24
Alpena, Mich	29.24	38	38	S. E.	Rain	.32
Green Bay, Wis	....	..	..	....	....	....
Grand Haven, Mich	29.24	46	52	S.	Rain	.20
Marquette, Mich	30.00	42	42	S.	Cl'udy	.10
Port Huron, Mich	29.42	48	48	S.	Cl'udy	.28
Chicago	29.32	44	54	S. W.	Fair	.12
Milwaukee, Wis.	29.20	42	50	S. W.	Clear	.12
Duluth, Minn.	29.96	36	38	N. E.	Rain	.24
St. Paul, Minn	30.08	30	42	S. W.	Snow	.02
La Crosse, Wis	30.16	32	44	S. W.	Cl'udy	.20
Davenport, Ia.	29.42	32	54	S. W.	Cl'udy	....
Des Moines, Ia	29.52	26	46	N. W.	Cl'udy	....
Dubuque, Ia	29.34	30	52	S. W.	Cl'udy	.14
Cairo, Ill	29.62	56	62	S.	Clear	.06
Springfield, Ill	29.54	40	58	W	Cl'udy	.01
St. Louis, Mo.	29.64	42	64	W	Cl'udy	....
Springfield, Mo	30.04	38	54	W	Clear	....
Omaha, Neb	29.70	22	22	N. W.	Fair	.02
Huron, Dak	29.62	14	38	N. W.	Snow	.08
Yankton, Dak	29.64	18	24	N. W.	Clear	.02
Moorhead, Minn	....	....	....	....	....	....
St. Vincent	30.44	8	20	N. W.	Snow	.22
Bismarck, Dak	29.68	8	14	N. W.	Fair	.04
Fort Buford	29.50	8	16	N. W.	Clear	....
Helena, Mont	29.46	8	14	N.	Clear	....
Cheyenne, Wyo	....	....	....	....	....	....
Denver, Colo	29.82	22	28	E.	Clear	....
Dodge City, Kas	29.92	28	32	N. E.	Clear	....
El Paso, Tex	29.90	46	48	N. W.	Cl'udy	....
Salt Lake City, Utah	29.98	22	26	N. W.	Cl'udy	....
Minnedosa	29.64	4	28	N. W.	Cl'udy	....
Medicine Hat	....	....	....	....	....	....
Norfolk, Va	30.08	58	58	S.	Cl'udy	....
Montrose	29.70	30	36	S. W.	Cl'udy	....
Charleston, S. C	30.06	62	66	S.	Cl'udy	.06
Jacksonville, Fla	30.02	62	74	S. E.	Cl'udy	....
Pensacola, Fla	29.80	66	68	S.	Cl'udy	.04
Washington, D. C	30.02	42	44	N. W.	Rain	.12
Vicksburg, Miss	....	....	....	....	....	....
New Orleans, La	29.80	54	74	N.	Cl'udy	.64
Galveston, Tex	....	....	....	....	....	....

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—Arrived, the Gallia, from Liverpool.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—Sighted, the Caspian, from Baltimore.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 16.—Arrived, the Arizona, from New York.

LAWYER BUSEY LEAVES BALTIMORE.

A Court Bill Charging Fraud Supposed to Have Been the Cause.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—William M. Busey, a leading member of the bar, has left the city, and his departure is associated with the fact of a bill having been filed against him Monday for the purpose of setting aside certain conveyances which purport to have been made to him by Mrs. Adeline Darling, a widow whose counsel he was. The suit is brought charging that the papers in controversy, if genuine, were procured by fraud.

Mr. Busey has been a member of the bar about twenty-five years, and at the time of the questions raised by the Treasury Department in regard to the coloring of Demerara sugar he was sent out by the Government to investigate the subject. Of late years Mr. Busey has taken a prominent part in politics, being one of the leading members of the Crescent Club. He is supposed to have gone either to Chicago or New York. The Sheriff distrained upon his office for rent this afternoon, but found that he had removed all his valuables.

Bookmakers' Billiard Tournament.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—[Special.]—In the bookmakers' billiard tournament tonight Reeves beat Davis on a score of 170 to 119, the winner's average being 2 23-31. The betting was even at the start, about $100 to $90 for choice, and spirited. Reeves hardly seemed himself at first and Davis, with the lead for the first twenty-five points, began to have the call. Reeves rallied, though, and caught him before the first half hundred buttons were scored, and then it was $100 to $80 and soon $100 to $7.50 on Reeves. Davis played with his usual nerve, but though Reeves made three goose eggs in succession when he had but four buttons to go to win he could not overhaul his clever opponent.

Wheat Raising in Iowa.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—The State Millers' Association held its annual meeting here today and discussed freely the subject of wheat raising in Iowa. It was admitted that there was not nearly as much wheat raised in this State as there should be, and the millers determined to try to awake popular interest among the wheat growers on this subject. They concluded that if they would use Eastern methods and sow their wheat in the fall instead of in the spring there could be just as large crops raised in Iowa as in any Western State. One miller from Linn County said that this plan was pursued in his county and there had not been a failure in seven years.

Three Men Charged with Murder.

MACON, Mo., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—Three men charged with the murder of Thomas Wardell, the wealthy coal operator who was shot in a riot at Bevier last fall, were arrested and brought to Macon today. They were all labor agitators in the late strike there. The men are Charles Crabtree, George Roberts, and Frank Williams. Their examination begins tomorrow.

THE MAJORITY MUST RULE

GEN. HARRISON'S VIEWS ON THE QUESTION OF A FREE BALLOT.

A Part of the Inaugural Address Which Has Already Been Written—Regarding the Civil Service—A Testimonial from Ministers—Great Display of Fireworks to Be Made at the Inauguration—Bitter Onslaught on Judge Woods for His Ruling in the Indiana Election Cases.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—Upon two important subjects, which will be discussed in his inaugural address, the President-elect has freely expressed his views within the last few days to an Indianapolis friend who is a caller at his house every day or two. In a conversation tonight this man remarked:

"The Southern men who have visited Gen. Harrison recently to offer suggestions as to the policy of the Administration toward the South have brought him no information that is new to him, and his ideas as to the course that he will outline for legislative action have not been modified in consequence of their suggestions. That part of his inaugural address relating to the Southern question, which may be expected to be an important part, has been complete for several days, and it is understood by a few of his friends what his ideas are."

"What are his ideas as he has expressed them to his friends?"

"He has said, and he will probably say in his address, that he regards the bottom principle of the Government as control by a majority. Everything else about the Government is mere ornamentation. He thinks the equality of the ballot demands that the apportionments in States for legislative purposes should be so adjusted that in the influence and power of every elector there shall be equality. It should not be true anywhere, he said, that one man may count for two or one and a half while some other man counts only one-half. When such a condition exists in a Government by a majority, expressed by a free and equal ballot, the Government is not only threatened but it has been overturned. But for the fact that the workingmen of the South have been deprived of their influence in choosing representatives there would have been no question as to the security of the principles of protection. Gen. Harrison's feelings toward the South are of the kindest nature, and he says it is his desire that her streams of prosperity shall be full. The question does not relate simply to the South—it has become National—and it is important that there should be legislative remedies, which must be enforced, but not in a spirit of enmity."

A SIGNIFICANT SPEECH.

In this connection there is much significance in one of Gen. Harrison's speeches a few weeks prior to his nomination for President, in which he said:

"Legislative remedies may be in sight when we can once again possess both branches of the National Congress and have an Executive at Washington who has not been created by these crimes against the ballot. Whatever they are we will seek them out and put them into force, forgetting the war but insisting that now, nearly a quarter of a century after it is over, a free ballot shall not be denied to the Republicans in the States where Rebels have been rehabilitated in full citizenship. Every question waits the settlement of this."

In relation to his civil service policy he has expressed himself quite as freely to his friends as he has about his Southern policy, and it is plainly understood to be his determination to give a better civil service administration than there has been during the last four years. His purpose in this respect will be strongly emphasized in his address.

ANOTHER MESSENGER TO NEW YORK.

The New York situation is still worrying the President-elect, and it seems that the more he learns about it the greater is his perplexity. The information that he received from the New York politicians who were here early in the week brought him no nearer a conclusion than the facts that were gathered by his son Russell and law partners, Miller and Elam, during their visit to the Empire State. In consequence another special messenger, a person little known in politics, but in whose judgment Gen. Harrison has much confidence, will leave for New York in a day or two for the purpose of learning the true inwardness of the situation. He will take time enough to verify his information, and will not return to Hoosierdom before the close of the month. It is believed that neither Miller nor Platt will be taken into the Cabinet, but instead the President-elect is looking for some desirable man who will be acceptable to the friends of the two rival aspirants.

The city has resumed its wonted quiet after the celebration of Gov. Hovey's inauguration, and comparatively few out-of-town visitors remain today. The rainy weather did not prevent Gen. Harrison from taking his accustomed walk down town and back between showers. There were no distinguished callers today. Several members of the Legislature were among the General's visitors, also E. S. Sill of Monroe City, Mich.

TESTIMONIAL FROM THE PREACHERS.

The Rev. Dr. S. T. Gillett and the Rev. D. O. Darling of the Methodist Ministers' Association called and presented the General resolutions of greeting that were adopted at their meeting recently, when it was foreshadowed they would take some action condemnatory of the inaugural ball, but instead of that they adopted the following resolution by a unanimous rising vote:

We, the members of the Methodist preachers' meeting of Indianapolis, hereby extend to Gen. Harrison our Christian greetings and assure him of our appreciation of his Christian character, and that we shall unceasingly pray that Almighty God may give him His continued blessing as Chief Magistrate of the Nation.

The Rev. J. S. Jones was also on the committee to present these engrossed resolutions, but was unable to accompany his colleagues. Gen. Harrison received the gentlemen in his library and thanked them for their good wishes and prayers.

Baby Benjamin Harrison McKee was much improved this evening. The vaccination has proved successful and his fever is gradually subsiding. The physician gives assurances of his early recovery, which causes his parents and grandparents to be relieved of the shade of anxiety which prevailed last evening. Little Mary McKee, the real baby of the household, is also sick and has a slight fever, but not of a serious type.

FIREWORKS AT THE INAUGURATION.

Sixty-five Hundred Immense Rockets to Be Sent Off Simultaneously.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—[Special.]—The inauguration of President Harrison will be the occasion of the grandest and most costly display of fireworks, public or private, ever seen in America, even eclipsing the gigantic symphony of colors that dashed its glories against the sky on the night following the opening of the Brooklyn bridge. This exhibition will cost $5,000, and the Inauguration Committee has awarded the contract and adopted the pyrotechnic program, which will cover an hour and a half, beginning at 8 o'clock in the evening.

A Presidential salute of aerial maroons, exploding at a hight of 500 feet, will open the affair. It will close with a simultaneous flight of 6,500 immense rockets. Those who remember the swish and roar and ruddy conflagration in the clouds when 1,000 rockets were fired together from the Brooklyn bridge can get a faint idea of what the effect of this tremendous bouquet of fire will be. As the thousands of large rockets reach their highest altitude they will burst and fill the air with purple, gold, silver, crimson, emerald, carmine, blue, and yellow, and every hue and tint that imagination can picture, as if a thousand rainbows were struck by lightning, with fiery dragons and golden rain twisting and dropping through it all. This will be the largest flight of rockets ever fired in the United States. There will be many other marvelous exhibitions of pyrotechnics.

BLAINE SURE TO GET THERE.

So Thinks Mr. Boutelle, Who Finds Precedents for Present Uncertainty.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15.—[New York World Special.]—"In the present political prospect," said Representative Boutelle of Maine to a *World* correspondent today, "there is nothing more certain than that James G. Blaine will be Secretary of State in Harrison's Cabinet. I don't think Mr. Blaine is looking for a job of any kind. His friends have not yet begun to think of taking up a collection for him, but, whether he is desirous of having it or not, I have no doubt that Mr. Blaine's position during the next four years will be that of Secretary of State. There is nothing remarkable in the fact that Mr. Harrison has not yet made known his choice for any of the positions in his Cabinet. You must remember that Mr. Harrison has not yet been formally elected. The Electoral Colleges met yesterday, but a month has yet to elapse before the votes are received and counted by Congress and before the election of Harrison and Morton is officially announced.

"No announcement of Cabinet selections has ever yet been made until after the meeting of the Electoral College. The President-elect never makes any public announcement of his selections until he communicates the names to the Senate, but, of course, some of them leak out beforehand. Before reaching his conclusions the President-elect requires to consult some people, and as promptly as consultations are held the newspapers will find out what they mean.

"For some time before the 5th of March, 1881, it was understood in a general way that Blaine was to be Secretary of State, but even on the day before Garfield's inauguration it was not known positively by anybody how Garfield's Cabinet would be composed. Indeed, there were places in the Cabinet for which Garfield himself had not definitely made his selection. So the present state of public uncertainty about Mr. Harrison's Cabinet selections is only in accordance with experience in previous cases. There is just as much reason now for believing that Blaine will be Harrison's Secretary of State as in January or February, 1881, there was for believing that he would occupy the first position in Garfield's Cabinet."

SEVENTY-FIVE INDICTMENTS.

The Probable Haul in the Indiana Election Cases—Attack on Judge Woods.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—None of the thirty-five men indicted by the United States grand jury for violation of the Election law have been arrested yet, but it is expected that the deputies of the United States Marshal will certainly begin to gather them in not later than tomorrow. It is now reported that twenty-five more indictments have been ordered and are being prepared by the Deputy District Attorney, and that before the grand jury adjourns the number will be increased to seventy-five. Propositions to give evidence upon which a number of persons could be indicted were made to the court officers by politicians in Morgan and Fountain Counties, but were not accepted.

The charge of Judge Woods to the jury in relation to the letter alleged to have been written by Col. Dudley has been the subect today of comment, in which much bitterness of feeling has been evinced. The *Sentinel*, the Democratic organ, editorially characterizes the words of Judge Woods as "Self-stultifying," "A scandalous performance that ought to cause him to hang his head in humiliation and shame," and "An act that precludes the possibility of putting an innocent construction upon it, and which presents Judge Woods to the world in the character of an ally of criminals, a promoter of the instrumentalities of justice to the service of knaves and villains."

The paper further says:

We believe that it should lead to his impeachment instead of, as it probably will, to his promotion to the Supreme Bench of the United States as soon as it is in the power of Benjamin Harrison to reward him in this manner for dragging his judicial robes in the filth of Dudleyism.

Judge Woods refused to express himself regarding the language of the paper, and in a judicial capacity has taken no notice of it. His charge is approved as sound law by Maj. W. H. Calkins, John M. Butler, the law partner of ex-Senator McDonald; Stanton J. Peelle, and others, including William Henderson, the Democratic member of the Committee of One Hundred, who said: "It seems to me to be all right and fair. I never knew before that a Judge's charge should be submitted to a popular vote to decide whether or not it is right."

NEW TRICK TO KEEP A SOLID SOUTH.

Florida Democrats Freeze Out Republican County Officers.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—Great indignation and anger have been felt among Republican officers-elect in Duval and other counties in the State over the action of the Democratic Commissioners in refusing bonds offered by them. The new Constitution has a clause compelling bondsmen to make a statement of their liabilities under oath. This clause was made the most of by the Democratic officials, and bonds trebly stronger than any ever required before of Democratic officials were refused, and every effort was made to keep Republican officials from qualifying within the limit of sixty days, as in such a case the Governor fills the vacancy, thus nullifying Republican votes. In Duval County businessmen worth $500,000 were refused on bonds of $6,000 and $7,000, and when finally the County Commissioners accepted the greater portion of bonds, as they dared not quibble longer, a strong committee of Democratic politicians went to Tallahassee to fight them before the Controller, and succeeded in getting him to refuse them also. As the Republican officials have thus been kept from qualifying within the sixty days Gov. Fleming claims the right to fill all such vacancies with his henchmen. Saturday he referred the matter to the Democratic Supreme Court and today it obediently returned a decision that when persons elected at the last general election did not qualify within the sixty days from the election the Governor could fill such vacancies till the next general election. A score of counties are affected by the scheme.

The Republicans are preparing to hold indignation mass-meetings to show up these frauds and to show the country how Florida is kept within the "Solid South" column, when in reality she is a Republican State.

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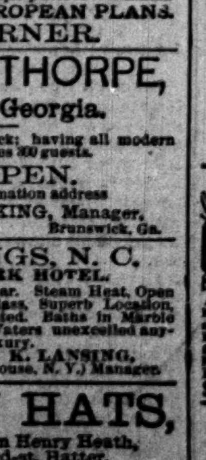
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Lame Backs

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DR. BUSHNELL'S CRUSADE.

BITTERLY ATTACKED IN THE WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE.

Her Northern Den Stories Denounced as Without Fact, but She Gets the Assembly Hall for a Speech—The Lie Followed by Threats of Bodily Injury Passed in the Indiana Senate—A Proposition to Loan State Money in Minnesota to Home Borrowers.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—Gov. Hoard today appointed ex-Senator William T. Parry of Portage as a member of the State Board of Supervision, to succeed Gen. Jones Bintliff of Mineral Point, whose term has expired.

The first fruit of the northern dive agitation was brought forth in the Legislature today. It was in the nature of a bill introduced by Senator Morrill of Ashland amending the laws of 1887 relating to the prosecution of keepers of houses of ill-fame. The bill makes it the duty of the District Attorney and Sheriff to prosecute such keepers upon the complaint of any citizen, the penalty prescribed for failure to act upon the complaint being removal from office. Persons aggrieved will no longer be obliged to swear out a warrant for the arrest of offenders, but complaint only will be sufficient. While the bill is in the direction of what is sought by Dr. Bushnell and her W. C. T. U. followers, yet it does not provide for the penalty for which they alone contend, imprisonment without the alternative of fine, and in consequence it will scarcely prove satisfactory.

The joint resolution providing for a legislative investigation of the affairs charged by Dr. Kate Bushnell as existing in the northern section of the State was referred to the Senate Committee on State Affairs after an attempt to table it had proved futile. Gov. Hoard was directed to furnish the committee with all the evidence obtained in the matter by Gov. Rusk in the investigation which he had conducted and now filed in the Executive department. There is much talk as to the probable impossibility of arriving at any satisfactory conclusion by means of a public investigation, and it is not unlikely that the resolution providing for the investigation will not be concurred in.

ATTACK ON KATE BUSHNELL.

In the Lower House the use of the Assembly chamber was granted to Dr. Kate Bushnell this evening to address the people and members of the Legislature upon her investigation of alleged northern dens by a vote of yeas, 53; nays, 45. The most pronounced opposition the proposition encountered was from ex-Speaker Fred Horn. He objected vigorously, taking the ground that Dr. Bushnell would probably reiterate the statements of her published report, and that publication he said was a vile slander on the State, and consequently she ought not to be allowed to renew her onslaught by the permission of the Assembly. He said her address would be of a morbidly bad character, and as such would be unfit for ears to hear. He characterized Dr. Bushnell as "a bummer from the East, who could devote her attention with much better results to the gilded palace of sin in the section of the country from which she had come." Upon taking his seat Mr. Horn was strongly applauded by his fellow-lawmakers.

Assemblyman McElroy introduced a bill increasing the salary of Superintendent of Schools in Milwaukee to $4,000, and Assemblyman Craite one to exempt the Northern Legion of Honor from the operation of the general insurance laws.

DR. KATE BUSHNELL'S ADDRESS.

At Dr. Bushnell's address in the Assembly Chamber tonight not more than two-thirds of the seats of the chamber reserved for members were occupied. The galleries and lobbies were jammed, a large percentage of the audience being women. Suspended on the wall for the occasion was a sketch of the stockade den of Hugh Doyle, near Morrill. Her method of procedure in the investigation, she said, was to go into towns and collect such stories and rumors as she could, and then ferret them, and she had had the assistance of ministers, doctors, and in many instances officers. She often talked with the girls. By such means she had obtained much evidence, proof that was reliable, and which she would present in court or to the Legislature at such time as it might be demanded. The charge that all the inmates were old stagers she maintained as contrary to fact. The legislation, she said, which the Temperance Union desired was that the scope of the statutes be extended so as to include all women, whether of previous chaste character or not, and also where the law imposes a penalty of fine or imprisonment for the keeping of a house of ill-fame the fine be abolished and imprisonment only be imposed.

TWO REPUBLICANS TO BE UNSEATED.

The Indiana Democratic Senate Preparing Its Plans.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—Preliminary to the unseating of Republicans of the Senate the Democrats this afternoon forced through a new rule depriving the Republican Lieutenant Governor of all power that might enable him to interfere with their plans. The new rule provides that if at any time he refuses to put any question to a vote in any contest case the Secretary of the Senate shall, on the demand of two Senators, proceed to call the roll and announce the result of the vote. The adoption of the rule is accepted as signifying that it has been determined that the two Democratic contestants, Ray and Ginnes, will be seated.

After rushing through a bill, the first introduced, appropriating $125,000 for the expenses of the Legislature, the Senate authorized the employment of nine more clerks and assistant doorkeepers than the statutes provide for. The force was thus increased to three times the usual number, placing upon the pay rolls twenty-five more employés than there are members.

In the debate Senator Johnson, the Republican leader, who was vigorously opposing the resolution, offered an amendment providing that the twenty assistants should be ex-Federal soldiers.

In the midst of Johnson's argument Senator Smith from Huntington said: "You are the man that struck an old soldier at the previous session."

Johnson retorted that the statement was unqualifiedly without foundation. Senator Griffith, sitting near Johnson, said, "It is true," whereupon Johnson, suffused with rage, turned upon Griffiths and gave him the lie direct. Many Senators rose in their seats, but Lieut. Gov. Chase preserved order and sustained Johnson's motion that the resolution was contrary to the statute and consequently out of order. The Senate, however, on appeal, overruled Chase. Senator Griffith apologized to the Senate, maintaining his assertion was truthful but ill-timed.



JAMES T. JOHNSON.

Senator Johnson followed with a scathing speech, defying Griffith to repeat his language outside the Senate Chamber and boldly denouncing him.

In legislative circles tonight this quarrel is the sole topic, and there is serious talk of a resolution being introduced tomorrow to expel Senator Johnson, which, if carried, will cost the Republicans their most aggressive Senator.

Three more bills proposing reforms in the methods of conducting Indiana elections were introduced in the Legislature today. Each of them embodies with different minor provisions the main features of the Australian system.

LOANING MINNESOTA'S FUNDS.

A Scheme to Let Them Out to Home Borrowers—The Senatorial Fight.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—A bill will be introduced in the Legislature empowering the Governor to appoint a commission which shall be known as a "loan commission," whose duty it shall be to loan to the actual residents of the State, on improved real-estate securities, all moneys belonging to the permanent school fund, permanent university fund, and the internal improvement land fund. These at the present time amount, in the aggregate, to nearly $5,000,000, one-half of which is now invested in Tennessee settlement bonds. The idea is that the State can better afford to loan its money to its own citizen at, for instance, 5 per cent interest and be amply secured than to invest in the bonds and securities of other States, which only realize about 3½ per cent. Not only would the State make money by the operation, but the borrowers would thereby be saved at least 2 per cent, and the hundreds of thousands of dollars that now go East to pay interest every year would be kept at home. In addition to that the increase of interest would make such an addition to the revenues of the State that the rate of taxation must necessarily be materially decreased. These loans can be made with absolute safety to the State by making the applicant for the loan insure his title, and by having the company issuing such policies of insurance file with the State Treasurer a bond in a sum large enough to protect the State in all possible contingencies. Once in force, this measure must result in a direct saving to the State of Minnesota of fully $750,000.

THE SENATORIAL FIGHT.

The methods of the Republican Senatorial caucus tomorrow night was the great theme of interest today. There is no disposition on the part of the leaders to hold an executive session. Ignatius Donnelly favors an open viva voce vote so that each man may be put on record as to his preferences. "I have no hesitation in showing my hand," he said, "and I don't believe the men who will vote for me are ashamed to have it known." The chances are, however, that the ballot will be resorted to. There are a good number of the members of both Houses who have not declared themselves, and they do not want to do this until they are forced to. The delegations from Wabasha, Blue Earth, Winona, Fillmore, and other southern counties are being labored with earnestly. They cut a considerable figure in the fight, and the strings are being pulled all around to land them in camp. The fight has become so hot that doubts are heard as to whether the caucus will settle the question. Those who are outspoken in their preferences declare in emphatic terms that the caucus must rule. There are some, however, who will not abide by its results unless it happens to go their way.

The most startling rumor was to the effect that Gov. Merriam had opened the headquarters and is paying rent. There are twenty-three Scandinavians in the present Legislature. The majority of them all along have been regarded as for Washburn. George Dahl of Minneapolis, who is not a member of the House or Senate, is in charge of the headquarters and appears to be directing the general affairs of the Scandinavian members who train with him. He said that the Scandinavian members of the House and Senate were to meet in caucus, and would probably decide upon a candidate for United States Senator whom they would support as a body. Lars Swenson stated that Dahl's story was absolutely without foundation.

The Washburn men appear to be as confident of victory as any time in the past. Senator Buckman states that the Sabin men will abide by the result of the caucus. "Should Washburn get the nomination," said he, "I will become one of his heartiest supporters."

BILLS IN THE MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE

Punishment of Defaulting Administrators—Aid in Pension Work.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—Among the bills introduced in the Senate was one by Mr. Dunstan to define and punish embezzlement by special administrators. The bill provides an administrator must turn over the property in his charge within thirty days after it is legally demanded. He is guilty of embezzlement, and the maximum penalty is imprisonment, if he fails to do so. Bills were introduced by Senator Holbrook to appropriate $5,000 for the State Pioneer Society for 1889 and 1890, a portion of which is to be expended in "collecting material relative to the history, genius, progress, or decay of our Indian tribes." By Senator Milnes, providing that no county or township officer shall hold any other county or township office. Senator Milnes also introduced a bill to regulate the property of women dying intestate, making the line of heirs husband and children, father and mother, brothers and sisters, or if there are none the next nearest of kin, and if there is no kin the primary school fund, in the order named. Representative Connor gave notice of a series of bills providing for the consolidation of Saginaw City and East Saginaw.

Representative Collins gave notice of a bill to prohibit boards of registration and election from meeting in saloons.

A concurrent resolution was adopted providing that when the Legislature adjourns Jan. 31 it shall stand adjourned until Feb. 12 to give the committees time to visit the various institutions. Representative Williams has a bill providing for the recompilation and copying of the records in the office of the Adjutant General pertaining to the enlistment, muster, and final disposition of the volunteer soldiers from Michigan in the War of the Rebellion. The measure is intended to simplify pension work. The House voted to have the Governor's message published in eight languages.

DAKOTA STATEHOOD CONVENTION.

Representatives of South Dakota Express Their Views.

HURON, Dak., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—The South Dakota Statehood Convention assembled this afternoon. The attendance was larger than was expected, considering the snow-storm that prevailed since midnight. Judge Campbell called the convention to order, and the Rev. Mr. Dresser offered prayer. His petition was an earnest appeal for the success of the present movement. The convention could hardly be constrained from applause. Maj. A. J. Kalium of Chamberlain was made Temporary Chairman, and Ralph W. Wheelock of Mitchell Temporary Secretary. The following committees were appointed: On Credentials, Bennett of Clark, Wright of Lake, Walsh of Charles Mix, Wade of Duel, Foster of Douglas; on Resolutions, Hale of Beadle, Preston of Davison, Pease of Coddington, Gamble of Yankton, Cadwell of Brown, McManima of Hughes, Palmer of Minnehaha, Murphy of Brookings, Thorson of Lincoln; on Organization, Adams of Day, Fellows of Aurora, Doot of Hanson, Humphrey of Faulk, Kanause of Sanborn. The temporary organization was made permanent. The report of the Credentials Committee showed that thirty-six of the forty-nine counties were represented.

The report of the Resolutions Committee was adopted unanimously. The resolutions set forth the fact that the people of both North and South Dakota were ready and anxious for two States; that the people of South Dakota, irrespective of politics, petition the present Congress to take measures that will immediately admit the Territory into the Union as a State; that, in the event of South Dakota not being admitted by the present session of Congress, we respectfully and earnestly petition the President to call a special session immediately following the 4th of next March, and, with full faith and confidence in such Administration, we submit that such extra session make such provision for the immediate admission as to Congress may seem just and proper.

In the event that this session makes no provision for admission, and in the further event that no extra session is called, we request our present Territorial Legislature to provide a new constitutional convention for South Dakota."

The resolutions were ordered engrossed and sent to President-elect Harrison, the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House, Delegate Gifford and Delegate-elect Mathews, and the President and Speaker of both Houses of the Territorial Legislature.

The South Dakota Statehood Committee, consisting of one from each legislative district, was appointed. This committee met and elected Maj. A. G. Kellum of Chamberlain Chairman.

COMPANIES MUST PAY IN FULL.

Insurance Legislation in Nebraska—Baker's Impeachment.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—In the Senate today the Ransom Insurance bill was amended and then recommended for passage. The amendment made was that the provisions of the bill apply only to real property and not personal property. This will make companies pay losses in full in cases of total losses on real property, and if it is collected by judgment allows for a reasonable attorney fee.

Howe's Anti-Pinkerton bill was also favorably considered in Committee of the Whole and recommended for passage. The Senate also recommended for passage the bill making the first Monday in September of each year a legal holiday. In the House Representative White of Cass introduced a new insurance bill. It provides for all policies only to be issued on the written request of the applicant, and the applicant is required to answer five questions as to value, title, liens, occupancy, and amount of insurance already on the property. In case of suit to recover a loss only these five statements are to admit of defense. Otherwise judgment will follow. Another bill introduced was a measure requiring property to be taxed at its full value.

In the House today a bill was introduced granting $50,000 to ex-Gov. David Butler for loss and damages to him by reason of his impeachment twenty years ago. Ex-Gov. Butler was the Union Labor candidate in this State for Governor this year, and he has been active in anti-monopoly politics for several years. It is claimed that he was unjustly impeached; that he was not guilty of the misdemeanors charged against him at the time; and that there is abundant evidence that can be shown to substantiate these facts.

DOLPH SECURES A SECOND TERM.

Renominated for the Senate by the Caucus at Salem, Ore.

SALEM, Ore., Jan. 16.—The Republican members of the Legislature met in caucus tonight and unanimously agreed to reëlect J. N. Dolph United States Senate.



JOSEPH N. DOLPH.

[Joseph N. Dolph of Portland was born at what was then called Dolphsburg, in Tompkins (now Schuyler) County, N. Y., Oct. 19, 1835; received a common school education, private instruction, and for a time attended the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary at Lima, N. Y.; after arriving at the age of 18 years he taught school a portion of each year while acquiring an education and his profession; was admitted to the bar in 1861; practiced his profession in Schuyler County, New York, during the winter of 1861-'62; in 1862 enlisted in Capt. M. Crawford's company, known as the Oregon Escort, for the purpose of protecting the emigration of that year to the Pacific coast against hostile Indians crossing the plains; settled in Portland, Ore., in October, 1862, where he has since resided; was a member of the State Senate in 1866, '68, '72, and '74; has been actively engaged since his removal to Oregon in the practice of his profession. He was elected to the United States Senate as a Republican to succeed L. F. Grover, Democrat, and took his seat March 3, 1883.]

LIABILITIES IN FIRE INSURANCE.

Provisions of O'Day's Bill in the Missouri Legislature.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—Mr. O'Day has introduced in the House a bill to regulate the liabilities of fire insurance companies. It provides that in all suits brought upon policies of insurance against loss or damage by fire hereafter issued or renewed the defendant shall not be permitted to deny that the property insured thereby was worth at the time of issuing the policy the full amount insured therein on said property, and in case of total loss of property insured, less whatever depreciation in value below the amount for which the property is insured the property may have sustained between the time of issuing the policy and the time of loss; and the burden of proving such depreciation shall be upon the defendant; and in cases where fire insurance policies shall be hereafter issued or renewed by more than one company upon the same property and suit shall be brought on any of said policies the defendant shall not be permitted to deny that the property insured was worth the aggregate of the several amounts for which the property was insured at the time the policy was issued or renewed thereon.

ONSLAUGHT ON DRESSED BEEF.

The Annual Attack Made in the Ohio Legislature.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—The Ohio Legislature began its annual onslaught upon the dressed beef packers of Chicago today by the introduction of another bill providing for the inspection on foot of all live stock used for butchering purposes in any city, village, or township of the State. It was a measure similar to this that caused no end of scandal a year ago, when the legislative committee, made up of three Senators, went to Chicago to inspect the beef packing houses, and it was alleged at the time that they were taken in hand by an agent of Nelson Morris and shown unusual favors. There is no likelihood that the present measure, introduced by Mr. Ames, a granger member, will ever become a law.

The Senatorial squabble, all about a clerkship, that has caused no end of hard feelings and was one of the features leading up to the now famous "Senate combine" a year ago, was settled amicably today. Mrs. Edith Yeomans of this city was elected to the place.

FINAL FORMALITY OF ELECTION.

Higgins, Manderson, and McMillan Elected Senators.

DOVER, Del., Jan. 16.—At noon both Houses convened in joint session, and after comparing journals proceeded to ballot for United States Senator. The ballot resulted: Anthony Higgins, 16; James L. Wolcott, 9; Alfred P. Robinson, 5. Higgins was declared elected.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—At noon today both branches of the Legislature met in joint convention and took the final ballot on United States Senator. Charles F. Manderson received 98 votes and John McShane 28 votes, after which, amid great applause, Lieut.-Gov. Micklejohn declared Mr. Manderson duly elected.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—In joint convention this noon the Legislature ratified its action of yesterday in electing James McMillan United States Senator.

THE WEST VIRGINIA DEADLOCK.

Republicans Name Maxwell for President of the Senate.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—The Senate adjourned at a late hour last night to 11:30 a. m. today, at which time it reassembled, but adjourned without doing anything. The Republicans held a caucus tonight and nominated Judge Edwin Maxwell for President of the Senate. Senators Carr and Minear remained out. Carr will not support Maxwell. He protests that he will act with the Republicans in all questions except organization, in which he assumes an independent position. He, in connection with Senator Minear, practically controls the situation; they, jointly with the Democrats, could organize the Senate, but as neither will vote for himself this solution is not probable. The Democrats in the House of Delegates threaten to unseat several Republican members if the Senate persists in continuing the deadlock. Senator Kenna expresses himself as confident of his reelection.

OTHER STATE CAPITALS.

The Woman's Suffrage Question in the Dakota Legislature.

BISMARCK, Dak., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—Acting upon suggestions of the National encampment and the report of a committee of the Territorial encampment, the old soldiers have had a bill introduced in the Legislature for the establishment of a soldiers' home in Dakota, and request an appropriation of $60,000 therefor. The usual wrangle over the location of the institution is in progress, although the Grand Army Committee has recommended that it be located at Hot Springs in the Black Hills.

The woman suffrage question was given a test vote in the Legislature today by a motion to strike out the word "male" in a bill regulating the registering of voters. The motion was defeated by a vote of 35 to 13, and this is looked upon as the respective strength of the two forces. There are thirteen members of the forty-eight known to be in favor of woman suffrage, but when the bill granting woman the right to vote is brought up there may be an increased vote.

The bill giving the Railroad Commission power to fix passenger and freight rates on the railroads in the Territory will be reported back to the House with the recommendation that it do pass, but there will be a minority report of the Judiciary Committee against it. The Railroad Commission of the Territory has received an invitation to meet with the Inter-State Commerce Commission in Washington to consider questions of rates, classification, and other questions which come before the board, and in all probability the invitation will be accepted.

Political Notes.

All Republican members of both branches of the Arkansas Legislature adopted a resolution unanimously recommending Gen. Powell Clayton for a Cabinet position.

The Pennsylvania Democratic State Committee met at Harrisburg. Chairman Elliott P. Kisner of Luzerne County was reëlected, as was also B. M. Nead of Harrisburg, the present Secretary.

Gov. Fleming yesterday issued a proclamation calling the Florida Legislature in extra session Feb. 5 next for the purpose of establishing a State Board of Health, as required by the new Constitution.

The Republicans of Galena, Ill., last evening perfected a permanent organization for social and working purposes. Maj. George S. Avery was elected President, T. McNeil Vice-President, Frank Leader Secretary, and Joseph Costesworth Treasurer.

MARRIED IN SPIRIT LAND.

A CASE OF SPIRITUALISTIC DELUSION SURPASSING THAT OF MARSH.

How Mrs. Stryker Imposed Upon Mr. George D. Carroll and Pretended to Witness the Marriage of the Latter's Deceased Son to a Spirit in the Other World—Miss Roosevelt Will Marry a German Baron, but Will Keep Her Own Fortune—New York Notes.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—[Special.]—The story of the new spook Princess caused a sensation in New York. It is a tale of spiritualistic delusion and infatuation which in its details surpasses any of the revelations of the Dis De Bar-Marsh episode, and was first made public this morning. The principal characters are George D. Carroll of the firm of Dempsey & Carroll, engravers and stationers in Fourteenth street, and Mrs. T. B. Stryker, professional medium, whose exhibition of power as a successful impostor surpassed in extravagance anything attempted by the spook Princess, Ann O'Delia. Mrs. Stryker added a ghostly wedding, birth, and christening to the delights of the spirit world, hitherto depicted by mediums, and her affinities in the other world were represented as enjoying the pleasures of yachting, hunting, and boating, with an occasional pleasure trip among the stars. The circumstances of Mr. Carroll's infatuation were made public by a mystery surrounding the commitment of his wife to the Middletown Insane Asylum, where she has been confined for nearly three years. Mr. Carroll is now about 50 years old. His wife was Miss Mary E. Mount, a niece of the Brooks brothers, clothiers. They lived in Yonkers and had a son Clifford, to whom Mr. Carroll was fondly attached, and whom he supplied with the means of enjoying every pleasure. Clifford Carroll died Dec. 9, 1883, and his father was overcome with grief. He had been an investigator of Spiritualism, but was not prominently known as a Spiritualist.

One afternoon while Mr. Carroll was walking on Broadway he was suddenly addressed by Mrs. Stryker, who said that she saw the spirit of his son over his head, calling him "Pop," and asking "Why do you not listen to me?" At this time Mrs. Stryker was living in Elm place, Brooklyn, with her husband, who was a porter in a dry goods store. They were cramped for money, and Mrs. Stryker was poorly dressed, but her personal appearance was exceedingly striking and attractive, and she was young. Mr. Carroll was interested, and accepted her at once as a medium of communication with his son. Finding that it took too much time to go to Brooklyn for her séances, he secured rooms for the Strykers at No. 119 East Twenty-eighth street, in this city. After this Mr. Carroll spent much of his time in Mrs. Stryker's apartment listening to alleged accounts of his son's doings in the spirit land. At the same time the old furniture brought by the Strykers from Brooklyn gave place gradually to costly upholstery and decorations, and Mrs. Stryker's pleasing figure appeared clad in rich and stylish robes.

A GHOSTLY WEDDING.

The woman led the infatuated father from one step of extravagant belief to another until, when she told him that Clifford had found an affinity in the spirit of "Bright Eyes" and wished his father's consent to marry, the latter entered heartily into the arrangement and determined to celebrate the wedding at his home in Yonkers. Elaborate preparations were made for the ceremony. Invitations in the regular form were issued from Mr. Carroll's own shop to prominent Spiritualists and to many of his friends in fashionable society. The ceremony took place Dec. 9, 1884, a year after his son's death. The parlors were decorated with flowers, there was music from a hidden orchestra, a large company, and sumptuous entertainment. Mrs. Stryker appeared as the officiating priest of the occasion, clad in a gown of white uncut velvet, with glittering gems upon her throat. She went into the trance state and described the appearance of Clifford and "Bright Eyes," conducted the ceremony, and introduced the invisible spiritual pair to the company, who filed past two empty chairs, believers and unbelievers alike extending formal congratulations. Mrs. Carroll was not present.

At the close Mrs. Stryker announced that Clifford and "Bright Eyes" had started on a wedding tour among the stars. On the second anniversary of young Carroll's death the announcement was made through the medium that a ghostly son had been born to the spirit pair, and that a spiritual christening would be held under the rainbow at Niagara Falls. Mr. Carroll entered as heartily into this plan as into that of the marriage, and took a car-load of Spiritualists and friends, including his priestess, to the Falls at his expense, where the form of baptismal ceremony was gone through.

Subsequently Mr. Carroll hired a whole house for the medium at No. 251 West Twenty-third street, had it remodeled as a church, and Mrs. Stryker was installed as the Rev. Mrs. Stryker over the Metropolitan Church of Humanity, of which Mr. Carroll became President. Mrs. Carroll in the meantime, before she had lost her mind and was sent to the asylum, had consented to attend one séance at Mrs. Stryker's house, and at the close denounced the woman as a fraud. After Mrs. Carroll's incarceration at Middletown Mr. Carroll left Yonkers and boarded with Mrs. Stryker. From Twenty-third street the Strykers and Mr. Carroll went to No. 987 Lexington avenue, and are now living in Brooklyn.

MR. CARROLL TALKS.

George D. Carroll, a plain, matter of fact looking man, held a reception at his office this morning. A number of supporters and friends called to see him about the remarkable story published today. Mr. Carroll greeted his callers briskly with "Walk right up and ask what you want to know. That story is two-thirds false. The remaining one-third is true. That is all I want to say before I see my lawyer. I will see him this afternoon and prepare to proceed against the paper that has slandered me and the person who gave the paper the story."

"Do you know who gave out the story?" was asked.

"The paper says that some friends of mine did it to save me. This is another Marsh case. Mr. Marsh is a lovely man, and the action taken against him was an outrage. I have a right to do as I please and so has Mr. Marsh."

"Who is the man who gave away the story?"

Mr. Carroll became excited, and used language that certainly would not receive the approval of good spirits. "Do you think I am a —— fool?" he asked. The reporter did not reply. "Everybody who meets me respects me and everybody who knows me loves me. But there is one scoundrel in this world who is my enemy, and I have the key that will put him in State prison."

"Who is Mrs. Stryker?"

"She is a lady, a daughter, a mother, and a wife. She needs no defense and I will reply to no questions concerning her. She now lives in Brooklyn." Mr. Carroll was asked about the spiritual marriage of his dead son with "Bright Eyes." He said: "Suppose the spirit marriage took place? What of it? The spirit baptism at Niagara Falls is a lie and a fabrication. I will get satisfaction for this and I will punish the persons who have given currency to the story."

Louis P. Levy, attorney for Mr. Carroll, said that he had been instructed to sue the *Sun* for libel for publishing the story and would institute suit at once.

WILL KEEP HER OWN ESTATE.

Miss Roosevelt Will Marry a German Baron but Will Not Endow Him.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—[Special.]—Baron Clement Zedlitz, an officer in the German army, is shortly to marry Miss Cornelia Carnochan Roosevelt. Because of this prospective marriage he appeared today before Justice O'Brien in the Supreme Court, special term. The Baron is about 30 years of age and of decidedly fair complexion. The bride-to-be is about 19 years old and is the child of Charles Y. Roosevelt, who died in 1883. Cornelia L. Roosevelt, who is the young lady's mother and guardian, had accepted the Baron's offer of marriage provided that before the ceremony was performed he would enter into a marriage settlement or anti-nuptial agreement by which he relinquishes all claim to her estate, which he might acquire as a whole under the laws of Germany. It is the intention of the couple to reside in the groom's native country, and the action which occupied Judge O'Brien's attention was brought for the purpose of obtaining the court's sanction to the marriage.

In April, 1887, Miss Roosevelt's guardians, Alfred and W. M. E. Roosevelt, laid for her benefit $239,358.54. Her estate also included one-sixth interest in an estate, the income of which amounts to $10,000. Her net annual income is about $18,000. The German law would ordinarily entitle the Baron to the bride's personality after marriage, and this action in chancery is brought for her protection.

The nobleman gave testimony as to his position in the German army, and stated that he was willing to enter into the ante-nuptial agreement. Testimony was also given by Mr. Yeaman, Frederick Roosevelt, and Horace C. Duvall as to Miss Roosevelt's education and ability. They also stated that $12,000 was a reasonable sum to be expended for her wedding outfit. In order to maintain the position she is about to assume in German society Miss Roosevelt should receive the entire net income of $18,000.

Further testimony was to the effect that the young lady's father had an income of about $45,000, of which he spent $26,000 in providing for his family. It was also stated that Miss Roosevelt was resolved to retain the greater portion of her estate in trust for her own benefit.

GENERAL NEW YORK NEWS.

A Bloody Combat on Broadway—News of the Metropolis.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—[Special.]—A fierce and bloody combat, which attracted a great crowd about the principals, occurred today about 1 o'clock on Broadway between Dr. Albert Bodine of No. 326 West Thirty-second street and Robert Orser, a tailor of No. 53 Broadway. Orser wielded a clothes-brush about a foot long, with a handle, while Dr. Bodine did terrible execution with a silk umbrella with a gold knob which he fortunately or otherwise had with him when the battle began. Two silk hats were irretrievably ruined in the encounter, and both men were bleeding profusely from scalp wounds when the arrival of a policeman put an end to the fight. Both of them were taken to the station-house, where, after hearing their version of the affair, Dr. Bodine was placed in a cell.

The Triple Thermic Motor.

The triple thermic motor stock and the Rev. George F. Warren are still topics of interest to many Newarkers. The former is gradually becoming in the minds of many a synonym for a myth. Nobody seems to think that Mr. Warren has willingly become a tool of the company, but many people think he knows more about it than he cares to tell. "We never hear anything of the stock," said one of the former purchasers today, "and that is why we are skeptical about it." The Rev. Mr. Colwell is West booming the stock. Sad stories of widows brought to poverty on account of investing in Mr. Colwell's stock have come from Lowell, Mass., where a plant was started in 1886, having, it is said, been brought from New York.

A Jersey City Editor on Trial for Libel.

Thomas Potter, a Jersey City millionaire, who has a wife and several children, caused the indictment on a charge of libel of William E. Sackett, editor of the Jersey City *News*, after repeatedly having had him arrested for objectionable editorials, and the trial was begun today in the Hudson County Court of Sessions. The editorial attacks upon the millionaire grew out of his relations with Mrs. Julia E. Plume, a widow. Several years ago Mrs. Plume was appointed a teacher in the Jersey City public schools through Potter's influence. She was frequently promoted and the gossips commented upon the circumstance, but talked louder when she was installed as a member of Potter's household. Editor Sackett wrote a number of editorials not complimentary to Potter. The trial is still in progress.

Board of Trade and Transportation.

The directors of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation met today for the election of officers for the ensuing year. The following gentlemen were elected: Capt. Ambrose Snow, President; George L. Pease, First Vice-President; James R. Seymoru, Second Vice-President; William H. Parsons, Third Vice-President; Darwin James, Secretary; and John C. Cook, Treasurer. All of the officers were reëlected except Mr. Pease, who succeeds Gardner R. Colby. The President was empowered to appoint the usual standing committees at his leisure.

"Lewis the Light" Eclipsed.

Lewis Greenslade, otherwise known as "Lewis the Light," will shine no more in public, for today on the certificates of Drs. Field and Fitch, and by direction of Judge Brown, he was committed to the insane ward at Bellevue Hospital. For several months he has been in the habit of disturbing church meetings by insane ravings about the speedy destruction of the world and his power over death. He was no respecter of persons and places, and would give vent to fancies wherever and whenever the mood seized him. He was harmless, but a great nuisance. He took his commital quietly.

To Erect a Corn Palace in Paris.

The grain men of the Produce Exchange propose to erect a pavilion entirely constructed of corn at the Paris Exposition if sufficient funds can be raised. The plan provides for the use of corn fodder to construct the roof, chimneys, and the exterior. The columns, balustrades, and lattice work will be formed of the ears of corn and the leaves. Inside of the pavilion will be an American kitchen, in which over 100 preparations of corn will be cooked on American ranges in full view of the visitors, and samples of Yankee cookery will be distributed free.

Dr. Van Horn Goes to Jail.

Dr. Jacob Van Horn of Brooklyn was committed to Raymond Street Jail today as a result of abandonment proceedings brought against him by his wife, Mrs. Ada Van Horn. The latter previous to her marriage was an actress and a sister to Miss Bessie Sudlow, a star in the "Black Crook." Dr. Van Horn formerly had a practice of $250 a week, but he has allowed it to fall off, and of late has not given his family any support.

Twenty Thousand Dollars for "Literary Services."

James F. McLaughlin, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court, has begun suit against Mrs. Ann T. Kelly, as executrix of the estate of her husband, the late John Kelly, for $20,000 for literary services rendered Mr. Kelly. Just what kind of literary work Mr. McLaughlin did could not be learned, but it is said that he assisted Mr. Kelly in preparing some of the big speeches the Tammany chieftain made.

Eugene Wetherill's Will.

Emma Abbott, the prima donna, appeared before the Probate Clerk today dressed in deep mourning to offer for probate the will of her late husband, Eugene S. Wetherill. The will was executed at Syracuse, Oct. 13, 1877, and witnessed by Charles W. Snow and William W. Campbell. All of the testator's property, real and personal, is left to his wife, who is made sole executrix.

Doesn't Remember the Bet.

Members of the Brooklyn club are excited over the controversy about a bet between Charles S. Higgins and Alden S. Swan, members of the club. Mr. Higgins says that Mr. Swan owes him $500 on account of a political bet made two years ago. Swan says he does not remember the bet, and the matter has been referred to James Bryer of No. 62 Williams street for arbitration.

Ex-Minister Bell Near His End.

The physician of Isaac Bell, ex-United States Minister to the Netherlands, states tonight that his patient will not live until morning. His wife and two children and his brother, Lewis Bell, are now with him at St. Luke's Hospital.

The Moon's Eclipse.

No observations could be taken of the partial eclipse of the moon announced for tonight. Clouds obscured the sky and rain fell all night, thus preventing the astronomers from taking observations.

Ex-Minister Bell's Condition.

Isaac Bell, ex-United States Minister to the Netherlands, who is lying seriously ill at St. Luke's Hospital, was much worse today. His physicians have little hopes of his ultimate recovery.

New York Notes.

Vice-President-elect Morton has sold two lots for $25,250.

Hutton Park, West Orange, N. J., was sold this afternoon for $121,000. The property was originally purchased from the Indians March 13, 1677, for two guns, three coats, and thirteen cans of rum.

Sporting Notes.

Mitchell says that his mother, brothers, and sisters were born in Ireland and that Irishmen should be with him.

The entries received by the Washington Park Club for the stakes closing Jan. 15 number in the neighborhood of 500. There is the Pacific coast yet to be heard from, and indications point to a decrease in the number of entries as against 1888. The 2-year-old stakes have filled well, but the falling off is not noticeable in the handicaps—the Oakwood, one and one-eighth miles, and the Great Western, one and one-half miles.

The New York *Herald* of the 15th inst. says: At the Union Gun Club grounds, at Hendon, yesterday Capt. Brewer, the famous American pigeon shot, was backed for $1,000 to kill sixty birds out of 100 off the thirty-five yards mark. This is a difficult task for even the best marksmen, yet the Captain was successful. He stopped 19 out of the first 25, 41 out of 50, 50 out of 75, and 60, the required number, at the eighty-first round. The weather was dull, with an absence of wind.

SULLIVAN ON A SPREE.

THE PUGILIST SAID TO BE SAMPLING THE FLOWING BOWL.

New York Sports Do Not Believe That Their Idol Has Fallen—Lewis J. Brown, a Well Known Base-Ball Catcher, Dies of Pneumonia—Cardiff and McDonald to Fight at Duluth Friday Night—General Sporting News.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—John L. Sullivan has been partaking of the flowing bowl again, despite his assertions of continued future sobriety. His friends succeeded in getting hold of him tonight and probably will prevent an extended spree. Sporting-men who have been shouting for John as against Kilrain feel rather down at this weakness of their hero.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—[Special.]—Scarcely any attention was paid to the Boston report about Sullivan having been drunk in the city, as at uptown resorts this evening such stanch admirers of the fistic champion as Jimmy Wakely, Phil Lynch, Arthur Lumley, and W. H. Germaine would not believe it. They wanted to bet it wasn't so, or rather there wasn't any reason to think that John had forgotten all his good resolutions. To satisfy themselves, however, one or more messages were wired the Boston boy late in the evening, and at half-past 10 o'clock Wakely received the satisfactory response that Sullivan would report to him in person tomorrow night in this city before 11 o'clock. "That's enough," said Jimmy, and he looked happy and contented from that time on.

A Well-Known Ball Player Dead.

BOSTON, Mass, Jan. 16.—[Special.]—Lewis J. Brown, the well-known base-ball catcher, died here today. Brown injured his knee recently while wrestling and was taken to the City Hospital, where pneumonia attacked him with fatal results. Brown first came into public notice as a catcher for the Boston Stars, a crack amateur club of fifteen years ago, that made the Boston Common ball grounds famous. Charles J. Foley, John Morrill, and other famous players were members of this team. In 1875 Brown caught for the Lowell club and was engaged for the Boston team in the summer of 1876, with which club he remained until 1878, when he was engaged to catch for the new Providence club. He remained with the Rhode Island club for two seasons, then drifted around to Chicago and Detroit, and played a short engagement with Boston. In 1884 he caught for the Boston Unions, after which he gave up the business. In his time he caught for two pennant-winners, viz.: Boston, 1877, and Providence, 1879. During the five years he was a member of the league he played in 252 championship games with a batting average of 259, ranking 32 among league players. He has since been engaged as clerk in a sporting-goods house.

Jack Campbell at St. Paul.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—Jack Campbell, the young lightweight from the Pacific Coast, arrived in St. Paul last evening, and makes known his presence by announcing his willingness for a meeting with any of the Northwestern pugilists of his class. Killen has announced that Campbell would fight Dick Moore ten rounds, Marquis of Queensberry rules, for 75 and 25 per cent of the gate receipts, or he will agree to any other reasonable plan that is agreeable to Moore's backers. He is desirous of hearing from Moore and will meet the latter's friends at Pat Killen's any time within a week and sign an agreement for a match.

To Walk at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 16.—Frank Hall, who has managed a number of walking matches in different parts of the country, has arrived here from the East with several pedestrians to arrange for a six days' go-as-you-please contest to commence at Mechanics' Pavilion, this city, Feb. 21. The pedestrians who accompanied Hall are Robert Vint, Thomas Howard, and C. C. Moore. Among others who will take part in the contest are Albert, Hart, Noremac, Herty, and Guerrero. It is expected that fully a hundred men will start. Albert expresses confidence in his ability to beat Littlewood's record.

Ball-Player Bradley Killed.

DALLAS, Tex., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—William J. Bradley, a well-known professional base-ball player, was shot and killed this morning by Tom Angus, a hack driver. Bradley was catcher last season for the Dallas Club and had signed for next season with the St. Joseph Club of the Western League. He was a bad man when under the influence of liquor, and only three weeks ago shot a man. He quarreled with Angus about a fallen woman, and was shot through the heart.

Ball-Players Signed and Released.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—Secretary Wickoff has issued the following bulletin:

With Brooklyn—Michael F. Hughes. Columbus—James McTammany, William F. Greenwood. Louisville—Philip H. Tomney. Syracuse—Grant Briggs, Moses F. Walker, Joseph V. Baltin. Rochester—Thomas Callhan. Detroit—V. S. Anderson.

Released from reservation: By Baltimore—William F. Greenwood. Syracuse—A. Schelasshe. Toronto—D. Connors.

To Have a Spring Meeting.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—The Executive Committee of the Driving Club of New York has decided to give a spring meeting. The Fleetwood Stakes for the 2:30 class and the Morrisania Stakes for the 3-minute class instituted last year will be given at the fall meeting, the dates and conditions to be advertised later. Each stake is for $5,000.

Schaefer and an Amateur.

An amateur named Butler was Schaefer's opponent last evening. At the end of the fourteenth inning the score stood: Schaefer 343, Butler 11. Then Jake good-naturedly "let up," and the final score was: Schaefer 400, average 14 22-27, high run 78; Butler 65, average 2½, high run 15. Tonight Schaefer will play Moulds.

McAuliffe Goes into Training.

BELOIT, Wis., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—Jack McAuliffe and Billy Madden arrived in the city today, the former to go into immediate training at Kline's gymnasium for his fight with Billy S. Myers, which comes off in a few weeks.

Mr. Stout Buys the Mare Utility.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—F. D. Stout, Dubuque, Ia., has purchased of P. Talbert, of the Inwood stud, Utility, bay mare, 4 years old, by Electioneer, dam Consolation by Dictator. Price $450.

Donoghue Wins the Cup.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.

[*Copyright, 1889, by James Gordon Bennett.*]

HAMBURG, Dec. 16.—Donoghue won today the ladies gold cup. He skated five miles and made the fastest time on record—16:45.

Cardiff and McDonald Will Fight.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—A message just received from Duluth says Cardiff and McDonald will positively fight Friday night.

Mitchell Goes to England.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—Pugilist Mitchell started for England today.

If faithfully used Ayer's Sarsaparilla will remove scrofula in whatever form it exists.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—JAN. 5TH: WILL BE AT FRENCHman's at 2 o'clock tomorrow (Thursday). J.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—SPECIAL NOTICE—SEAL AND plush cloaks on time—We have a fine assortment of plush cloaks and wraps, cloth Newmarkets, plain and braided; also a large line of broadcloths and Henriettas in the latest fall shades and colorings; gents' clothing and overcoats custom or ready made, and watches and jewelry sold on weekly payments at the Special Credit Parlor of SHOWERS & MILLER, Suite 10 and 11 Japanese Building, State and Jackson.

PERSONAL—MRS. THOMAS, MANICURE AND chiropodist, Room 16 Japanese Building, 243 State.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR USED HOUSEHOLD GOODS; furniture of private residences purchased. Call on or address F. S. W., 83 East Van Buren-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE—A BEAUTIFULLY furnished seven-room flat; cash or time; must be sold at once; no brokers. Address J 50, Tribune office.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR USED FURniture, carpets, and household goods; entire furniture of private residences purchased without delay. F., 3235 Calumet-av.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE-FURNITURE AND LEASE of 13 rooms; good goods; bargain. CUSTODIAN, 137 Pine-st.

WANTED—FINE BABY CARRIAGE, SMALL mantel mirror, and a medical battery; give description and price. Address J 167, Tribune office.

ACCOUNTANTS.

CONFIDENTIAL EXPERT ACCOUNTANT—THE undersigned, of twenty years' practical experience, examines and adjusts complicated books of account and attends to all business of a confidential nature. Best of references. M. A. WEINBERG, 222 Franklin-st.

BOOKS.

BOOKS—20,000 OLD NUMBERS OF CENTURY, Harper, Scribner Magazines wanted for cash. See MILLER, the old book man, No. 2 Arcade-court, rear 155 La Salle-st.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago; advice free; 21 years' experience; business quietly transacted.

HOSPITALS.

GOOD HOME FOR LADIES BEFORE AND DURing confinement; terms reasonable. 1629 Wabash-av. MRS. RICHER, Experienced Midwife.

DRESSMAKING.

DRESSMAKER AND TAILOR ON BOYS' SUITS; work in families or take it home. Address J 158, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—GOLD BANGLE BRACELET WITH ABOUT ten bangles, Monday afternoon, between Walker's and Post-Office. Liberal reward will be paid on its return to the cashier, Room W, Rookery Building.

LOST—MONEY—ABOUT $50. FOR DESCRIPTION and reward the finder will please call on or address FRANK DODD, 1214 West Harrison-st.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES. LOANS.

DO YOU WANT MONEY?

ADVANCES AND LOANS MADE ON HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, ETC., WITHOUT DELAY OR PUBLICITY, AND WITHOUT REMOVAL. PERSONS WISHING A LOAN OF THIS KIND WILL DO WELL BY CALLING AT OUR OFFICE BEFORE DEALING ELSEWHERE.

CHICAGO MTGE. LOAN CO.

ROOM 13, 86 LA SALLE-ST. OPPOSITE CITY-HALL.

ANY GENTLEMAN OR LADY WISHING $50 OR more on household furniture, diamonds, or fine jewelry can get money at a trifle above National bank rates. Pawnbrokers must report to police name of borrower and description of personal property. Avoid them; also avoid "private bankers," the offspring of the pawnshop. Address H E 71, Tribune office.

ANY AMOUNTS LOANED ON FURNITURE, pianos, teams, etc., at less than usual rates, without delay and without commission; long or short time, and make payments to suit. If you wish to borrow money call at 95 Clark-st., Room 3.

CHICAGO TRUST & SAVINGS BANK, 119 La Salle-st.—Loans made at market rates upon commercial paper, approved names, warehouse receipts, merchandise, secured notes, equities in real estate, and any available collateral security.

FOR SALE—MORTGAGE FOR $14,000 ON INSIDE improved, 6 per cent, three years; property worth $25,000. The Security Loan & Savings Bank, 117 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

GREENEBAUM SONS, 116 and 118 La Salle-st. LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

LIPMAN'S LOAN OFFICE, 99 MADISON-ST.—Will loan money to any amount on all goods of value; forfeited watches and fine diamonds for sale less than store prices; cash paid for old gold and silver; watches and jewelry repaired; not connected with so-called mortgage companies; business confidential.

LOANS ON COOK COUNTY REAL ESTATE SEcurity at lowest current rates. Choice purchase money mortgages for sale. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., S. E. corner La Salle and Madison-sts. E. S. JUDD, Loan Department Manager.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN COOK COUNTY, including building loans, made promptly at current rates by BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

LOANS ON LIFE POLICIES, ENDOWMENTS, and tontines; same bought; send stamp. EDGAR HOLMES, 73, 88 Washington-st., Chicago.

MONEY TO LOAN—$1,000 TO $6,000—SEVERAL sums to loan by LEWIS UMLAUF, Room 6, Ashland Block.

MONEY LOANED AT LOWEST RATES ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY IN ANY AMOUNT. MONEY ON HAND. W. A. MERIGOLD & CO. 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE. R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 13 and 14, 116 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate at low rates, including one or two sums of $1,000. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON SECOND MORTGAGE, commercial paper, merchandise, personal property, furniture, etc., and on any kind of securities. Goods stored and advances made. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 South Canal-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate in sums of $500 and upward. Apply at The Union Trust Co., 133 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE IN sum from $800 to $50,000 at lowest current rates; money on hand. PLACE & WHITESIDE, 145 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE in Chicago or Cook County at 6 per cent; no commissions. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 50 Ashland Blk.

WANTED—A PARTY WITH $10,000 TO $15,000, or whose note is good at the bank for that amount, to back a concern worth $50,000, to enable them to get cash discounts on purchases; will divide discounts or pay liberal interest; best security. J 136, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BORROW $5,000 ON $20,000 WORTH of good residence property, south of the city limits in Hyde Park; vacant lots; will pay good interest; this is a good loan. Address J 160, Tribune office.

WANTED—$25,000 TO LOAN AT 6 PER CENT; security, $60,000; North Side property; only capitalists apply; no brokers. H E 77, Tribune office.

WANT $7,000, 6 PER CENT, FOR 3 YEARS, ON IMproved property, West Side, worth $12,000 at a low valuation. Call for particulars. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

$3,000 AND SMALLER AMOUNTS TO LOAN on city and suburban real estate. CHARLES C. WHITACRE, Room 5, 116 La Salle-st.

$7,000 TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY; 6 per cent without commission. E. GRACE, S. E. cor. Clark and Jackson.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON COOK COUNTY real estate, in sums to suit, at low rates of interest; 5 per cent and over, according to location, improvements, rental, etc.; no delay. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., 91 Dearborn-st.

$300,000 TO LOAN AT 5 PER CENT; sums of $10,000 and upwards; principals preferred; commission moderate. J 52, Tribune.

$300,000 TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE IN sums to suit. JULIUS WAHL & CO., 218 La Salle-st., Room 615.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

193 MICHIGAN-AV.—HANDSOME FRONT AND side rooms; every convenience; suitable for gent and wife or six young gents; with board; terms reasonable.

217 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT DOUBLE AND single room, with board.

1347 MICHIGAN-AV.—SUITE OF FURNISHED alcove rooms, also front parlor, with board, in male adult family from the East.

1726 MICHIGAN-AV.—TWO NICE LARGE rooms with board.

1828 INDIANA-AV.—HANDSOME DOUBLE room, with board.

1923 INDIANA-AV.—TO RENT—IN STRICTLY private family, 2 connecting sunny rooms, handsomely furnished, all conveniences, suitable for two or three gentlemen, with board.

2246 WABASH-AV.—FRONT ALCOVE AND other rooms, elegantly furnished, with board.

2336 MICHIGAN-AV.—2 CONNECTING ROOMS, single or en suite, with board.

2414 MICHIGAN-AV.—HALL ROOM WITH first-class board, $6 a week; also front parlor.

2525 WABASH-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED large and small rooms; first-class table.

2537 WABASH-AV.—GOOD ROOMS AND board; reasonable.

3033 GROVELAND-AV.—DESIRABLE SUITE of front rooms to rent, with board; private family.

3130 FOREST-AV.—TO RENT—A FURNISHED front alcove room with board, heated by furnace and grate; running water; hot and cold; bathroom adjoining; large closet room; east front; suitable for man and wife. Family small.

BOARDING—I WILL RENT TWO ROOMS FURnished complete, including board, for $6 and $7 per week; South Side. Address H E 76, Tribune office.

North Side.

125 DEARBORN-AV.—HEATED AND WELL furnished room, with board; select house.

127 DEARBORN-AV.—ROOMS WITH FIRST-class board.

213 DEARBORN-AV.—A NICE SUITE OF TWO, three, or five rooms; also two large front rooms, with hot and cold running water; also single rooms, with board; references; also strictly first-class table-board.

241 E. OHIO-ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS WITH home comforts and first-class board; terms moderate; also table board.

282 E. INDIANA-ST.—FURNISHED DOUBLE and single rooms; first-class board.

285 ONTARIO-ST.—LARGE FRONT ROOM, WITH board; terms reasonable. References.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OF FOUR ON NORTH Side are desirous of finding one (or two) gentlemen who would like to secure a well-furnished room and excellent table, and are willing to pay a fair price for such comforts; references. J 163, Tribune office.

West Side.

162 SOUTH WOOD-ST.—NEWLY FURNISHED front alcove room, with or without board.

170 ASHLAND-BOULEVARD—TO RENT—WITH or without board, front alcove room, well furnished, to young couple or gentlemen; private family.

617 MONROE-ST.—ENGLISH PRIVATE FAMily; very pleasant, large, desirable front room; first-class board; very comfortable home.

630 W. ADAMS—DOUBLE, ALSO SINGLE room, with board; $5 to $6 weekly; modern conveniences; nice neighborhood.

857 WEST ADAMS-ST.—TO RENT, TWO PLEASantly furnished rooms with board; private family.

Hotels.

DEARBORN HOTEL, 396 TO 400 STATE-ST.—300 elegantly furnished rooms, bath-rooms, electric light, steam heat; half price of other first-class hotels.

MACINAC HOUSE, 330 STATE-ST.—100 ELEGANT rooms; 25c, 50c, 75c, $1 daily; $1, $2, $3 weekly.

OGDEN HOUSE—$1.50 PER DAY; WASHINGTON and Franklin; $7 per week, regular. The largest and best low-priced hotel down-town.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL IS THE LARGEST and most respectable hotel of its class in the city; has a first-class passenger elevator. Rooms from 75c to $1.50 per day. Thompson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTON, proprietor.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND FURNISHED ROOM AT ONCE IN strictly private family by gentleman and wife with infant; must be centrally located; state particulars. Address J 70, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM FOR TWO YOUNG MEN on South Side. Good references. State terms. J 135, Tribune office.

BOARD—SOUTH SIDE—BY NEWLY MARRIED couple, furnished front alcove or double room, with board. References given. J 101, Tribune office.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

GROCERY STORE FIXTURES WANTED—BIG coffee mill or larger; large coffee and tea cans and counter scales. State location and price. Address H E 72, Tribune office.

ROOMMATES.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY LIVING ON SOUTH Side, near business, would like lady roommate. References exchanged. Address ... Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED...

Bookkeepers and C...

SITUATION WANTED—BY REL... man as bookkeeper. Reference ... une office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GO... er; understands conveyancing or ... ness; best of references. J 125, Tribu...

SITUATION WANTED—IN WHO... house by a young man with first-... Address J 188, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A ... countant, balancing books and ... accounts, or would accept permane... references. J 166, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RE... man of 21 in office or wholesale ... man and the best of references given... office.

Stenograpners.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUN... nographer and typewriter or ... business experience. Good referenc... Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A W... German; experienced: permane... une office.

Coachmen, Teamster...

SITUATION WANTED—BY STR... man (Danish) as coachman or an... work. Good references. Address ... office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A ST... tical man as coachman or garde... references. Address J 148, Tribune o...

SITUATION WANTED—AS COAC... vate family, city or country, by a ... ence, who can furnish first-class refe... H E 78, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COA... competent groom and driver; kno... himself useful; good reference. H...

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A REI... man, American; had experience ... willing to do anything where atten... and work for employer's interest wil... Address J 88, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A THORO... ble, energetic young married bu... years' experience, now holding posi... sires to change. J 56, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—...

Bookkeepers and Cl...

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO OF... folding circulars by young lady ... ment; first-class references. J 154, Tri...

SITUATION WANTED—BY A ... young lady, light office work. ... Warren-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ... young lady as assistant bookkee... cashier. City reference. Apply at ...

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIR... experienced lady stenographer ... J 171, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOU... Remington operator and ste... salary till duties are learned. J 173, ...

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GO... private family; reference if re... J 142, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS GOO... city reference. R T 36, Tribune of...

SITUATION WANTED—BY THOR... petent second girl. J 169, Tribune...

SITUATION WANTED—BY SWE... general house or second work. ...

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO S... also good sewer. Best of refer... born-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A COM... wants housework in small family... 39.3 Dearborn-st.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A ... seamstress; would like sewing in ... and help with second work. Addres...

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A ... housekeeper in a first class fami... diana-st.

Employment Agen...

SITUATIONS WANTED—SUPE... family domestics of all nationalit... SMITH'S THROOP-ST. EMPLOYM... 10 THROOP-ST., NEAR M...

SITUATIONS WANTED—ALL ... domestic help answered promp... Ladies' Employment Bureau, 91 W... Paulina-st. Open evenings.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY FOU... girls for general housework. ... tage Grove-av.

WANTED—MALE ...

Bookkeepers and C...

WANTED—AN EXPERT BOOK... is also a stenographer and type... should apply in longhand, giving ref... ing length of time in situation and ... J 174, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN F... the lumber business as book... J 145, Tribune office.

Salesmen.

WANTED—SALESMEN EVER... door-plates, bells, white enam... numbers, etc.; excellent sellers and ... for circulars and terms. New York ... Albany, N. Y.

WANTED—THREE EXPERIEN... in Iowa for a New York publis... territory and liberal terms. P...

WANTED—A MAN TO TRAVEL... a liberal amount of experience ... the road. Address A. B., No. 1138 ... waukee, Wis.

WANTED—A MAN FAMILIAR ... lumber business in this city and ... man; state experience and salary ... Tribune office.

Boys.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESAL... house, to learn the business, an... 17 years old; must be smart and reli... own handwriting, with references a... ence, J 59, Tribune office.

WANTED—BRIGHT, ACTIVE B... and office work. J 137, Tribune o...

Trades.

WANTED—A COMPETENT AR... draughtsman for a Western cit... ployment assured; salary from $3.50 ... percentage after one year's satisfact... fare advanced. Address or call at ... Room 446, from 7:30 to 9 p. m.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED ... maker; to good, sober hand s... teed; no others need apply. N...

WANTED—BELTMAKER, A GO... and one who understands do... must understand the business th... work the year around to a good ma... Nott Company, Minneapolis, Minn.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLAS... used to dies for sheet brass w... facturing Company, Kenosha, Wis.

Coachmen, Teamste...

WANTED—COACHMAN, MA... first-class cook. References ... J 128, Tribune office.

Miscellaneou...

WANTED—SIX FIRST CL... agents to represent the Mut... Life Association of New York; spe... men; only those having had busin... who are willing to secure personal... ply. Address A. B. REYNELL, M... and Cook County; office, 59 McVic...

WANTED—ONE MANAGER, ... 5 special agents for Chicago ... of city; also for Minnesota an... terms will be made to the proper ... having had business experience ... to secure personal business need ... F. PARK, General Manager W... Mutual Reserve Fund Life Assoc... st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—AN AMBITIOUS, A... siding outside Chicago, to a... own State; liberal salary. Refere... ufacturer's Supt., Lock Box 1610, N...

WANTED—YOUNG OR MIDD... ble man as assistant to ma... theatrical company; no experienc... furnish reference and $300 cash ... position; salary and expenses pa...

WANTED—THE ADDRESS O... surance man in the U. S.; ... copy of Agent's Assistant, fully i... ness by diagram forms; no agent... it. Lock B...

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN ... cash can obtain a permane... position; cash secured; interes... Tribune office.

WANTED—A GENERAL MA... trol the sale in Chicago ... patented household necessity; ... means. Give references. Add... Zinns Manufacturing Co., 366 Br... Wis.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE MA... in office of weekly paper, a... bookkeeper. Applicant state sa... Tribune office.

WANTED—A RELIABLE, ... man for steady position; ... security. 225 Dearborn-st., Suite...

WANTED—SURVEYOR, AT ... J 58, Tribune office.

WANTED—AGENTS AND ... handle our new line; $5 to ... ufacturing Company, 22 Dearbor...

WANTED—JANITOR TO T... large offices; must have ex... reference. J 85, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST-C... to sell the Wolcott Heat T... this city and vicinity. Call or ad... 108 East Lake-st., Chicago.

WANTED—FEMA...

Stenograph...

WANTED—A COMPETENT ... nurse and to assist in li... be able to read and speak Ger... 540 North State-st.

Domestic...

WANTED—COOK AND LAU... tre-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL ... and iron. Apply at 4547 Gr...

WANTED—COMPETENT GI... laundress. Must furnish r... 3741 Grand-boulevard.

WANTED—COOK AND SEC... 4336 Grand-boulevard.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK. ... met-av. References req...

WANTED—GOOD GIRL TO ... 278 Woodlawn-terrace. W...

WANTED—GIRL FOR GEN... Apply between 3 and 5 ...

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RELIABLE YOUNG man as bookkeeper. Reference given. J 62, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD BOOKKEEPER; understands conveyancing or real estate business; best of references. J 123, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN WHOLESALE SHOE house by a young man with first-class references. Address J 138, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGH ACcountant, balancing books and adjusting tangled accounts, or would accept permanent position. City references. J 166, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RELIABLE YOUNG man of 21 in office or wholesale house; good penman and the best of references given. J 132, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN AS STEnographer and typewriter or bookkeeper; had business experience. Good reference. Address J 129, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WATCHMAKER; German; experienced; permanent. J 148, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STRONG, WILLING man (Danish) as coachman or any other kind of work. Good references. Address J 125, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY, PRACtical man as coachman or gardener. First-class references. Address J 143, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN IN PRIvate family, city or country, by a man of experience, who can furnish first-class references. Address H E 78, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A competent groom and driver; knows how to make himself useful; good reference. H E 80, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RELIABLE YOUNG man, American; had experience as grocery clerk; willing to do anything where attention to business and work for employer's interest will be appreciated. Address J 88, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A THOROUGHLY CAPAble, energetic young married business-man of 11 years' experience, now holding position of trust, desires to change. J 56, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO OFFICE WORK OR folding circulars by young lady needing employment; first-class references. J 134, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young lady, light office work. Address D., 334 Warren-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED young lady as assistant bookkeeper, copyist, or cashier. City reference. Apply at 2728 Indiana-av.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS AND experienced lady stenographer and typewriter. J 171, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY AS Remington operator and stenographer; small salary till duties are learned. J 173, Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK IN A private family; reference if required. Address J 162, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS GOOD COOK. BEST city reference. R T 36, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY THOROUGHLY COMpetent second girl. J 169, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SWEDISH GIRL FOR general house or second work. 4035 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND WORK; also good sewer. Best of reference. 355 Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL wants housework in small family, or second work. 293 Dearborn-st.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT seamstress; would like sewing in private family and help with second work. Address R C 92, Tribune.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT housekeeper in a first class family. 712 West Indiana-st.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—SUPERIOR PRIVATE family domestics of all nationalities furnished at SMITH'S THROOP-ST. EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, 10 THROOP-ST., NEAR MADISON.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ALL ORDERS FOR domestic help answered promptly. West End Ladies' Employment Bureau, 91 Warren-av., corner Paulina-st. Open evenings.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY FOUR FIRST-CLASS girls for general housework. Apply at 3121 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—AN EXPERT BOOKKEEPER WHO is also a stenographer and typewriter; applicant should apply in longhand, giving references and stating length of time in situation and salary expected. J 174, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FAMILIAR WITH the lumber business as bookkeeper. Address J 145, Tribune office.

Salesmen.

WANTED—SALESMEN EVERYWHERE FOR door-plates, bells, white enamel letters, house numbers, etc.; excellent sellers and big profits; write for circulars and terms. New York Door Plate Co., Albany, N. Y.

WANTED—THREE EXPERIENCED SALESMEN in Iowa for a New York publishing house; new territory and liberal terms. P. F. COLLIER, Davenport, Ia.

WANTED—A MAN TO TRAVEL WHO HAS HAD a liberal amount of experience selling soap on the road. Address A. B., No. 1136 Sycamore-st., Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—A MAN FAMILIAR WITH RETAIL lumber business in this city and suburbs as salesman; state experience and salary expected. J 146, Tribune office.

Boys.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE HARDWARE house, to learn the business, an office boy, 16 or 17 years old; must be smart and reliable. Address in own handwriting, with references and state experience, J 59, Tribune office.

WANTED—BRIGHT, ACTIVE BOY FOR STORE and office work. J 137, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—A COMPETENT ARCHITECTURAL draughtsman for a Western city; one year's employment assured; salary from $3.50 to $4 per day and percentage after one year's satisfactory employment; fare advanced. Address or call at Palmer House, Room 446, from 7:30 to 9 p. m.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SAMPLE CASEmaker; to good, sober hand steady job guaranteed; no others need apply. N. M. FRELING, Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED—BELTMAKER, A GOOD PRESSMAN, and one who understands doing outside work; must understand the business thoroughly; steady work the year around to a good man. Address W. S. Nott Company, Minneapolis, Minn.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS TOOLMAKERS used to dies for sheet brass work. Lane Manufacturing Company, Kenosha, Wis.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

WANTED—COACHMAN, MARRIED, WIFE A first-class cook. References required. Address J 128, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—SIX FIRST CLASS GENERAL agents to represent the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association of New York: special terms to right men; only those having had business experience and who are willing to secure personal business need apply. Address A. B. REYNELL, Manager for Chicago and Cook County; office, 59 McVicker's Theatre.

WANTED—ONE MANAGER, TWO GENERAL, 5 special agents for Chicago and Illinois outside of city; also for Minnesota and Indiana. Special terms will be made to the proper persons; only those having had business experience and who are willing to secure personal business need apply. Address E. F. PARK, General Manager Western Department Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, 232 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—AN AMBITIOUS, ACTIVE MAN, REsiding outside Chicago, to act for old house in own State; liberal salary. References exacted. Manufacturer's Supt., Lock Box 1610, N. Y.

WANTED—YOUNG OR MIDDLE-AGED RELIAble man as assistant to manager of a traveling theatrical company; no experience necessary; must furnish reference and $300 cash security; permanent position; salary and expenses paid. J 127, Tribune.

WANTED—THE ADDRESS OF EVERY LIFE INsurance man in the U. S.; send 50c for sample copy of Agent's Assistant, fully illustrating the business by diagram forms; no agent should be without it. A. DOWNING, Lock Box 411, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WITH $500 TO $1,000 cash can obtain a permanent, reliable salaried position; cash secured; interest 10 per cent. J 153, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GENERAL MANAGER TO CONtrol the sale in Chicago of a rapid selling patented household necessity; must have some means. Give references. Address, with stamp, Zinns Manufacturing Co., 366 Broadway, Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE MAN OF EXPERIENCE in office of weekly paper, as correspondent and bookkeeper. Applicant state salary wanted. J 139, Tribune office.

WANTED—A RELIABLE, PUSHING YOUNG man for steady position; good salary; $25 cash security. 225 Dearborn-st., Suite 332-4.

WANTED—SURVEYOR, AT ONCE. ADDRESS J 58, Tribune office.

WANTED—AGENTS AND SALESMEN TO handle our new line; $5 to $10 a day. Elite Manufacturing Company, 92 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—JANITOR TO TAKE CHARGE OF large office; must have experience and best of reference. J 86, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST-CLASS CANVASSERS to sell the Wolcott Heat Trap and Radiator in this city and vicinity. Call or address A. WOLCOTT, 108 East Lake-st., Chicago.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Stenographers.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GERMAN GIRL AS nurse and to assist in light housework; must be able to read and speak German well; wages, $4. 849 North State-st.

Domestics.

WANTED—COOK AND LAUNDRESS. 418 Centre-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH, and iron. Apply at 4547 Greenwood-av.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL AS COOK AND laundress. Must furnish the best of references. 3741 Grand-boulevard.

WANTED—COOK AND SECOND GIRL. APPLY 4226 Grand-boulevard.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK. APPLY 3330 Calumet-av. References required.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL TO COOK. APPLY AT 278 Woodlawn-terrace, Woodlawn Park, Ill.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. Apply between 3 and 6 at 307 Oakley-av.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—TWO SWEDISH GIRLS, ONE FOR general housework and one as nurse and to assist with second work. 302 Thirty-seventh-st.

WANTED—AT NO. 122 WARREN-AV., FIRST-class girl for general housework in a family of three; references required.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply 4001 Drexel-boulevard.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—20 LADIES TO LEARN THE NEW method of hand painting. Instructions free. We also learn you how to mix your own paints. Call at Room 4 Lakeside Building.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

LADIES CAN FIND GOOD GERMAN FEMALE help. 2500 Cottage Grove-av. MRS. H. WEISER.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE—

The undersigned by order of the County Court, as assignee of R. Lippman & Co., insolvent debtors, hereby offers for sale the stock of mattresses, manufactured and in process of manufacture, materials, furniture, and fixtures belonging to said estate now in store at No. 379 South Halsted-st., Chicago. Store will be open for inspection of goods from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m. daily.

All bids having been ordered presented to the County Court on Friday, Jan. 18, 1889, intending bidders should therefore file their bids with the undersigned, care Room 18, 162 Washington-st., on or before Thursday, Jan. 17, 1889.

ABRAHAM MENDELSOHN, Assignee.
DOUGLAS & PECK, Attorneys.

ALASKA GOLD

AND SILVER MINES FOR SALE.

The richest and most extensive mining belt in the world. Owners will give capitalists an opportunity to form a company by taking bonds for their property. This is a rare opportunity for bankers, brokers, and speculators to realize fortunes. All communications confidential. Address T. M. ANTISELL, Prest. Alaska Exploring Co., 1101 Market-st., San Francisco, California.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY—$4,000 WILL purchase stock and fixtures of the most prominent corner grocery, with large trade, on South Side. For further particulars inquire of W. L. BIGLEY, with Franklin MacVeagh & Co.

A EUROPEAN HOTEL FOR SALE—PAYING $2,000 per year in net profits, for $2,500 cash; the biggest kind of a bargain. Owner was injured last fall and must retire; will not do business with agents. Address R Z 81, Tribune office.

A PARTY WHO HAS ABOUT $300 WOULD LIKE to place same in some good investment. Address B L 15, Tribune office.

ATTENTION, CAPITALISTS—THE BEST OF ALL coin-inducting automatic machines, the automatic electric battery, is now on exhibition at the Commercial Hotel; States for sale. Apply to A. TENNYSON, care Commercial Hotel.

FOR SALE—AN ESTABLISHED, FINE-PAYING fancy goods and notion business in Kalamazoo, one of the best cities in the State; stock small and clean; will sell cheap for cash; satisfactory reasons for selling. Address J. FERBER, Kalamazoo, Mich.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE PLANT FOR SASH, door, and blind factory. Machinery and large stock ready for operation. Splendid chance to acquire business of sixteen years' standing at forced sale valuation of outfit. F. C. CALDWELL, assignee of Robert W. Wegg, rear of 92 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—A steam laundry in good condition in thriving city of 14,000; four railroads; good trade. Apply to PHILIP DAWSON, Care St. George Hotel, Evansville, Ind.

FOR SALE—EUROPEAN HOTEL, OVER 100 rooms; no mortgage; standing the best; central location; price $4,000; will bear the closest investigation. Address J 66, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—NEW HARDWARE STOCK; INvoice, $1,600; splendid railroad town; 5,000 inhabitants. Address E. T. HUGGINS, Baraboo, Wis.

FOR SALE—A handsome mahogany letter case; 140 pigeonholes; suitable for hotel or large newspaper office. Inquire of CASHIER, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR TO EXCHANGE FOR REAL ESTATE—Well-paying crockery store; old stand on West Madison-st. P. A. GEORGE, 97 Clark-st., 53 Reaper Block.

FOR SALE—MEAT MARKET; GOOD CORNER; or will take a partner to enlarge the business. Address H E 84, Tribune office.

IF YOU HAVE A FEW THOUSAND DOLLARS you want to invest in a paying business call at 12 m. at Room 14, 175 Dearborn-st.

NOTICE TO MANUFACTURERS—IT WILL BE TO the interest of parties desirous to engage in the manufacturing business to examine the facilities to be found in Rockton, Winnebago, Ill., before locating elsewhere. It possesses superior advantages, being a healthy location, good water, schools, etc., and developed water-power second to none on Rock River, which can be obtained at reasonable prices, with railroad crossing same. For further information address W. THOMPSON, Chairman of Committee, Rockton, Ill.

ONE OF THE BEST FULL ROLLER FLOURING mills in Central Dakota is for sale at a reasonable price and on easy terms. Capacity, 125 barrels. Good local trade. Purchase wheat direct from farmers. Address First Bank of Ashton, Ashton, Dak.

PERSONS DESIRING TO INVEST LARGE OR small sums, with or without services, consult ATTORNEY, Room 74, 115 Dearborn-st.

SASH, DOOR, AND BLIND FACTORY, IN GOOD condition and well located, in Omaha, Neb.; a bargain. Address J. B. EVANS, Fifteenth and Farnam, Omaha, Neb.

WANTED—TO ORGANIZE A COMPANY FOR the manufacture of steel in the gas belt of Indiana by a party who will furnish 10 acres of land and gas well with not less than four million cubic feet per 24 hours, and side railroad track; finished steel of all sizes rolled from old steel rails on 9 and 10 inch mills. Parties seeking investment will please address H E 83, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO SELL—A GOOD, CLEAN, FIRST-class stock of groceries, confectionery and bakery attached; a good trade established; in town of 2,500 inhabitants; good opportunity for the right man. Address P. O. Box 303, Paxton, Illinois.

WANTED—PARTY WITH $1,200 TO JOIN IN starting business that can be made to pay $3,000 per year. Address J 165, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MANUFACTURER OF PAINTS, varnishes, and paint specialties has a good, prosperous, and increasing trade; wish to extend their facilities; desire some one with some capital; a good chance to make money; closest investigation invited. Address, with references, H E 65, Tribune office.

WANTED—GENERAL STOCK MERCHANDISE of $5,000 to $15,000; in or out of Chicago. J 172, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTY WITH $2,000 IN A GOOD PAYing manufacturing business already established; position guaranteed. Address J 164, Tribune office.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

AT LAST WE HAVE FOUND THE ONLY RELIAble oracle in the city! Would you know the future? We recommend all to consult Mrs. Franks on love, marriage, divorce, lawsuits, removals, and speculations of all kinds; can advise all in trouble of body, mind, and estate; causes the single to marry, and the married to be contented; ladies special attention; charms and talismans; brings the separated together, removes evil influence, jealousy; gives to all the nervous and depressed a better condition; locates disease and cures at once; electric, magnetic, and other remedies; when to make profitable investments; is also a palmetrist; advertises nothing but what she can do, and succeeds where all others fail; three questions by mail, 25 cents in stamps. MRS. FRANKS, 541 Wabash-av.

AMAZING CLAIRVOYANT—MME. DE LESTER tells your entire life while in a dead trance; prompt attention given to all correspondents by inclosing 2-cent stamp. Parlors 281 West Madison-st.

ALL MAY SEND 25C IN STAMPS AND ASK 3 questions of future events to MRS. FRANKS, 541 Wabash-av. Inclose addressed stamped envelope for reply by return mail.

MRS L. PET ANDERSON, TRANCE MEDIUM. Parlors at 30 Ogden-av., opposite Union Park.

MME. JOY, THE FAMOUS CLAIRVOYANT fortune-teller; 50c and $1. 445 West Madison-st.

MME. DE VERE TELLS PAST, PRESENT, AND future, and never fails to bring parted together. Parlors 402 West Madison-st., Bell 2.

THE ONLY MME. VAN DYKE. 103 LA SALLE-av. Visited by best ladies in Chicago; love and business a specialty. Fee, 50 cents and $1.

INSTRUCTION.

AT THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL—Dictation for advanced writers, all systems, $2 week. Business firms promptly supplied from this class. First National Bank B'lding. MR. & MRS. HANNA.

INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION IN BOOKKEEPING. 70 State-st. Preferable to business colleges. M. R. JOHNSON, formerly with Marshall Field & Co.

MUNSON'S COMPLETE PHONOGRAPHER AND instructions by mail to master it, $10; private lessons 50c. MARR, 630 Opera-House.

ST. MARY'S SEMINARY—(UNDER THE DIRECtion of the Servite Sisters) southwest corner of West Van Buren-st. and Albany-av., Chicago, Ill. One of the largest and most thoroughly equipped and successful institutions for young ladies in the United States. The musical department is unsurpassed. Full courses of study. Exceptionally fine advantages. Pupils can enter at any time. Send for catalogue. MOTHER SUPERIOR.

SOPER'S SHORTHAND SCHOOL—DAY AND evening; Pitman's system; quickest, quickest; scholarship $35; speed classes. 3009 Michigan-av.

VOICE PRODUCTION—MR. J. E. WEBSTER, composer and vocalist, (late Principal North London Academy), PROFESSOR OF VOICE PRODUCTION and the ART OF SINGING, is now located in Chicago. Pupils trained for the profession in ORATORIO, OPERA, and BALLAD SINGING. Special terms for exceptional talent. For scale of fees apply Room 21 Central Music-Hall. Voices tested without charge Tuesday and Friday afternoons 2 till 5. References: Professional pupils. Mr. Webster's song at the principal music sellers.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES WANTED—I CAN PLACE SOME driving, draft, and farm horses, and will exchange for them well located lots on either the South or West Side; this property will bear the closest investigation, both as to value and location; title perfect; certified abstract with each lot; this property will be exchanged at the same prices at which it is being sold for cash; I can also use some buggies and wagons. O. J. BARRETT, Room 14, 86 La Salle-st.

I AM AT BERRY STABLE, STOCK-YARDS, with ten trotting and pacing horses for sale. I will sell for one-half what they are really worth: Aberdeen, pacer; record, 2:28; the others can trot and pace from 3 minutes to 2:30. If you want one call and see me. G. WOLFF.

½ COST, GOOD HORSE AND TOP DELIVery wagon; also pony and cart. 461 Wabash.

HORSE BRAND BAKER WITH HORSE stamped inside are the strongest horse blankets.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A LEGITIMATE MANufacturing business doing business with best city wholesale houses; capital required from $1,500 to $2,000. J 135, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WITH new invention; small capital required. Address H E 85, Tribune office.

WANTED—LADY OR GENTLEMAN PARTNER with $500 to act as treasurer with splendid paying amusement enterprise in this city. Call or address F. ENGLISH, 24 Blue Island-av.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$2,250—2-STORY BRICK STORE AND flat on business street, paying over 15 per cent; fine investment. 79 Thirty-fifth-st.

South Side.

FOR SALE—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 LA Salle-st.

SOUTH SIDE.

South Water-st., a substantial 4-story brick building, leased to one tenant and paying about 8 per cent rental on amount asked, lot 20x150; price, $55,000.

Van Buren-st., east of State, 4-story and basement double flat building, centrally located, paying an elegant rental, lot 50x100; price, $65,000.

$10,000—A handsome stone and brick modern flat building on Indiana-av., near 31st-st.; lot 24x119; all rented; $900.

A fine corner on Cottage Grove-av., vicinity 43d-st., 3-story and basement store and flats, rental $2,000; price $22,500.

Several corners and inside lots on Cottage Grove-av. south of 39th-st.

4-story and basement brick store and flat building, Cottage Grove-av., near 35th-st., paying 10 per cent rental; $12,000.

Some choice modern residences on Calumet, Rhodes, Vernon, Groveland, Prairie, and Forest-avs., from $6,000 to $25,000.

50x110 on Groveland-av., near 29th-st., $150 per foot, with frame improvements.

Vernon-av., near 35th-st., 50x160, $150 per foot.

Corner on Cottage Grove-av., north of 31st-st., only $180 per foot.

Groveland-av., near 31st-st., 50x110, $125 per foot.

Ellis-av., south of 40th-st., east front, 50x188, $160 per foot.

Vincennes-av., between 38th and 39th-sts., east front lot, 17x100; $1,700.

Nos. 5, 11, 12, and 13 38th-place, between Vincennes and Stanton-avs., 2-story and basement 10-room bricks, $1,900 each; monthly payments; they pay $300 rent.

Drexel-av., corner 54th-st., 92x130, cheap.

Good corner on 55th-st., with house, $5,500.

150x164, Greenwood-av. and 55th-st., $9,500.

Madison-st., corner 61st, 215x177, $50 per foot.

10 acres corner 72d-st. and Paxton-av., high and dry, $1,800 per acre; might sell 5 acres.

BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 25 ADAMS Express Building, No. 185 Dearborn-st.:

MICHIGAN-AV.—Magnificent modern house, beautiful interior plan and finish, lot 75x170 ft.; large brick barn; $90,000.

PRAIRIE-AV.—Modern house, 35 ft., with brick barn, east front; $35,000. I will submit an offer of $30,000.

MICHIGAN-AV.—Fine Connecticut brown stone house, very choice location, 32 ft.; $90,000.

MICHIGAN-AV.—Handsome new modern house, one of Cobb & Frost's best designs; $32,000.

MICHIGAN-AV.—House and 51 ft. near 29th-st.; $27,500.

PRAIRIE-AV.—Elegant modern house, near 28th-st., with large lot and large brick barn. Delightful home, both as to the house and its location.

PRAIRIE-AV.—New modern house, near 29th-st.; $17,500.

ELLIS-AV.—Fine house, near 40th-st., with lot 50x180 ft., and barn; $27,500.

RHODES-AV.—Modern brick house, heated by steam, with lot 30x164 ft., and brick barn; $12,500. A bargain.

FINE MODERN HOUSE—With corner lot 48x174 ft., brick barn; $35,000.

KENWOOD—One of the handsomest homes in Kenwood, lot 75x200 ft.; $35,000.

GROVELAND-AV.—Modern house on corner, east and south front, 36-foot lot, $16,000; also two other modern houses, $10,000; $12,000.

PRAIRIE-AV.—Modern house, near 30th-st., 25 ft.; $17,000.

BEAUTIFUL MODERN HOUSE—Heated by steam and finely decorated; 40 ft. lot; $24,000.

FINE HOUSE—With 60 ft. lot; cost over $70,000. Will sell for $60,000 and take half of the price in other good property.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY—ONE OF the best buildings on Cottage Grove-av., near 31st-st.; 50 ft. front. MATSON HILL, 185 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY A. B. SOUTHARD, ROOM 96 ILLInois Bank Building, 115 Dearborn-st.:

SOUTH SIDE AVENUES A SPECIALTY. Strictly modern houses, desirably located, at prices to suit, from $8,000 upwards. Persons desiring choice homes will benefit by an investigation. Full particulars and inspection permits granted.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY—
Wabash-av., 50 ft., with brick bldg., near Harmon-court $50,000
State-st., 40 ft., with brick bldg., north of 12th... 40,000
E. S. HAWLEY, 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE—WILL SACRIFICE MY new stone-front residence for $8,500; have a tenant ready to rent it for two years at $70 per month. Address H E 81, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ON CONGRESS-ST., OPPOSITE THE Auditorium, 26x120, with building, to lease for 99 years on one valuation. E. S. HAWLEY, 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST. BUSINESS LOTS WITH party walls, near 24th-st. H. M. SHERWOOD, 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY—
Wabash-av., store, north of Van Buren-st.
Wabash-av., 50 ft. lot and bldgs., north of 12th-st.
State-st., 80 ft. corner building, north of 12th-st.
Dearborn-st., store, north of Polk; $25,000.
Dearborn-st., 50 ft. lot, near Harrison; $800 per foot.
Clark-st., lot and bldg., near Van Buren; $26,000.
E. S. HAWLEY, 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—(1,628) ON 30TH-ST., NEAR PRAIrie-av., a beautiful new rock-faced stone-front house, 11 rooms; every modern convenience; hardwood finish; lot 25x175; price $10,000; furniture can be secured if desired. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV. BUSINESS CORNER, near Auditorium; one of the choicest unimproved corners on the avenue. H. M. SHERWOOD, 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY PAYING SIX per cent net income.
East Van Buren-st., 50-ft. building, $65,000.
Madison-st., near Market, 40-ft. building, $80,000.
Franklin-st., near Madison, 30-ft. building, $40,000.
West Madison-st. block, pays 6 per cent, $135,000.
South Water-st., store, pays 7 per cent net, $55,000.
E. S. HAWLEY, 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—3044 LAKE PARK-AV., FRONTING the lake, near 31st-st. and Illinois Central Railway Station, a very desirable house, convenient to railway and cable-cars. Inquire at 88 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ON WABASH-AV., NEAR 25TH-ST., 2-story and basement stone front house, with good barn, at a bargain. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., Cor. of Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—VACANT—OVER 500 FT. FRONTAGE on one of the leading avenues of the South Side, near 41st; easy terms. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., s. e. cor. Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV. LOTS NEAR 37TH-ST., 100x125 ft; cheap and on easy payments. H. M. SHERWOOD, 204 Dearborn-st.

West Side.

FOR SALE—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 LA Salle-st.

WEST SIDE.

Two choice corners on 12th-st., vicinity Paulina; lots 72x125, with frame improvements, paying fair rentals; price $11,300 and $12,000.

No. 861 West Jackson-st., 2-story and basement 9-room brick residence; all conveniences, furnace, possession; only $4,000; monthly payments if desired.

Division-st., near Milwaukee-av., 3-story and basement brick, in flats; $4,300; over 10 per cent rental.

Colorado-av., at junction of Madison-st., new 3-story store and flats, all rented, $850; lot 25x100; $8,250.

48x150 on Fulton-st., near Homan-av.; south front; $2,000.

Monroe-st., near Kedzie; south front; lot 24x191; only $1,200.

25x180 Lake-st., near Falls; $1,000; also 77 feet near Artesian-av.; $30 per foot.

Paulina-st., near Polk, 25x125; $1,650.

Ashland-st., west of Cypress, corner alley; 24x150; $1,300. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ON WASHINGTON-BOULEVARD—Several 30 and 40 foot lots that will pay to improve with 2-story houses that will rent or sell; we are having a good demand for 2-story houses on this street. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—FEE IN A FINE CANAL-ST. LOT, near Randolph-st., leased for 6 per cent for 99 years without revaluation; new five-story building being erected to secure the rents; price $40,000. For further particulars apply to J. P. WHITE & SON, Room 13, 95 and 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—ON KINZIE-ST. AND N. W. R. R., 120X184; a fine corner for warehouse or factory; can be bought for $6,000 if sold this month. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—CHOICE DOCK PROPerty on west side of North Branch, with C. & N. W. R. R. switch tracks laid; suitable for lumber, coal, manufacturing, or any business using river and rail. JAS. B. GALLOWAY, 605 Rialto Building.

FOR SALE—SEND FOR E. GOODRIDGE & CO.'S investment sheets.

FOR SALE—PROPERTY ON WEST SIDE PAYing an income of $175 per month; will give a bargain. Address Y 144, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ON WEST MADISON-ST., near California-av., desirable south front lot, 25x125; $100 per foot; bargain. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—VACANT LOTS ON FULTON AND Walnut-sts., between California-av. and Garfield Park; $800 to $1,000 each. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—CORNER ON WEST RANDOLPH-st., 50 ft. front to alley, with old frame improvements; price, $15,000. Address H E 73, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—NON-RESIDENT ORders house, 291 W. Monroe-st., sold; 14 rooms; 2 baths; newly decorated and painted; new plumbing; make offer. S. R. HARRIS, 170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—THREE 2-STORY 6-FLAT BUILDings, West Side; special bargain if taken this week; make an offer. J 140, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—18 GOLD-ST., NEAR HARRISON, 14-room house, for 4 families; rents for $450 per year; will sell for the low price of $3,500. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—I WILL SELL MY 3-STORY BRICK on Ogden-av. for less than cost if taken this week. Address J 141, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ON WINTHROP-PLACE, COZIEST street West Side, we have 2 or 3 of the best houses on this street; $4,000 to $5,000 each. Call for particulars. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

North Side.

FOR SALE—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 LA Salle-st.

NORTH SIDE.

Fine 4-story stone and brick apartment building on La Salle-av.; all modern conveniences; every flat rented; paying over $3,600 in rentals; price this month, $30,000.

We offer an elegant modern home on Dearborn-av., near Goethe-st., at less than cost. This is probably one of the finest finished and inside decorated houses on the avenue. Lot, 28x132. Prospective buyers can find a bargain in this.

Fullerton-av., near Lincoln, 2-story and cellar 10-room residence, south front; furnace, electric bells; a cozy home; $5,500.

La Salle-av., northeast corner Goethe-st.; 50x150; might exchange for good income property.

48x120 Clark-st., near Garfield-av., east front; $150 per foot.

40x132 on State-st., near Division; only $210 per foot.

Modern stone front 3-story residence on Scott-st. at $8,500.

Schiller-st., 3-story green stone front, all conveniences, $14,500.

BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE INVESTMENTS—Division-st., northeast corner Larrabee, four stores; rent, $3,250; $37,000.

North-av., near Halsted-st., three brick stores; rent, $2,160; $21,000. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE—La Salle-av., in genteel neighborhood, modern two-story brick residence, east front lot, with alley; $8,200. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ACRES—
In Section 36, 38, 14—40 acres, at $1,200.
In Section 27, 38, 14—40 acres, at $2,500.
In Section 14, 38, 12—20 acres, at $1,800.
MARR, TREGO & HELLIWELL, 240 La Salle-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

BEST SUBDIVISION IN THE MARKET TODAY

Is located at the crossing of the C., B. & Q. R. R. and the Illinois Central R. R. (Freeport line), just west of the city, at Clyde, the lots lying between Twenty-sixth and Thirty-first-sts. and Ogden-av.

Streets graded, sidewalks built, trees planted, ground high and dry. Large brick schoolhouse, a church, two stores, and over fifty dwellings.

The numerous trains on two great railroads will insure easy, cheap, and rapid transit.

Prices of lots $200 to $350 on monthly payments.

FREDERIKSEN & CO., 181 Washington-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—THE MOST DESIRABLE TRACT OF land for immediate subdivision in Cook County, situated on the northwest corner of Ashland-av. and Sixty-third-st., and containing forty acres. This is the highest and most beautifully located piece of ground in the Town of Lake. It has half a mile of frontage on Sixty-third-st. and Ashland-av., and can readily be retailed within a year at more than 100 per cent profit. For a capitalist or syndicate looking for property to subdivide this is especially desirable. Apply to W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HYDE PARK—50 feet, opposite South Park Station, near Fifty-seventh-st., running through to Jefferson-av. 50 ft. lot on Tompkins-place, running through to Monroe-av.; two fronts. E. S. HAWLEY, 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$24,000—4560 AND 4562 OAKENWALD-av.; a new double detached brown stone house in four flats of 7 large rooms, residence style; quarter sawed, oak finish; ranges, furnaces, basement laundries, etc.; each flat a private residence in itself; will rent readily for $50 each; 10 per cent of price; would sell one house for $12,000; another house, brown stone and red brick, next door, in two flats, oak finish, rent $80, for $9,000; small cash payment and rent for balance on either house; would accept choice vacant property for part. Owner, 150 Washington-st., Room 24, from 12 to 2 o'clock.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY—
80 acres at 83d-st. and South Park on high ground.
10 acres at 77th-st. and Charles-av.
10 acres on South Park-av. and 91st-st.
40 acres at 95th-st. and Western-av.
20 acres at 99th-st., on R. I. R. R.
30 acres at 93d and Halsted-st.
E. S. HAWLEY, 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—(1,616) AT MORGAN PARK—14 LOTS in choicest portions of this suburb; price only $5 per foot. This is much below their actual value. Any one familiar with values in this location would take them at once. For sale by TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WILL SELL FIVE CHOICE OAK Park lots, to a club who will build, at less than acre prices. Address J 102, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—PROPERTY ON STATE-ST.—100 feet at 43d-st., $10,000; 50 feet at 48th-st., $4,000; 100 feet at 69th-st., $3,000; 10 acres at 95th-st., $15,000; 100x161, improved corner, on 43d-st., $18,000; 50 feet corner Cottage Grove-av., near 43d-st., $10,500; 234 feet corner 63d and Winter-sts., Englewood, $70 a foot; corners on 55th-st., Hyde Park. B. F. HEAD, 143 La Salle-st., Room 57.

FOR SALE—I HAVE HOUSES FROM $2,000 TO $6,000 in best locality in Englewood; water, gas, sewerage, and modern improvements; also lots in the most desirable locations in the town at reasonable prices and terms; will show parties at any time. JOHN A. BARTLETT, 21 Otis Block, 182 La Salle-st. or 6731 Berry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—BY R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., 184 Dearborn-st., Room 9: 10 acres near 12th-st. and Belt Railroad, Cicero; $1,500 per acre; this is $500 per acre under the market price for land in that vicinity.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD LOTS ON EASY PAYments, near 52d-st.; 23 minutes from Polk-st. depot; 28 trains daily; fare 5 cents. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICEST PROPERTY IN ENGLEwood; 8-room and basement houses; modern improvements; lots 33 feet; easy payments; low prices. J. R. PARKER, Room 18, 162 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—TWO STORES AND FLATS ABOVE; rented for $68 a month; will sell if taken at once for $5,500; terms to suit. Address owner, E 9, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—(1,541) THE FINEST HOUSE IN ENglewood, on Wentworth-av., near 70th-st.; 2-story 11-room house, hardwood finish, thoroughly modern; lot 45x172; handsome shade trees; price only $7,500. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CORNER SHERIDAN-AV. AND 62D; 100 feet; $65. Address H E 74, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR BUILT TO ORDER, ON EASY payments, modern brick and frame residences, Hyde Park; special bargains now offered. J. A. COLEMAN, Suite 725, 225 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—DREXEL-BOULEVARD—200 FEET front; near 44th-st.; great bargain. E. S. HAWLEY, 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$5,000—NEW MODERN HOUSE, 10 rooms and cellar; elegant artistic interior; 26-ft. lot, stone sidewalk, improved street; near Vincennes-av. and Forty-fifth-st. Take good lot or lots in Hyde Park at cash value for half. E. P. HOTCHKISS, 142 La Salle-st., R. 9.

FOR SALE—ACRES, NEAR WISCONSIN CENtral, Northwestern, and Meigs L Roads, 6 miles from Court-House, one mile from limits, 3 acres $5,000, 5 acres $8,000. E. A. WANNER, 84 Washington, R. 37.

FOR SALE—55TH-ST., HYDE PARK—100 feet corner Monroe-av. 150 feet corner Washington-av. E. S. HAWLEY, 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILroad on Madison-av., near Parkside Station; $800 per lot; on easy payments. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE—ANY WAY YOU WANT it, and any way you take it you get the best of it; 317 Home-av., Oak Park, is in the market; it is a two-story and basement 8-room frame house, stone basement, furnace, and plate glass windows; water, sewer, and gas in the street; large lot 50x178; only $4,500; terms to suit purchaser. Or will exchange for West Side vacant property, Ridgland preferred. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., Southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—NEAR OAKLAND CENTRE, ON Lake-av., a modern 8-room stone-front house, bath, cemented cellar, furnace, etc.; lot has 38 feet frontage, fronts east, affording fine view of the lake; neighborhood the very best; price $6,850; cash or on terms as easy as paying rent; this is a rare opportunity and will bear investigation. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ELLIS-AV., CORNER 43D-ST.—150X150 feet, or will lease for 99 years on one valuation. E. S. HAWLEY, 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES ON 71ST-ST., NEAR WESTern-av., $750 per acre. MATSON HILL, 185 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—10 LOTS IN MATSON HILL'S ADDItion to South Englewood; 265x200 on 87th-st., 2 blocks from new depot C., R. I. & P.; will sell whole or part at a great bargain; first-class investment. W. F. TAYLOR & CO., 94 La Salle-st., Room 22.

FOR SALE—100X160 ON NORTHWEST COR. 71ST-st. and Wabash-av.; $25 per foot; easy terms. J 131, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE GROVE-AV., BETWEEN 49th and 50th-sts., 132 ft., running through to Evans-av. E. S. HAWLEY, 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES ON 71ST-ST., NEAR WESTern-av., $750 per acre. MATSON HILL, 185 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD—BARGAIN—50 FEET east front; $100. Address H E 75, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—WE HAVE A NUMBER OF BUYERS for the following properties: Lots on Warren-av. and Washington-boulevard, between the railroad and Garfield Park; we can make a number of sales in this district. We cannot supply the demand upon us for houses in Hyde Park and on the South Side, at $4,000 to $6,000, and for residence lots in same district in 25 and 50 feet quantities. On the West Side we want vacant property on Harrison-st. and a number of small houses from $2,500 to $5,000. What have you? WILDER, MEEKER & CO., 175 Dearborn-st., Room 16.

WANTED—A BUSINESS BLOCK, SOUTH SIDE, worth $50,000 to $150,000; will exchange $35,000 worth well located West Side property; balance cash. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT BETWEEN SIXteenth and Twenty-fourth-sts., east of Wabash, 9 or 10 rooms, modern, or if old style it must be cheap; will pay cash from $6,000 to $10,000. JOHN C. LONG, 18 Portland Block.

WANTED—A PIECE OF IMPROVED PROPERTY, unincumbered, worth from $10,000 to $20,000, well built modern building, well rented; give full particulars and description. Address H E 82, Tribune office.

WANTED—WEST TWELFTH-ST. PROPERTY, improved or vacant, west of Blue Island-av. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted-sts.

WANTED—FOR A CUSTOMER WHO WILL PAY from $20,000 to $35,000, all cash, a good modern house with large yard, well located on one of the avs. on South Side; must be nice and reasonable, cheap. H. M. SHERWOOD, 204 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—VACANT LOT, LAKE VIEW; STATE price and location. J 54, Tribune office.

WANTED—NORTH OF CENTRE-ST., MODERN residence of 8 to 10 rooms for about $6,500 cash. CHARLES C. FRICKE, 36, 164 La Salle-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—ALL CLEAR FINELY-STOCKed farm, $35,000; country seat subdivision, 170 acres, $15,000; and 800 acres timber adjacent, $9,600; will assume. State particulars. R S 58, Tribune office.

FOR EXCHANGE—ONE OF THE FINEST, LARGest, and best residence properties in Englewood, clear, for a good farm in Bureau County, Ill. PUGH & ELLIS, 648 63d-st., Englewood, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE—FINELY STOCKED FARM $35,000; county seat subdivision $15,000, and 800 acres timbered land near by $9,600; want Chicago property or vicinity; will assume; state location, etc. R S 58, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—A 640 ACRE FARM, ALL UNDER cultivation, with 40 horses, cattle, hogs, and farm machinery, for first-class hotel or paying manufactory. J. L. IRVIN, Waterloo, Ia.

TO EXCHANGE—EQUITY OF $12,000 IN A HANDsome modern stone front residence in best residence district of North Side for desirable 100-ft. residence lot in Hyde Park. GODFREY SCHMIDT, Room 49, 81 Clark-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR GOOD SOUTH DAKOTA land and one-half cash, 30 head of sound young horses and brood mares. GEO. WRIGHT, Paxton, Ill.

WANTED—2 OR 3 STORY STORE AND FLATS or flats (or vacant lot) in exchange for cottage and lot, Humboldt Park; price $1,750; equity $1,300, assume difference; give full description. HENRY J. McALLISTER, 247 E. Indiana-st.

WANTED—BUSINESS CHANCE IN EXCHANGE for good farm in Southern Dakota, 160 acres; grocery preferred. Address J 168, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

LADY AGENTS WANTED FOR NEW RUBBER undergarment; extraordinary seller; liberal pay; write or call. MRS. H. F. LITTLE, 37 Lakeside Building, Chicago, Ill.

ROOFING.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFING done and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD, 159 Washington-st., near La Salle.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—LARGE, 20-ROOM HOUSE, FINE barn and grounds, near University Building, on one of our best avenues; gas-fixtures and every convenience; no objection to a first-class boarding-house. S. LAWRENCE WILLIAMS, Room 83, 115 Dearborn-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—DELIGHTFULLY LOCATED 14-room house, partly furnished, $80 rent; furniture for sale cheap, to be boarded out if desired. J 126, Tribune office.

TO RENT—No. 198 Goethe-st., near Lake Shore-drive. Apply at 196 Goethe-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—CHEAPEST HOUSES, WEST SIDE—42 Seeley-av., 10-room brick, $25 till May 1 and $35 for another year. 640 Washington-boulevard, 10-room brick, $35 to May 1 and $50 for another year. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

TO RENT—COZY LITTLE HOMES, 116 AND 118 N. Wood-st., five rooms each, only $12; key, 50 at 114 N. Wood-st. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

Miscellaneous.

FOR RENT—$75,000 RESIDENCE—OWNER will retain apartments, or sell cheap; or exchange elegant furniture unused for $10,000. E. PARKER, 86 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

West Side.

TO RENT—WINCHESTER-AV., NEAR ADAMS-st., second flat, 7 rooms and bath; sunlight in every room; occupants going away and want to sell part or all furniture; genteel and in good order, but not expensive. For particulars call at Room 13, 95 Clark-st.

TO RENT—MODERN 5-ROOM BRICK FLATS, 209 and 211¼ W. Adams-st. 151 La Salle, Room 11.

TO RENT—FLATS—CORNER OF MADISON AND Halsted-sts.; best place in city for renting rooms. Apply to janitor, over U. S. Clothing Store.

North Side.

TO RENT—IN ONTARIO, CORNER ONTARIO and North State-sts., 10 rooms and bath; gas-fixtures, range, screens, janitors, elevators, steam heat, etc. S. LAWRENCE WILLIAMS, Room 83, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—7-ROOM FLAT ON NORTH CLARK-st., near Indiana. References required. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

South Side.

TO RENT—"ARMOUR FLATS—" Dearborn, Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth-sts. Elegant 6 and 7 room flats with every convenience; finished in hardwood; vegetable cellars, storeroom, etc.; cheapest flats in the city. GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—$50—4562 OAKENWALD-AV.—7-ROOM apartment in a new brown-stone house, residence style; furnace, range, and basement laundry; superior oak finish; a handsome private residence in itself; three minutes from 43d-st. station; another flat next door, $40. Owner, 150 Washington-st., R. 24, 12 to 2.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—CONNECTING ROOMS, WITH BATH, etc., for light housekeeping or party of gentlemen; also front room, suitable for two; rent low. Palmer House Flats, 167 Wabash-av.; ask elevator boy. MRS. ELY.

TO RENT—282 WABASH-AV., CORNER VAN Buren-st., "The Avon"—Large, nicely furnished front rooms, $4 to $9 per week, $1 to $2 per day.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE ALCOVE AND OTHER rooms, nicely furnished, in private family of adults, 7 minutes' walk from Leland Hotel. Call after 7:30 p. m. at 1329 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—FINELY FURNISHED ROOM; MODern house, 2457 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS SUITable for gentlemen or married couples. Inquire Flat 2, "Beaurivage," 194 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM ON PARLOR floor to two gentlemen; grate heat; also single room; modern conveniences. 326 East Indiana-st.

TO RENT—WELL FURNISHED ROOMS AT 2252 Wabash-av., furnace heat and gas, $8 to $15 a month.

TO RENT—194 MICHIGAN-AV., BEAURIVAGE—Large front room, with grate, hot and cold water; also small room; reasonable. Ask at elevator.

TO RENT—2123 MICHIGAN-AV.—2 CONNECTING rooms on the parlor floor with bathroom; each particular first-class.

North Side.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED LARGE FRONT room; also other rooms; very desirable. 110 Dearborn-av., up one flight.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT PARlor, suitable for one or two gents; rent reasonable. 428 East Division-st., second flat.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, second floor, suitable for one or two gentlemen; private family. 286 East Erie-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, SOUTHWEST corner State and Ohio-sts.; bay windows, two chandeliers, bath; reasonable. Flat D.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS. 218 Ohio-st., Door 6.

West Side.

TO RENT—TWO NICELY FURNISHED PARLORS on first floor, heated by furnace; use of bath; hot and cold water. 345 Marshfield-av., one block south of Harrison-st., one block west of Ashland-av. Terms very reasonable.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, ETC.

Stores.

FOR RENT—STORE ON LAKE-ST., 20X25, five stories and basement; elevator; everything first-class. Apply to Estate of F. C. PORTER, 108 Dearborn-st., Room 7.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, NO. 372 State-st., near Harrison-st. T. J. KINSELLA, Room 20, 154 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STORE. INQUIRE AT 194 CLARK-st., Room 5. J. H. ANDREWS.

TO RENT—HALF A STORE, SUITABLE FOR tailor or dressmaker. 872 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—STORE, NO. 633 NORTH CLARK-ST., good location for bakery. T. J. KINSELLA, Room 20, 154 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STORE 92 HALSTED-ST., IN BLOCK opposite Academy of Music, near Madison-st. Room 1, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORES IN NEW BLOCK OF TEN on Wells-st., corner Eugenie; very low rent; will partition living rooms in rear. R 1, 167 Dearborn.

TO RENT—ELEGANT STORE, FIRST FLOOR, 60x110; width and hight of front French plate; 280 East Madison-st. Inquire of T. J. SHAY & CO.

Offices.

TO RENT—THE BANKING OFFICE HERETOfore occupied by the Traders' Bank, S. W. corner of Madison and La Salle-sts. L. B. OTIS.

TO RENT—NICE OFFICE, CHEAP. APPLY AT Room 24, 99 Madison-st.

Lofts.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR, 51 AND 53 FRANKlin-st.; very light; power elevator free; no charge for office partitions and shelving; rent moderate. Apply in store below, or at J. C. SAMPSON & CO., 196 La Salle-st.

Barns.

TO RENT—NEW BRICK LIVERY BARN, NEAR 43d-st. station, I. C., 25x80; 40 stalls in basement; first-class. OWNER, 150 Washington-st., Room 24, 12 till 2.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—ELEGANT SALES ROOMS AND OFFICES. All or part of the large building over store No. 182 State-st. (opposite Palmer House). Fast passenger elevator. Elegant sales-rooms and offices and best lighted rooms in the city. One sales-room on second floor 23x120 feet; light from all sides; well adapted for merchant tailoring business. Apply to JOHN TRAYNER, On the premises.

TO RENT—21,000 square feet, second, third, and fourth floors each 40x175, together or separately, Nos. 212 and 214 Randolph-st.; elevator, front and rear entrance, well lighted; very centrally located; cheap if taken at once. WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NEW FIVE-STORY AND BASEMENT building, with elevator, containing 42,000 square feet of elegantly lighted floors, centrally located, well adapted to any kind of business, with or without power; also two 40x65 rooms, with power. Inquire on premises, southeast corner Clinton and Monroe-sts.

TO RENT—BASEMENT, 66x60, S. E. COR. CLARK and Jackson, opp. Post-Office and Board of Trade. Steam heat.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—NEW AND OLD BUILDings all over West Side for rent. Owners wishing good tenants the coming year will please interview us, as we make renting and collecting rents a specialty. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

WANTED—TO RENT—LOFT, WITH HEAT, power, and elevator, about 40x100, for shoe manufacturing. Address J 90, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE OF 8 OR 9 ROOMS in suburbs, south of Thirty-fifth-st., near cable or steam cars. J 144, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—USE OF ROOM SUITAble for kindergarten school, 9 to 12, between Lincoln and Hoyne, Monroe and Van Buren-sts. Address J 57, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—WE HAVE EIGHT PARties desirous of renting houses, furnished and unfurnished, in Kenwood, Hyde Park, and South Park. WHITEACRE & WILKINS, 5654 Lake-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE OF 7 OR 8 ROOMS, on the South Side, by small family of adults; $35 or $40. R C 93, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED FLAT; South Side, near L. S.-boulevard train; state full particulars and price. J 81, Tribune office.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—SOUTH PARK-AV., NORTH OF 25th-st., east front, vacant lot, 51 1-5x180 ft., to a wide alley; only one block from the lake. This lot is suitable for a large block of flats or two residences. The cable cars are within one block and an I. C. R. R. station within two, hence very accessible. Will lease on long time to suit customer at low rate. Or would sell on long time. H. M. SHERWOOD, 204 Dearborn-st.

TO LEASE—GROUND, FOR 5 OR 10 YEARS—
90x125 n. w. cor. Jefferson and 21st-sts.
90x125 Twenty-first-st., between Jefferson and Union.
50x100 s. e. cor. Jefferson and De Koven-st.
72x162 n. e. cor. Taylor and Lincoln-sts.
For particulars call on VOPICKA & KUBIN, 307 West Twelfth-st.

TO LEASE—WABASH-AV., CORNER OF CONgress-st., opposite the new Auditorium; 16½ feet frontage on Wabash-av. The largest and best unimproved business corner on the avenue. For lease for 99 years without revaluation if desired. Inquire of H. M. SHERWOOD, 204 Dearborn-st.

TO LEASE—FOR 99 YEARS, WITHOUT REVALUATION, the finest unimproved corner in the wholesale district; splendid location for fine building; sure to rent. Particulars on application. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HALLET & DAVIS, EMERSON, AND THE NEW SCALE KIMBALL PIANOS and KIMBALL ORGANS. AT LOW PRICES ON PAYMENTS.

Old instruments taken in exchange. PIANOS TO RENT—also tuned and repaired.

BARGAINS IN PIANOS Of Standard Make, little used. W. W. KIMBALL CO., State and Jackson-sts.

TWO CHICKERING SQUARE. ONE STEINWAY BABY GRAND. ONE STEINWAY SQUARE. ONE WEBER BABY GRAND. All in fine condition and will be sold at a bargain. Our assortment is the largest in the Northwest, consisting of CHICKERING, COLBY, SCHUBERT, BAUS & CO., GABLER, BOSTON PIANO CO., and KURTZMAN PIANOS. Old instruments taken in exchange. EVERY INSTRUMENT FULLY WARRANTED. E. G. NEWELL & CO., 223 State-st.

AT GREATER REDUCTIONS—PIANOS IN rosewood, French walnut, Spanish cedar, mahogany, cocobolo, antique oak, snakewood cases. The handsomest cabinet grands offered in the city, and at great bargains. Easy payments.
1 Lyon & Healy upright $160
1 Chickering 130
1 Chickering 90
1 Miller 135
1 Mathushek 115
1 Weber 145
Chicago Music Co., 148 and 150 Wabash-av.

UP ONE FLIGHT. LOW RENT MAKES LOW PRICES.
1 second-hand Weber upright .... $ 90
1 upright Newton & Co. 125
1 upright Lyon & Healy 155
2 upright Emerson .... $165 and 195
2 upright Hallet & Davis .... 185 and 225
All in fine condition and warranted as represented or money refunded. Easy payments. Pianos to rent, $3, $4, $5. J. O. TWICHELL, 150 State-st.

AMONG THE BARGAINS IN SECOND-HAND PIANOS ARE 2 fine Decker Bros., 2 Hallet & Davis, 1 Haines Bros., 2 Arion, 1 H. M. Higgins, 1 J. M. Young, 2 Estey & Camp, 1 Bradbury, 1 Steck, and 3 Estey; all in fine condition. Call on us before purchasing. ESTEY & CAMP, 233 State-st., 49, 51, and 53 Jackson-st.

BURDETT ORGANS—MATCHLESS FOR tone and durability. WILCOX & WHITE ORGANS—The popular favorites. LYON & HEALY ORGANS. REED-PIPE ORGANS—For churches and chapels. ÆOLIAN ORGANS—Self-playing; with or without key-board. SECOND-HAND ORGANS, ranging in price from $20 to $45; sold for cash or time to suit purchasers. LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-st.

DECKER BROS.' MATCHLESS PIANOS Have a rich, velvety smoothness of tone which blends perfectly with and sustains the voice, and a delicate elasticity of touch and adjustment of action more nearly approaching the grand piano than attained by any other upright. ESTEY & CAMP, 233 State-st., 49, 51, and 53 Jackson-st.

ADAM SCHAAF UPRIGHT PIANOS. A fine tone and durable piano at a low price; terms to suit purchasers. 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan. Open evenings.

$175, $200, AND $225 EACH—NEW UPRIGHT pianos, full iron-plated, triple strung, ivory keys, 7⅓ octaves, all latest improvements, and warranted against any defects for the term of seven years; terms, $10 down, $6 monthly; warerooms open evenings. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

KNABE PIANOS—STANDARD INSTRUments. Used by the famous artists of the world. For tone unsurpassed. For finish unequaled. For durability excelling all others. Fifty years' triumphant test by the public has proved the truth of these assertions. Sold only at Reed's Temple of Music, 136 State-st.

SHONINGER PIANOS. CASH—MANUFACTURERS' PRICES—TIME. New pianos rented; rent money allowed on purchase. Second-hand pianos, $50, $75, $100. Easy payments. B. SHONINGER, 215 State-st.

VOSE & SONS UPRIGHT PIANOS, ESTABlished 1851. Low prices; terms to suit purchasers. Warerooms open evenings. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

REED PIANOS NOW ON EXHIBITION AND sale. Call and hear their sweet, musical tones. Guaranteed for standing in tone and durability. Prices $250 to $700; a discount of 50 per cent from usual prices. Small monthly payments. Old pianos taken in exchange. REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 136 State-st., near Madison.

$10 DOWN, $7 PER MONTH, WILL BUY A new upright piano, 7⅓ octave, triple strung; price, with cover and stool, $185. J. O. TWICHELL, 150 State-st.

STEINWAY'S MATCHLESS PIANOS. LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts. Beware of bogus instruments, both new and second-hand, represented as genuine Steinway pianos.

CELEBRATED WHEELOCK PIANOS—Tone and durability unsurpassed; pianos rented and exchanged; manufacturers' prices; time payments. WM. E. WHEELOCK & CO., Mfrs., 237 State and 55 Jackson-sts.

$5 MONTHLY PAYMENTS WILL BUY A good square piano, fully guaranteed. Prices $100 to $150. REED TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 136 State-st.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

$100 REWARD FOR ANY WATCH WE CANnot repair. Watch glasses 10cts., cleaning mainspring $1. Warranted two years. Nickel alarm clocks 85c.; we cut prices on watches. WALLACE, jeweler, 213 West Madison-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

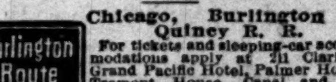
CALIFORNIA EXCURSION—PERSONS CONTEMplating a trip to California should join an excursion party now forming. Buffet sleepers through to Los Angeles without change. For particulars call at Room 33, 126 Washington-st.

ELECTRIC BATHS—VAPOR, LOBSTER, OCEAN brine, medicated, and plain water baths. Rooms 14-18 Japanese Building, 243 State-st., 9 to 7.

STYLISH OUTSIDE GARMENTS, TO ORDER, IN plush and cloth, tailor lined. ETTLINGER, Furrier, 113 and 115 State-st., next to Mandel Bros.

WANTED—COPYING OF ANY DESCRIPTION, OR envelopes to address, at home, by a lady experienced in such work. For particulars call on Cashier Tribune Co.

WANTED—INVALID'S WHEEL CHAIR; MUST be good one. J 147, Tribune office.



ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R.

For tickets and sleeping-car accommodations apply at 211 Clark st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Tremont House, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., and the Union Passenger Station on Canal, cor. of Adams-st.

The line running daily through sleepers from Chicago to Denver, Omaha, Council Bluffs, Cheyenne, St. Joseph, Atchison, Kansas City, St. Paul, and Minneapolis. Free reclining-chair cars to Denver, Omaha, Concordia, Kas., St. Joseph, Atchison, and Kansas City.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg, Streator, and Rockford	† 8:45 am	† 6:50 pm
Council Bluffs and Neb. points	*12:01 pm	* 2:35 pm
Omaha, Cheyenne & Denver	* 1:00 pm	*10:00 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atch.	* 2:00 pm	* 1:35 pm
Rochelle and Rockford	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Streator and Mendota	* 4:50 pm	*10:35 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 5:55 pm	* 9:30 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs & Denver	*10:30 pm	* 6:50 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atch.	*10:30 pm	* 6:50 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	‡10:50 pm	†10:55 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday.

Great Rock-Island Route.

Depot corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, 104 Clark-st., New Opera-House Building, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Washington Express	† 8:00 am	† 7:25 pm
Council Bluffs Vestibule Express	*12:45 pm	*12:20 pm
Peoria Express	†12:45 pm	† 2:30 pm
Kansas City & Leavenworth Vestibule Express	* 1:45 pm	* 2:30 pm
Minneapolis & St. Paul Express	* 1:45 pm	* 1:15 pm
Colorado Springs, Denver, and Pueblo Solid Vestibule Exp.	* 2:15 pm	* 1:15 pm
St. Jo'ph & Atchison Vestibule Ex	* 2:15 pm	* 1:15 pm
Joliet Accommodation	* 3:20 pm	*10:15 am
Peru Accommodation	† 5:00 pm	†10:00 am
Council Bluffs Night Express	*10:30 pm	* 6:50 am
Peoria Night Express	‡11:00 pm	¶ 6:25 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atchison Night Express	‡11:00 pm	¶ 6:25 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atchison Sat. Night Express	x10:30 pm	o 6:50 am

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Daily, except Saturday. ¶Daily, except Monday. xSaturday only. oMonday only.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st., foot of 22d-st., and Thirty-ninth-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 am	* 7:20 pm
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:35 pm	§ 7:20 am
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 am	* 7:20 pm
New Orleans Fast Express	§ 8:35 pm	§ 7:20 am
Chatsworth & Bloomington Pass.	* 2:50 pm	* 8:10 pm
Pontiac & Springfield Express	* 8:40 am	* 7:20 pm
Kankakee & Gilman Passenger	* 4:30 pm	* 9:40 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Express	*11:20 am	* 2:30 pm
aRockford, Dubuque & Si'x City Ex	§11:00 pm	c 6:30 am
Rockford & Freeport Passenger	* 4:00 pm	*10:30 am

a On Saturday night runs to Dubuque only; c Daily except Sunday, Sioux City to Dubuque; daily from Dubuque to Chicago. §Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

Ticket offices, 64 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Depot, Polk-st., between State and Clark-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Danville & Terre Haute Mail	* 8:00 am	* 6:00 pm
Evansville & Indianapolis Line	§ 8:00 pm	§ 7:05 am
Nashville & Southern Fast Line	§ 8:35 pm	§11:40 am
Paris, Marshall & Cairo Line	§ 8:25 pm	§ 7:05 am
Momence Passenger	* 5:15 pm	* 8:15 am

Chicago & Alton—Grand Union Passenger Depot, Canal Street, between Madison and Adams Sts.

TRAINS.	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express*	3.00 PM	1.30 PM
Kansas City, Col. & Utah Express*	11.30 PM	7.30 AM
St. Louis Vestibuled Limited*	9.00 PM	7.15 AM
Springfield & St. Louis Day Express†	9.00 AM	7.30 PM
Springfield & St. Louis Night Ex*	11.30 PM	7.30 AM
Joliet & Streator Accommodation†	5.30 PM	9.30 AM

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sundays excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.

(Continued.)

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For tickets, sleeping-car reservations, maps, and time tables apply at Ticket Offices, No. 62 Clark street, Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, or at Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Council Bluffs and Omaha	* 9:30 am	* 6:10 pm
Omaha, Lincoln, Denver, Sioux City, San Francisco, and Des Moines	§ 1:15 pm §10:30 pm	§12:01 pm § 6:50 am
Dixon, Sterling, Fulton, Clinton, Cedar Rapids, and Marshalltown	* 9:30 am § 1:15 pm §10:30 pm	* 6:10 pm §12:01 pm § 6:50 am
Neb., Black Hills and Wyoming	§ 1:15 pm	§12:01 pm
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, and Ashland, and Madison	§ 5:30 pm §10:35 pm	§ 9:30 am § 7:00 am
Huron, Aberdeen, Winona, and Madison, Janesville, and Beloit	§ 9:00 am § 9:00 pm	§ 6:50 pm § 6:25 am
Milwaukee and Racine	X 8:30 am * 5:00 pm § 7:30 pm § 9:05 pm	X 1:45 pm *10:30 am § 9:55 pm § 6:30 am
Milwaukee, Waukesha & Madison	* 8:00 am *11:30 am § 3:00 pm	*10:30 am * 1:50 pm § 7:00 pm
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Appleton, and Green Bay	*11:30 am § 9:05 pm	§ 7:00 pm § 6:30 am
Oshkosh, Neenah, and Appleton	§ 3:00 pm	§ 1:50 pm
Marquette and Lake Superior	§ 9:05 pm	§ 6:30 am
Ripon, Green Lake, and Princeton	*11:30 am	* 1:50 pm
Ashland, Duluth, Bessemer, Ironwood, Appleton, and Wausau	§ 3:00 pm § 9:05 pm	§ 1:50 pm § 6:30 am
Dakota, via Northwestern Iowa	§10:30 pm	§ 6:50 am
Janesville, Watertown, Fond du Lac, and Oshkosh	* 9:30 am * 4:45 pm	* 4:30 pm *10:25 am
Freeport, Rockford, and Elgin	*10:15 am * 4:15 pm *11:30 pm	* 2:40 pm *10:30 am *11:25 pm
Rockford and Elgin	* 7:15 am	* 5:00 pm
Rockford, via Harvard	§ 9:00 am	§ 6:50 pm
Dixon & Sterling	* 3:45 pm	*11:00 am

§Daily. *Daily except Sunday. X Sunday only. †Daily except Saturday. ‡Daily except Monday.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.

Union Passenger Station, corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. City offices, 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis	† 5:30 pm §10:30 pm	† 9:30 am § 7:00 am
Milwaukee, Madison & West	*11:30 am †10:30 pm	* 7:00 pm § 7:00 am
Milwaukee (Sunday only)	8:30 am	1:45 pm
Milwaukee	* 8:00 am * 3:00 pm	*10:30 am * 1:15 pm * 4:00 pm
Marquette & Lake Superior	[illegible]	* 7:00 pm
Iron Mountain & Menominee	*11:30 am	* 7:00 pm
Cedar Rapids, Sioux City, Omaha, Denver, & San Francisco	§12:30 pm §10:40 pm	§ 6:30 am § 6:50 am
Dubuque, Iowa, and Dakota points	§12:30 pm †10:40 pm	§ 6:30 am § 6:50 am
Kansas City and St. Joseph	§10:40 pm	§ 6:50 am

For time to other points apply to ticket offices.

Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railway. (Minnesota & Northwestern.)

The popular short line between Chicago, St. Paul, and Minneapolis, Dubuque, Des Moines, and St. Joseph. The only line in the West running Mann boudoir cars. Elegant new dining cars. Palace sleeping cars, combination smoking cars, and modern day coaches. City ticket offices, No. 106 Clark-st. (Opera House Block), Grand Pacific, Palmer House, and Tremont House. Depot corner Polk-st. and Fifth-av.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul & Minneapolis Lim. Ex.	* 5:30 pm	* 9:23 am
Des Moines & St. Joseph Lim. Ex	* 5:30 pm	* 9:23 am
St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Ex	*10:20 pm	*10:45 pm
St. Charles and Sycamore Local	*10:20 pm	*10:45 pm
St. Charles and Byron Local	* 4:30 pm	*10:10 am

*Daily

Wabash Railway.

John McNulta, Receiver.

Trains arrive at and depart from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn streets. Ticket Offices 109 Clark street, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Dearborn Station.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, N. Orleans & Tex. Express	8:25 am	6:30 pm
St. Louis, N. Orleans & Tex. Express	9:00 pm	7:15 am
Kansas City, Hannibal, Jacksonville, Springfield & Peoria Express	2:30 pm	1:45 pm
Peoria, Keokuk, Burlington, Des Moines & Ottawa Express	8:25 am	6:40 pm
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Exp.	9:00 pm	7:15 am
Custer Park & Essex Accom.	4:30 pm	9:55 am

Depots, foot of Lake St., foot of 22d and 39th Sts. Ticket Offices at Depots and 121 Randolph St., Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Lafayette & Louisville Day Express	§ 9:10 am	§ 6:30 pm
Do. Night Express	§ 8:05 pm	§ 6:50 am

For time to other points apply to ticket offices.

The Santa Fé Route

Chicago to Kansas City.

Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Dearborn and Polk-sts.:

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Exp.	† 8:40 am	† 6:20 pm
Vestibule Ex. to Kansas City, St. Joseph and Atchison	* 1:40 pm	* 1:20 pm
Streator and Joliet Accom.	† 5:00 pm	†10:10 am
California Express	*11:00 pm	* 7:40 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday. Office, 212 Clark-st., corner Adams.

Wisconsin Central Line.

City ticket offices, 205 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and depot corner Polk-st. and Fifth-av. Through trains depart for Chippewa Falls, Eau Claire, St. Paul, and Minneapolis, *7:30 p. m. and §10:30 p. m.; Oshkosh, Fond du Lac, and Neenah, †8:30 a. m. and *7:30 p. m., *3:00 p. m., and *10:30 p. m.; Ashland, Duluth, Lake Superior, *3:00 p. m.; Waukesha, *5:00 p. m., *4:00 p. m., *7:30 p. m., and *10:30 p. m. Trains marked * run daily; †daily except Sunday.

EASTERN.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

New York Central & Hudson River and Boston & Albany Railroads.

"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific. Trains arrive and depart, foot of Lake-st., as follows:

Central Standard Time.	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	† 5:00 a m	† 6:10 p m
New York & Boston Day Express	* 9:00 a m	* 6:40 p m
N. Y. & Boston Vest. Limited	* 3:10 p m	* 9:35 p m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:10 p m	†10:20 a m
Atlantic Exp., N. Y. & Boston	*10:10 p m	* 7:45 a m
Night Express	* 9:10 p m	* 7:00 a m
Via Chicago & W. Michigan Ry.		
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	† 9:00 a m	† 6:10 p m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex	† 3:55 p m	† 6:40 p m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Sl'per	*10:10 p m	* 6:30 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

Niagara Falls Short Line.

Trains leave from and arrive at Wabash Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket offices, 109 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Detroit, Niagara Falls, New York, and Boston Limited	3:00 pm	10:15 am
Detroit, Niagara Falls, New York, and Boston Express	9:05 pm	7:10 am

All trains daily.

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows (all trains daily ex. Sunday): Leave Chicago 7:50 a. m. Central Standard Time. Arrive Chicago 9:10 p. m. Central Standard Time. For rates or information call on or address N. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, 191 La Salle-st.; or CHAS. H. WALKER, Agent, Passenger Department, Clark-st., Chicago.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, New York Central & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.

Trains depart and arrive as follows: Chicago—Lake Shore Depot, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle. New York—Grand Central Depot, Forty-second-st. Boston—Boston & Albany Depot, Kneeland-st. Ticket offices Chicago—66 Clark-st., Depot, Twenty-second-st., Grand Pacific, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Old Road)	* 7:25 am	* 6:45 pm
New York & Boston Day Ex	* 8:50 am	* 6:45 pm
New York & Boston Fast Ex	§ 2:50 pm	§ 9:30 pm
Vestibule Limited	§ 5:30 pm	§ 9:50 am
Atlantic Ex., New York & Boston	§ 8:00 pm	§ 7:50 am
Night Express (via Old Road)	*11:30 pm	§ 7:00 am
Elkhart & Goshen Accomodation	* 4:05 pm	*11:00 am

§Daily. *Sunday excepted.

Baggage checked from residence in Chicago to depot or residence in Eastern cities.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Lake-Front, foot of Monroe-st., and foot of 22d-st. City offices, 193 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Tremont House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pittsburg Express	8:10 am	4:40 pm
Pittsburg—Limited	* 5:05 pm	* 6:55 am
Vestibuled Limited	* 7:05 pm	* 9:05 am
Wheeling Express	* 5:05 pm	* 6:55 am
Baltim're & Philadelp'a Express	*10:25 pm	* 5:30 am
Walkerton Accommodation	* 4:10 pm	*10:05 am

*Daily. All trains run via Washington. No extra fares are charged on B. & O. limited trains.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot, corner Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket offices, No. 103 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail & Chicago Passenger	* 9:05 am	*12:40 pm
Limited & Day Express	§ 8:25 pm	§ 6:25 pm
Atlantic & Pacific Express	§ 8:15 pm	§ 8:10 am
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 4:25 pm	* 9:40 am
Mt. Greenwood, Mt. Olivet, Mt. Hope, and Chicago Lawn Accommodation Trains	§12:00 m * 5:30 pm * 6:25 pm	§ 8:35 pm * 6:40 am * 7:35 am
Sunday Passenger (Sunday only)	1:15 pm	10:00 am
Detroit & Saginaw Express	§ 8:15 pm	§ 8:10 am

§Daily. *Except Sunday. Central Standard Time.

Pennsylvania Lines.

C., St. L. & P. R. R.—P., Ft. W. & C.

Ticket Offices at Union Passenger Station, cor. Canal and Madison-sts., at 65 Clark-st., at the Grand Pacific Hotel, and at the Palmer House, Chicago.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Via "Pan-Handle Route"—		
Day Express (except Sundays)	8:30 am	6:00 pm
Night Express (daily)	8:15 pm	7:30 am
Pennsylvania Special (daily)	10:30 am	9:30 pm
Via "Fort Wayne Route"—		
Day Express (except Sundays)	9:00 am	6:00 pm
Fast Line (daily)	3:15 pm	9:30 pm
Limited Express (daily.)	5:00 pm	9:00 am
Atlantic Express (daily)	11:35 pm	7:30 am

Chicago & Atlantic Railway.

Ticket offices, 105 South Clark-st., Dearborn Station, Polk-st., corner Fourth-av., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York and Boston Limited Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York and Boston Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lima, Marion, and Columbus	[illegible]	[illegible]
North Judson Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hammond Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jamestown & Buffalo	[illegible]	[illegible]

xDaily. oExcept Sunday.

NAOMI FAIRCHILD'S SUIT.

ONCE MORE BROUGHT UP IN JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER'S COURT.

Most of the Day Consumed in Reading Letters and in Hearing Testimony for the Babcock Heirs—Gold Coin to Be Paid for at Weight Value—The "Q." Road Establish the Block Signal System—Work of Highwaymen.

The case of Mrs. Naomi Fairchild, who wants to establish that she is the lawful widow of the late Col. Walter S. Babcock, came up again before Judge Knickerbocker yesterday.

Mrs. Fannie M. Cooley was called as the first witness for the Babcock heirs. She was put on the stand to refute the testimony of Floyd H. Cooley, who swore several months ago that while he lived at No. 578 Michigan avenue Col. Walter S. Babcock frequently called at Mr. Cooley's house and several times brought Mrs. Fairchild with him and always spoke of her as his wife. Mrs. Cooley said she was now divorced from Cooley, but that she lived with him in 1871. She swore positively that at the time when Mrs. Fairchild was alleged to have accompanied Babcock to the house Mrs. Fairchild was not at Cooley's house at all.

Simon Babcock, a brother of Col. Babcock, identified a number of letters as having been written by Mrs. Fairchild.

Mr. Babcock said that Walter S. Babcock was a man who was reticent in his private and business life. On cross-examination he was asked:

"On what do you base your knowledge of Mrs. Fairchild's handwriting?"

"It is based on a letter written to Stephen Babcock asking him to tell me that Mrs. Fairchild wished to see me."

This letter was produced. It was dated Aug. 29, 1887, and the witness said when Mrs. Fairchild called to see him in pursuance of the request made in the letter she admitted writing it. Mr. Babcock said also that J. O. McCracken, who testified to being intimately acquainted with Babcock and received his confidences as to Mrs. Fairchild being his wife, was not an intimate of Walter S. Babcock.

Bolivar G. Gill testified that he was intimately connected with Col. Babcock for many years; that he never heard that he was married, and that Babcock always acted and spoke of himself as a bachelor.

Henry P. Caldwell said that he was Babcock's fellow-boarder in Park row, and that Babcock was seldom away from home at night. Mr. Caldwell disputed Mrs. Fairchild by testifying that Col. Babcock never shaved himself.

Mrs. Emma La Motte testified that she lived in Nos. 180 and 182 Twenty-second street with Mrs. Fairchild in 1883, and that Mrs. Fairchild never called herself anything but Fairchild. She made trouble with Mrs. La Motte's roomers.

Mrs. Sarah Smith said that she roomed with Mrs. La Motte. "My husband worked for the Illinois Central Railroad," said she, "and, though I did not have to take in sewing, I did so to keep me company more than anything else." Mrs. Fairchild expostulated with Mrs. Smith for taking the bread out of the mouths of widows by sewing.

"Did she refer to herself as a widow?"

"She said 'us widows.'" Mrs. Smith also said that when she went to the grocery store with Mrs. Fairchild on several occasions the claimant said: "Don't call me Fairchild. Call me Mrs. Swift."

Mrs. S. K. Martin, a sister of Col. Babcock, was on the stand when court adjourned until this morning. She identified the letters as those of Mrs. Fairchild. These letters are fifteen in number and nearly all were written to Babcock. There is nothing in them indicating that she was his wife. The following is a sample:

"*Walter:* Please call at Mrs. O. K.'s this eve about 7:30 or 8 o'clock and ask for me. They are all going to the opera this eve or think of it, so it will be all right. You are not supposed to know anything about it. If they are there I shall be the scapegoat, you know, so far as Mr. O. K. is concerned. The others will understand it. If you do not get this in time then meet me between Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth streets Monday eve as soon after 7 as you can possibly. Love and I have a few things to say to you in regard to a certain affair if you will not give me money. Be sure to come if this reaches you in time. Yours, N."

GOLD COIN TO BE TAKEN AT WEIGHT.

A Policy Agreed On by the Chicago Clearing-House Committee.

The Chicago Clearing-House Committee has adopted a resolution to the effect that hereafter gold coins shall be received at the banks only at their actual value as shown by weight. This resolution became necessary as an act of self defense, it being the custom to pass gold coins in packages from bank to bank throughout the country, and many worn or "sweated" coins have found their way into these packages. The loss, of course, generally falls on some innocent party, usually the banks, when buying such coin, are obliged to buy on a basis of the value to them at the mint of the gold in the piece, less the cost of melting, assaying, and recoining, the alloy counting for nothing. It is the opinion of good bankers that the fairest course for the Government would be to accept without deduction coins that have not been clipped or abraded, since no single individual has benefited by the loss occasioned by handling of the coin. Such a plan would distribute the loss equally among the people instead of making it, as now, fall on one unlucky individual.

At the annual meeting of the Chicago Clearing-House Association Tuesday the following officers were elected: Directors, E. G. Keith, J. V. Clarke, John C. Black, H. H. Kohlsaat, George Schneider; President, E. G. Keith; Vice-President, John C. Black; Clearing-House Committee, L. J. Gage, I. G. Lombard, Orson Smith, J. J. P. Odell, C. J. Blair; Manager, A. Paul Smith.

ESTABLISHING THE BLOCK SYSTEM.

The "Q" Adopting Measures to Prevent Tail-End Collisions on the Road.

Two or three tail-end collisions that have occurred on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road during the last month have shown the management the advisability of putting in the block signal system between this city and Aurora, where the tracks are constantly occupied by suburban trains. There was an accident at La Grange about a month ago, wherein an east-bound train smashed into a suburban train and splintered a car. During the recent blizzard a freight ran into the tail end of another freight-train about half a mile west of Hinsdale, smashed half a dozen cars, killed about 100 hogs, and delayed trains for several hours.

The wire for the block system has been strung and the operators' shanties are now being built. There will be stations at Western avenue, Lawndale, Hawthorne, Clyde, Riverside, La Grange, Western Springs, Hinsdale, Greggs, and Downer's Grove, the stations being about two miles apart. Where the block system is in operation—notably on the Pennsylvania Road—a tail-end collision is almost impossible. A train cannot pass the signal station until the preceding train has gone by the signal place, two miles distant.

HIGHWAYMEN WHO ROB WOMEN.

Many Cases Reported in the Neighborhood of Madison and Sheldon Streets.

Highway robbers are having a carnival on West Madison street in the neighborhood of Laflin and Sheldon streets, and the police appear to make no efforts to stop them. Monday evening at 5:40 o'clock Mrs. J. B. Sherwood, the wife of the well-known furniture man, stepped from a Madison street car at the corner of Laflin street and walked south toward her home at No. 530 West Monroe street, near the corner of Laflin. She was followed from the corner of Madison street by two men, behind whom walked another woman. As she was crossing the alley between Madison and Monroe streets the two men stepped up beside her. The one on her left side took hold of her satchel and jerked it several times in an effort to get it away from her. But instinctively the lady tightened her hold on the satchel and he did not succeed. As she was about to turn to the man on her right to appeal for help she received from him a blow on the right side of her head, knocking her down. She lay dazed for a few seconds, and when she came to her satchel was gone and the men were out of sight.

Mrs. Sherwood screamed, but the only houses near were the Third Unitarian Church, which was empty, and an uninhabited house. No one heard her, and she went back to Madison street to look for a police officer. Failing to find one within two blocks she went home and sent a man to the Lake Street Station to report the case. At the station the man was told that an officer would be sent down the next morning to investigate the case, but up to yesterday afternoon none had appeared. No effort was made, as far as she knows, to look for the robbers immediately after the crime was reported, and no investigation has been attempted since.

Mrs. Louisa Orell, an English lady living at No. 15 Sheldon street, was held up Tuesday evening in a similar manner and about the same time of day. She got off a Madison street car and walked north on Sheldon towards her house, which is located between Washington boulevard and Randolph street. She was followed by two colored men. She reached her house and was turning to mount the steps when one of the fellows grabbed her satchel, jerked it out of her hand, and ran. She turned to the other man: "Won't you try and get my pocketbook for me?" she said he would, and ran after the robber, but never came back. Mrs. Orell thinks he was the robber's "pal," as he stood by while she was being robbed and never moved until she spoke to him. Mrs. Orell reported the case to the police, a detective visited her and examined her closely, and the police are now working on the case. Mrs. Orell valued the satchel highly. It was a fur affair, consisting of a muff and satchel combined, and she had brought it from the old country. The satchel contained $15.

It appears that these robberies occur every winter about the same time in that vicinity: as Mr. B. D. F. Wilson, who keeps a drug store at the corner of Sheldon and Madison streets, said, A little over a month ago two sisters of Mr. Wilson were robbed in a similar way on Throop street, having just turned the corner of Madison street. Two days after this occurrence, a Saturday evening, Mrs. Edmanson, the wife of County Commissioner George Edmanson, living at No. 43 Sheldon street, had the same kind of an experience, except that the thieves did not get her satchel.

QUITE AN EXPENSE TO THE TOWNS.

School Elections in the Suburbs—Proposed Changes of the System.

At the last session of the Legislature a law was passed providing that in all municipalities which had adopted the new City Election law school elections should also be held under that law, at the same polling-places and precincts and under the same officers as judges and clerks of election as at municipal and State elections. No provision was made, however, for the payment of the judges or clerks or for other local expenses at those elections. The failure to make such provision was not due entirely to inadvertence. It was designed, and for these reasons: The new Election law applies only to Chicago and its suburbs and to East St. Louis. As far as the school elections are concerned it applies only to the suburbs of Chicago—Lake, Lake View, Hyde Park, Cicero, and Jefferson. Each of those towns is divided into a number of petty school districts. Hyde Park has sixteen, Jefferson has twelve. These are further subdivided into a number of precincts. There are two school elections in each district every year, sometimes as many as four. If judges and clerks were compensated the election expense bill would therefore be rather steep.

Take the Town of Lake as an illustration. It has about thirty-five precincts for school elections. The expense of each election precinct is as follows: Ten dollars for a polling-place, $9 for three judges, $6 for two clerks, $3 for a messenger, $2 for miscellaneous expenses. This is $30 a precinct. For the thirty-five precincts the expenses would be $1,050, and for three school elections, if compensation were allowed, it would be $3,150. There is an election in April of each year in Lake for town officers, incorporated township officers, school trustees and school directors. There are also special elections every year for the issuing of bonds, for school and municipal elections, and the usual State and county elections in the fall, on an average six elections a year. The expenses are rather high. Rich towns like Lake and Hyde Park can stand the bill, but poor townships like Cicero and Jefferson protest. It was through the efforts of the representatives of the latter that the provision for the compensation of school officers was omitted, it is said. A tax of $2,000 each year for elections would be quite an item in Jefferson's bill of expenses.

County Superintendent Lane, in his last published report, recommended that the judges and clerks of school elections be compensated at the rate of $3 each per election, and that the law be amended for that purpose. Others suggest that the best way out of the difficulty is to have the school elections held the same day as the municipal elections. This plan would insure a better class of school directors, it is believed, and would save expense. There is no sense in having an election in the sixty odd precincts of Hyde Park for one school trustee on the third Saturday in April, as now provided by law. The election of this officer and of directors could be held at the same time as the election for village trustees. Another suggestion is to abolish the school districts altogether, abolish the office of school trustee, and place the schools, as in Chicago, under the control of one municipal board. The absurdity now prevails in Lake View of maintaining six or seven school boards, distinct and independent, every one of them having taxing powers, and all without responsibility to the city government. It is clear there is need for reform in these matters. But pending the reform it is most unjust that men should be asked to serve as election judges and clerks without compensation.

The various labor organizations throughout the city are actually preparing for the spring campaign, and it is said there is a perfect understanding among the leaders as to the program. This embraces the project of naming a full city ticket of men who are friendly to the cause of organized labor. A committee consisting of the prominent leaders has been already appointed to wait on Judge Tuley to tender him the nomination for Mayor, with the understanding that he shall accept it in advance of the Democratic city convention, and also that he will make the race as a labor and not as a Democratic candidate. In the event of Judge Tuley declining the nomination it is the settled purpose of the labor organizations to nominate for Mayor Robert Nelson, who made the race against Mr. Roche two years ago. Ex-Gov. Hamilton is mentioned as a candidate on the Republican side for Circuit Judge to succeed Judge McAllister. Jonas Hutchinson will be the Democratic candidate for this place.

SPECULATING IN LAW SUITS.

Mr. Worley Knows a Much Better Game than His Friend Played.

Benjamin P. Worley, through Attorney John E. Burke, brought suits in the Superior Court yesterday, one for $20,000 against Louis P. Clingman and another for $5,000 against Louis P. Clingman and Louis Pardridge. The suits are peculiar, and are probably the first ones ever brought in this State by a third party to recover damages in a grain gambling transaction. Mr. Worley sues for the county as well as for himself, and if he be successful one-half the amount recovered will go to Cook County and the other half to Mr. Worley. The suits are related to suits for $30,000 brought against the same parties Monday by Robert Irwin of Apple River, Ill. Mr. Irwin has been dealing in futures for several years with Clingman & Pardridge, brokers on the Open Board of Trade. He has paid them, he says, a great deal of money for margins and almost always lost.

In September he bought through them 180,000 bushels of wheat at from 93 cents to $1.07. In October the big Hutchinson corner sent wheat to $1.50. When it was at $1.35 Irwin ordered his brokers to sell. If he had had the wheat, Irwin would have made $40,000. It appears that Clingham & Pardridge had bought no wheat for him, at least, nothing was put on his books and he brings suit to recover. Worley brings suits under Sec. No. 132 of the Criminal Code, which says that if any person shall lose any money upon any unknown contingent event and pay it over to the winner, the person so losing may sue to recover back, provided he do so within six months. "In case the loser does not bring action within the time the section provides that any third person may bring an action to recover treble the value of the money so lost, one-half to be for the use of the county and the other half to go to the one who brings suit."

CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER.

Financial Statement of the Society—A Prosperous Year.

At the annual meeting of the Church of the Redeemer the auxiliary societies submitted their reports. It appeared that the receipts of the society amounted to $9,241, of which $7,538 was from pew rents and the rest from collections, contributions, Ladies' Aid Society, and the sale of hymn-books. Other receipts from entertainments, etc., brought the total receipts up to $13,930. The expenses were $8,728 for current expenses, minister's salary, fuel, light insurance, and repairs; $375 for State and general conventions, $902 for the Ladies' Aid Society, $769 for the Sunday-school, $362 for the Talcott Society, $48 for the flower mission, $654 in general for the church, leaving a balance on hand to the credit of the various funds of $1,947. The average attendance at the Sunday-school was 319, a gain of twelve over 1887. There were seventy-seven new members admitted to the church and twenty children baptized. In the Talcott day nursery the average attendance was 30; kindergarten, 40; industrial school, 102. During the year 21,325 single meals were furnished.

The annual election resulted as follows: Trustees, Charles B. Kimball, C. M. Talbott, J. W. Fernald, Mrs. Austin Clement, and Mrs. Charles S. Woodard; Clerk, Edward A. Dicker; Treasurer, F. A. Winkelman; Committee on Music, H. F. Monroe, G. G. Wilkins, Miss Mary E. Holden.

THE PASSENGERS LAUGHED TWICE.

An Amusing Incident on a South Side Street-Car.

That the silver half-dime has become a rare coin was pointedly illustrated yesterday in a Thirty-first street-car.

An intelligent-looking woman, wearing a long seal-skin and diamond earrings, got aboard between Cottage Grove avenue and State street. She gave the conductor a dime and he handed her in change a silver half-dime. "I don't want this," she said, after looking at it.

"It's all right," insisted the conductor.

"But I never saw a nickel like it before, and I won't have it." She accentuated the closing declaration with a look which made the conductor ball-headed.

"Madame," he retorted, "I offer you legal-tender—lawful money of the United States—and you must take it or nothing."

Something corresponding to the conductor's bull-headedness, with feminine additions, came over the passenger, and she demanded: "Give me back my dime, and I'll leave your hateful old car!" The dime was returned and she got off.

Then the conductor passed the half-dime around among the remaining passengers to show them it was all right, and they laughed at the woman. After a moment they remembered and laughed at the conductor. He had rung his bell-punch when the dime was first handed him.

TALKS WITH PROMINENT TRAVELERS

Ex-Collector Merritt of New York in the City—Other Visitors.

Gen. E. A. Merritt, ex-Collector of the Port of New York, was at the Leland yesterday. He thought President-elect Harrison would give the country a boss fide Republican Administration and one that would breed no dissension or mugwumps. The President-elect could not announce his Cabinet selections now even to those he had decided to call, for the reason that before March 4 next something might occur whereby he might desire to bring in a new man. In this case the change could be made without making an enemy of the one originally selected.

Gen. Merritt was of the opinion that an extra session of Congress would be called. With reference to civil service reform the General believed that President Harrison would favor a law concurrent with legislation that would remove the double dealings and hypocrisy practiced by his Democratic predecessor.

Samuel Disston of Philadelphia said yesterday that Wharton Barker's entrance into the Cabinet would be one of those expected things that never happened. In Philadelphia Wharton Barker was regarded as a respectable old gentleman with lots of cheek. No one in Philadelphia had for a moment seriously entertained the idea that he would become a Cabinet officer. With reference to South America, Mr. Disston said that his firm and that of others had a big trade with South America, but shipments were made in sailing vessels. He said that if a line of steamers, to be owned by Americans, was to be put on between New York and South American ports, subsidized by the Government, the trade between the United States and Buenos Ayres and other ports would at once double. He hadn't any faith in seeing the Government grant a subsidy, but if this was accomplished England and Canada would lose their hold on this kind of trade.

S. C. Reynolds of Toledo, owner of Hocking Valley coal lands, thinks the opponents of the coal men are rather a little too previous in their rejoicings over the mild weather, believing that "the coal men are knocked out by Old Probs." Mr. Reynolds said yesterday at the Pacific that the output this year might be a little less, but not much. There was a steady demand, and indications that the output would yet be greater than ever. During the last season 1,000,000 tons of coal were shipped from Toledo by water, and the increase during the coming season would make that amount look small.

AN OFFICIAL SOCIALISTIC LECTURE.

Prof. Garside on "Socialism as a Remedy" at Waverly Hall.

Prof. T. F. Garside, the official lecturer of the Socialistic Labor party, spoke on "Socialism as a Remedy" at Waverly Hall last evening to an audience that filled the hall to overflowing. He stated his subject in exactly the form in which Franklin MacVeagh put his when he lectured before the Eight Hour Association a few months ago. Prof. Garside's address was not a methodical exposition of his subject, but a talk on various points which he picked out of Mr. MacVeagh's lecture and attempted to refute. He spoke of the extortion by the coal barons; of the wheat corner of "Old Hutch," whom he compared to a band of Indians breaking loose in the West and committing the most horrible butcheries, the comparison resulting in favor of the ignorant barbarians. He spoke of John Wanamaker, and said that when he introduced the profit-sharing system he reduced wages by one eighth.

The speaker rather transgressed the limits when he said the ballot would not avail as a means to bury the ills of society. "We are asked why we do not get legislation," he said. "We would if we could. But was there ever any movement for the benefit of the people brought about by legislation? Legislation will never take the burdens from the necks of the people, because the legislators are the men that put the burdens upon them and get the profits. We go into elections, not to look upon them simply as a means of disseminating truth, as a means of educating and agitating. But we never expect to get anything from our masters but the lash. The ballot? Can you get a horse leech away by persuasion? Can you by persuasion get the wolf away from the lamb or the tiger from his prey?

"They pretend they are afraid of bombs and Anarchists. None but a madman would advocate the use of bombs under present circumstances. But what they are afraid of is another Lincoln who will lead the people to liberty. They hear the tramp of millions of feet and the shouts of millions of throats crying 'liberty' and marching to the social revolution. That is why they want to gag us!

"What shall we do? You men of Chicago, do not ask me that question. You have among you on the bench one man who towers above the miserable pettifoggers around him, who dares to go outside the line of the statutes into the equity of justice."

It was announced that Mrs. Parsons would next Wednesday lecture at Waverly Hall before the Labor Assembly No. 1, on "The Labor Movement in England." This is the same lecture she meant to give a few weeks ago when the police prohibited the meeting. Since Judge Tuley's decision they think the police will not molest them. If they do, some of the members spoke of taking out warrants against the officers.

It was told among the members after the meeting that the efforts to secure a hall for the lecture by Mr. Garside in the northwestern part of the city had failed, because the owners had been intimidated by the police at the time the Arbeiter Bund and other meetings were suppressed. It was stated that the proprietors of the Aurora Turner, Schoenhofen, and Bum Halls had all refused to rent their halls for the purpose of any Socialistic gathering. The proposition was made and will probably be carried out that some member see the Mayor about the matter.

SUIT BROUGHT FOR A LARGE AMOUNT.

Mr. Richards Brings Action Against Messrs. Bryan and Jennings.

An assumpsit suit for $200,000 was brought in the Superior Court late last evening by Edward S. Richards against Thomas B. Bryan of the law firm of Bryan & Hatch and John Jennings. The attorneys are Armstrong, Reed & Dyche. All of them live outside the city, and had left their office before the præcipe was filed. Mr. Bryan, one of the parties against whom the suit is brought, was seen last evening at his home in the Marquette Flats. In reference to the suit he said: "The man has no claim whatever against me or against the elevated road, which I represent—the Bryan, Wright & Jennings road. We did agree provisionally to give one-fifth of assessible stock to Mr. Richards and two other West Side citizens, provided the right of way was procured and in order to secure it. This one-fifth of the stock represented about $300,000. The company was then formed and this provisional arrangement was canceled. Mr. Richards was only one of several West Side citizens to whom this sum was offered. The others do not pretend to have any claim against us. The fact is, Mr. Richards was employed by the company at a stated salary per month and was discharged. He is trying to get even."

GLEANINGS IN LOCAL FIELDS.

Officer Sleeth the Wrong "Darling."

Mary Hanley, employed in B. F. Foster's factory, No. 172 Madison street, complained to her employer that a strange man met her every evening when she left the factory and insulted her. Mr. Foster secured the assistance of Detective Sleeth, who kept close to the girl whenever she appeared on the street. Tuesday night a man rushed from a stairway and, addressing Miss Hanley, began:

"O, my darling, I have waited and longed for this opportunity and——"

"So have I," remarked Officer Sleeth, as he placed the fellow under arrest. He gave the name of J. W. Upchurch, occupation printer, in the employ of Charles C. Chapin & Co. Justice Lyon fined the prisoner $50 yesterday, but suspended it after listening to the pleadings of Mrs. Upchurch.

Items.

The police raided a poker game at No. 157 Washington street last night and arrested twelve men.

The police raided a gambling house at No. 198 South Halsted street and captured eight persons.

The annual election resulted as follows: Trustees, Charles B. Kimball, C. M. Talbott, J. W. Fernald, Mrs. Austin Clement, and Mrs. Charles S. Woodard; Clerk, Edward A. Dicker; Treasurer, F. A. Winkelman; Committee on Music, H. F. Monroe, G. G. Wilkins, Miss Mary E. Holden.

"G. M. H.," Western Springs, Ill., will send his name THE TRIBUNE will communicate with him.

J. B. Knight has bought of Potter Palmer for $105,000 635x620 feet at the southwest corner of Wood and West Polk streets.

The Hon. Henry B. Brown, United States Judge, Detroit, and wife, and Miss Poe, daughter of Gen. Poe, are visiting Mrs. Daniel Goodwin.

The South Chicago City Railway Company has elected the following directors for 1889: S. B. Cobb, D. K. Pearsons, E. M. Phelps, S. W. Allerton, C. L. Hutchinson, D. G. Hamilton, C. B. Holmes.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse (optician), TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: 6 a. m., 49°; 9 a. m., 50°; 10 a. m., 50°; 11 a. m., 51°; 12 m., 52°; 1 p. m., 52°; 3 p. m., 53°; 6 p. m., 52°. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.07; 6 p. m., 28.82.

The Western Chair Manufacturers continued in session yesterday at the Tremont House. The Committee on Revision of the Schedule of Prices reported through Col. Abernethy, its Chairman, in favor of adopting the same rates as those of 1888.

A committee representing all Knights of Pythias lodges in Cook County was at the Grand Pacific last evening making arrangements for the observance of the quarter-centennial anniversary since the founding of the order by a banquet and ball in Battery D and the Second Regiment Armory Feb. 19.

Several members of the Commercial Traveling Men's Republican Club met at the Grand Pacific yesterday to consider rates of transportation and other matters relative to their proposed attendance at the inauguration ceremonies at Washington next March. Another meeting will be held before definite arrangements are made.

In the rehearsal yesterday morning Miss Boniface, who succeeds Miss Carey in "The Dark Secret," fainted after being thrown into the tank, and Mr. Heritage struck his head on the edge of the "deep hole," cutting an ugly gash. Hosmer averted more unpleasant consequences by fishing them up from the bottom. They appeared as usual yesterday.

About one half of the sixty sash, door, and blind manufacturers of the Northwest have been members of the Northwestern Association, which has been continued from year to year for nine years. The association expired by limitation Jan. 1. Its members met at the Tremont yesterday and argued the desirability of reorganizing for another year. It was deemed best to postpone action for a month, as some were opposed to organizing without a larger representation. The objects of the association have been uniformity in prices and styles of goods, and until another meeting is held these will remain the same.

The heavy storm clouds that appeared in the west about 5 o'clock last evening apparently passed to the south of the city. In Hyde Park, for instance, there was a genuine thunder-storm. There were three or four brilliant flashes of lightning, followed by sharp claps of thunder. Shortly afterward rain fell in torrents, and for a moment hail of moderate size fell sharply.

At the regular meeting of the Andrew Jackson League last night, after an attack on the City Government, a committee consisting of one member from each city ward was appointed, the specified duty of the members being to make a canvass of their respective wards with a view to discovering the most available and worthy candidates for the different municipal offices next spring.

The Western Sash, Door, and Blind Manufacturers held their annual meeting yesterday at the Tremont House. The Committee on Nominations presented the following officers for the ensuing year: President, G. M. Paine, Oshkosh, Wis.; Vice-President, G. M. Curtis; Executive Committee, G. M. Paine, G. M. Curtis, J. P. Meyer, J. T. Wyman, Minneapolis, and H. Rockwell, Milwaukee.

Capt. C. A. H. McCauley, U. S. A., lectured before a large audience last evening in the Lincoln Park Refectory for the benefit of the Young People's Building Fund Society of the Church of Our Savior. The subject was: "Random Sketches in the Rocky Mountains," and was made still more interesting by clever sketches by the lecturer. At the close dancing was in order.

The forgery case against Attorney Jacobson came up in Justice Woodman's court yesterday. All the witnesses were present. Justice Eberhardt came in and continued the case. Detective Bruce came up to the defendant and offered to shake hands. Mr. Jacobson indignantly refused and pushed Bruce away. A fight ensued. Mr. Jacobson is at home with a black eye and swollen nose.

NEWS FROM SUBURBAN TOWNS.

Lake.

The annual meeting of the Union Stock-Yards & Transit Company began yesterday and will be continued and probably concluded today. The officers announced last night that they had nothing in connection with the meeting, which is held with closed doors, ready for publication. The rumor was current yesterday that John B. Sherman, who for several years has been President of the company, was about to resign to give place to Superintendent Woodburn. The change, it was claimed, would be made to satisfy certain Eastern stockholders, who were displeased with the treatment they have been receiving. A reporter called on George T. Williams, Secretary and Treasurer of the company, last evening at his home on South Park avenue, and asked him concerning the rumors. Mr. Williams said: "There is not a word of truth in the story. Mr. Sherman has no thought of resigning and there is nothing but harmony among the stockholders. We have been longer about our annual business this year than usual simply because there has been more work to do. We will be through tomorrow, however."

Evanston.

At the regular meeting of the Evanston Club the following resolution was adopted touching the death of the late Rev. Dr. Noyes:

"WHEREAS, We learn with deep regret of the death of our revered and well-beloved friend and fellow-townsman, the Rev. George C. Noyes, D. D.

"*Resolved*, That as individual members of the Evanston Club we cherish his memory as a Christian gentleman and leader of men, showing dignity in his profession and generous fellowship to all. And appreciating that such characteristics of the heart of all human accord, we will hold our departed friend in revered recollection, and herewith convey our respectful condolence to his family."

Lake View.

Capt. Villiers conducted a sale at the Lake View police station yesterday of revolvers, knives, and other weapons taken from prisoners during 1888. The small boy was numerous and an excited bidder. When the sale was concluded Capt. Villiers discovered that the city was richer by $39.40.

Changed His Prayer.

The suggestion that Dr. Cookman, whose father made the prayer at President Harrison's inauguration in 1841, should perform a like service for his grandson the 4th of March next recalls to my mind a famous prayer made in the hall of the House of Representatives sixty odd years ago. The occasion was the obsequies of ex-Presidents Jefferson and Adams, who had died July 4, 1826, fifty years after signing their names to the Declaration of Independence. The Rev. Dr. Balch, a famous Presbyterian preacher, located at Charleston, Va., was invited to make the "long prayer," as it was then called. Now, the good clergyman had a habit of opening and closing his eyes as he prayed, and he always made the same prayer in exactly the same words, one petition of which was "that it may please Thee to root out of the earth whatever worketh a lie, and especially to subvert and confound the Pope of Rome and all his adherents"—for in those times people spoke their minds honestly. The great day came, and Dr. Balch was going swimmingly through his prayer, when, just as he came to the above petition, he opened his eyes and the horrible fact dawned upon him that Archbishop Eccleston of Baltimore and the rest of the Roman Catholic hierarchy were seated in one corner of the chamber. It was too late to stop and change horses, so he went ahead tumultuously. "That it may please Thee to root out of the earth whatsoever worketh a lie, and specially to subvert and confound the—the—the Hottentots." "But, doctor," said a friend that day a little later on, "why did you make the Hottentots the special objects of your wrath?" "I knew they hadn't any friends there anyhow," was the truthful reply. A son of this Dr. Balch was a famous Universalist preacher and another was once the eloquent pastor of St. Bartholomew's Episcopal Church in this city.—*Washington Letter.*

Amusing Mistakes in a Bookstore.

Says a Portland bookseller: "At one time we were carrying a large stock of religious works, and one day I called out to one of my clerks, holding up a book which he had wrapped up for some one, 'Is this the "City of God"?' 'No, I guess not,' he said, without looking round, 'at least I never heard it called that before. It is generally called the Forest City. Perhaps it is Brooklyn.' He afterward explained that he thought I had found a reference in some book to a place called the City of God and wanted to know what city it meant.

"On another occasion a woman with a valise in her hand rushed in and asked a new boy if he had 'That Husband of Mine' in our store. He came rushing out to me in the back shop and said a woman wanted to know if her husband was in our store. I surmised what the trouble was and attended to her myself.

"Some of the most amusing mistakes, however, are those made by people who get the title of books wrong. They read about them in some catalogue or newspaper, but don't more than half remember the name, and the result is, to say the least, peculiar. One woman came in the other day and asked for 'The Rhinestone,' and went out mad because one of the clerks told her we didn't sell jewelry. Another wanted 'The Cardinal's Letter,' by Hawthorne. It took our whole force about fifteen minutes to get at what she really wanted, 'The Scarlet Letter.' She said she knew there was something red about it somewhere, and thought it must be cardinal."—*Portland Advertiser.*

Too Much Sunday Work.

An amusing incident of the impressions made upon the Chinese mind by Christian teaching may be gathered from the following: "A clergyman employed a Chinese boy to assist in the kitchen, and, Sunday being the former's heaviest day of labor, there was naturally plenty of work on that day in the culinary department. It was the first Sunday the Celestial had been in the house, and after the dishes had been cleared and cleansed from the afternoon dinner Ah Got went to Chinatown, but failed to return. He learned a little English and writing in the mission school, and it was the following note on the kitchen table: 'Too much Sunday work no good. I go. Lamb of God. China Boy.'" He had appropriated the literal meaning of the third commandment.—*Victoria (B. C.) Colonist.*

She Felt Wretched About It.

Mrs. Gushington—Why, Julia, what makes you look so down-hearted?

Julia—My servant has left me, and my poor old mother, who is just barely recovered from an attack of rheumatism, is compelled to do all the housework.—*Texas Siftings.*

Old Mrs. Bentley—"When d'ye s'pose, Joshua, they're goin' to git these telegraph wires under ground?" Old Mr. Bentley—"I dun know; I see there's a prominent telegraph official died two or three days ago, an' is to be buried tomorrer." Old Mrs. Bentley—"Well, Joshua, that ain't much, but it's suthin."—*Harper's Bazar.*

15 photos, 3 styles, for $3.00, at Stevens' studios, McVicker's Theatre.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk issued permits to wed the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no other place of residence is given:

	Age.
Robert Sharp, Annie Moore	46—37
Frank Kovarik, Mary Strnad	24—19
Steward Moore, Marie Green	33—25
Joseph Dunn, Bessie Carroll	30—25
J. N. Ingersoll, Springfield, M. Fisher, same	30—24
John T. Sumser, Fannie M. Doane	30—30
Losef Teiwach, Annie Gerok	21—19
Alof C. Olsson, Sophie Carlson	21—23
John B. Hart, Sadie J. Pritchard	29—24
Paul Pause, Anna Schulz	35—39
Narcisus Skirzneki, Rosolia Wierzbowska	30—21
John Bradtke, Matilda Schlieser	25—21
James A. Fox, Bessie Murray	27—21
F. Heitzmann, Wayne, Ill., A. Siemeier, Schaumburg	25—19

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

William E. Spread, Sapieo Taylor	22—23
Charles Baukole, Amelia Richman	40—33
Charles A. Schiffle, Frank Duryea	23—21
Michael Sarsfield, Katie Flannigan	22—21
George W. English, Lida Mamsley	30—29
Joseph Goodman, Clara Campbell	30—30
Joseph Statowski, Konstancea Jurgilkowska	21—14
Wm. Fletcher, Bertha Dowlen, Baltimore, Md.	38—30
William Vail, Lena Koesten	37—31
Charles H. Smith, Marion C. Irvine	27—22
Fred Mast, Caroline Eppel	32—17
Christian Haeler, Kankakee, Mary Irvin	26—26
Alfred C. Deacon, Clara Carter	29—20
Charles Thulin, Bertha Holst	22—25
Lawrence O'Donell, Julia Kennedy	25—21
Frank Gorski, Annie Jiuhenski	24—20
Patrick Flynn, Mary Lyons	25—25
Gustave W. Wedeman, Mary Thompson	35—31
Alexander Steinfeld, Annie Wiese	21—20
Adam Predota, Anna Walkowna	22—18

MARRIAGES.

RUMSEY—DOANE—At Trinity Church, Jan. 16, by the Rt.-Rev. Bishop of Georgia, J. W. Beckwith, D. D., John Turner Rumsey and Fannie Marie Doane, daughter of John W. Doane.

DEATHS.

FUNERAL TRAIN—Daily on Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway, Polk-st. depot, to Mount Greenwood and Mount Hope at 12 m.

Mount Greenwood Cemetery—Office Sec'y and Sup't Mount Greenwood, Ill. City—R. 33, 95 Washington-st.

Mount Hope Cemetery—City office 305 Phœnix Building, corner Clark and Jackson-sts.

Graceland and Calvary Funeral Train of the Chicago, Milwaukee, & St. Paul Railway leaves Union Depot (Madison and Canal-sts.) daily at 12:30 p. m.

BALLMANN—Jan. 16, Ida Lorette, infant daughter of John and the late Della Ballmann, aged 4 months and 12 days.

Funeral Friday, Jan. 18, at 10 a. m., from residence 914 West Twelfth-st.

BYRNES—Jan. 15, Philip Byrnes, aged 38 years.

"May his soul rest in peace."

BIGDEN—Jan. 16, George Bigden, at his residence, 111 Lake-st., Oak Park, aged 55 years 1 month and 4 days.

Funeral Friday at 2 p. m. by carriages to Forest Home Cemetery.

BRITTAN—At Clarksville, Tex., Joseph Hughes Britan, Jan. 14, of pneumonia, a native of England and father of W. M. and Edwin Britan of Beloit, Wis., and of E. H. Brittan and Mrs. H. J. Smith of Chicago.

Interment at Beloit, Wis., Jan. 17.

COMBS—Edwin E. Combs, aged 45.

Funeral Thursday, Jan. 17, at 2 p. m. from Elton's undertaking establishment to Oakwoods.

COTTER—Patrick J. Cotter, at his residence, 255 West Randolph-st., aged 57 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CUTTLE—Jan. 16, Francis Robert Cuttle, aged 13 months and 16 days.

Funeral from 57 Swift-place Friday, Jan. 18, at 1:30 p. m.

DIGNAN—Christine, beloved wife of Patrick Dignan, at her residence, 165 West Eighteenth-st., aged 46 years.

Funeral Friday, Jan. 18, at 10 o'clock, to Sacred Heart Church, where high mass will be celebrated, thence by carriages to Graceland. Waukegan (Ill.) papers please copy.

EAGER—Jan. 16, William A. Eager, aged 63 years.

Funeral Thursday at 1 p. m. from residence, remains to be taken to Janesville, Wis., for interment. Friends invited.

GARVEY—At his residence, Jan. 16, Patrick Garvey, father of H. P., W. J., and Marie Garvey.

Funeral Saturday, Jan. 19, to St. Jarlath's Church, and C. M. & St. P. R. R. to Calvary.

HANDRAHAN—Danny, Jan. 16, aged 28 years, oldest son of Ellen Handrahan (nee Mullane) of Newcastle-West, County Limerick, Ireland, and son of the late Dennis Handrahan.

Funeral from his residence, 320 North Franklin-st., Friday, Jan. 18, into Church of Holy Name, thence to Northwestern depot, by cars to Calvary Cemetery.

☞ Appleton (Wis

Part Two.

Tribune Supplemental Sheet.

Pages 9 and 10.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1889—TEN PAGES.

GEN. BLACK'S AMBITION.

HIS STRONG EFFORTS TO SUCCEED ADJUTANT GENERAL SWAIM.

A Belief in Some Quarters He Will Secure the Place—Favorable Report on Inter-State Commissioner Bragg's Nomination—The Movement Against Blaine—All Republican Senators to Vote for the Tariff Bill—Other Capital Gossip.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—Pension Commissioner Black was at work today pushing his claims for the position of Judge Advocate General. The statement was made that the President had ordered Gen. Swaim, who is suspended from the office of Judge Advocate General, before a retiring board which is to meet Thursday, with Gen. Benet, the Chief of Ordnance, as President. This order involves the remission of Gen. Swaim's sentence and the clearing of his record. Black has been working for the place ever since the election, and his friends think he has some sort of a promise that the President will appoint him if confirmation by the Senate can be assured. Even the army people have a notion that Mr. Cleveland may take the Judge Advocate General from civil life. They know the pressure brought to bear by Gen. Black and are a little afraid it may be successful. It is said Gen. Black would be ready to retire within a year, and thus make way for another appointment for Gen. Harrison. His physical condition would warrant his retirement at any time, but this is one of the reasons why army people think he should not be appointed at all. The Pension Commissioner wants the place not only because it would give him the rank of a Brigadier General, but it would also enable him to have for the remainder of his life the retired allowance of a Brigadier General besides his special pension of $1,200 a year. He was at the Senate today interviewing Senators on the outlook. His friends have claimed that he can get a favorable report from the Military Committee and secure the support of three or four Republican Senators for confirmation. It is doubtful whether this is the case. Both the Illinois Senators would be against him, because strong protests were received from the State as soon as it was known that he was a candidate. Besides using the Pension Office to further his own political ends and turning it into a campaign machine for Cleveland's reëlection there are other objections. A good many old soldiers who sought pensions of $100 a year were needlessly humiliated in order that the Pension Commissioner might make a reputation as a reformer while he himself was drawing $100 a month as his pension. All of the objectionable features of Cleveland's pension vetoes were furnished by the direction of the Commissioner, and this estranged many of his old comrades.

REPUBLICAN SENATORS SURPRISED.

The Inter-State Committee Favors Commissioner Bragg's Confirmation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—The Inter-State Committee today surprised a good many people by reporting favorably the nomination of W. L. Bragg to be Inter-State Commissioner for six years, from Jan. 1, 1889. His confirmation would leave the commission in Democratic control for three years of Republican Administration. It is said that the committee reported the nomination favorably because there was no objection to Mr. Bragg's fitness for the position, and the Republican members thought the policy of making confirmations of this sort should be settled by the full Senate. While a chance is thus afforded for Bragg's confirmation no certainty exists that he will be allowed to remain in office. A number of Senators not members of the committee have decided objections to such a course. They know the Democratic Senators would never allow a Republican the confirmation under like circumstances.

REPUBLICANS WILL NOT BOLT.

No Truth in a Story That the Tariff Bill Will Be Opposed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—A report was current today that Pennsylvania interests proposed to block the passage of the Senate Tariff bill. It was said with some show of positiveness that Senators Quay and Cameron intended to vote against the measure, which, if passed, would have to have the vote of Democratic Senators to offset them. The men who have had most to do with the Tariff bill had heard the report, but evidently did not place much trust in it. "It is hardly possible," said one Senator, "that Pennsylvania would stand in the way of passing this bill when the West has conceded so much. The only result would be that the measure which went through the next Congress would not treat the State so considerately. It is known that Gen. Harrison has indorsed the measure and it will have the support of his Administration. That fact of itself ought to set at rest the story."

Senator Quay laughed when the report was brought to his attention, but he refused to ma[ke] a definite statement of his intentions. "Better not say anything about it," he said, "so long as you can't find out."

Senator Cameron also gave vague answers; but a friend of both Senators remarked that there was nothing in the talk. Quay, he said, had put off his Florida trip to be present when the vote was taken.

MOVEMENTS OF ANTI-BLAINEITES.

The Zealous Efforts to Keep the Maine Man Out of the Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—The *Star* tonight has the following about the movements of the anti-Blaine clique in Washington:

The anti-Blaine men, though a good deal disheartened by the growing indications that Mr. Blaine is to go into the Cabinet, are still making zealous efforts to keep him out. They will evidently leave nothing undone the doing of which they think will injure his chances of preferment. Some of the anti-Blaine members of both Houses of Congress have dug up the old Peruvian claims scandal that was investigated by the House committee during the Forty-seventh Congress, and are attempting to show to Gen. Harrison that Mr. Blaine's association with the matter was too intimate for discretion during his brief term as Secretary of State. A great deal was said at the time about this Peruvian business, and the connection of Walker Blaine and Senator Blair with it as attorneys for the company. Mr. Blaine, the elder, was before the committee, and at that time the famous tilt between him and Perry Belmont occurred. About a week ago some Senators and Representatives in Congress who want to keep Blaine out of the Cabinet caused a search to be begun of the files of the State Department relating to these Peruvian claims in the hope of finding something which, in connection with the developments at the investigation, might turn new light on the subject. They have gathered all the information on the subject which could be construed to reflect on Mr. Blaine, and have sent, or intend to send, at once a paper on the subject to Gen. Harrison as an argument why Mr. Blaine should not be made Secretary of State. The searches do not seem to have panned out heavily in the way of securing evidence smirching Mr. Blaine. But the investigators appear to think it will tend to show at least that he would not be a discreet Secretary of State.

DETROIT WINTER BRIDGE.

The Secretary of War to Cause a Survey and Report to Be Made.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—Representative Chipman's resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to cause a survey and report to be made of the practicability and necessity of a winter bridge across the Detroit River was reported to the House today. The Commerce Committee has decided to have appointed a Board of Army Engineers, who shall meet in Detroit and shall make personal examination of the place where the proposed bridge is to be erected. These engineers are to give notice of time and place, when and where they will hear persons favoring or objecting to the bridge, and shall report their opinions with their own to the Secretary of War before the next session of Congress. This arrangement will serve to stave off the making of an appropriation for the construction of the bridge at Detroit during this season. All of the shippers at the different lake points on each side of the Detroit River, including Chicago, Buffalo, and Duluth, have been urging this survey and investigation to be made. The report of the Commerce Committee will be favorably received by numerous lake men who believe now that the bridge will never be constructed. According to their opinion this bridge cannot be built unless it blocks navigation to a greater or less degree. What these shippers desire is to have the Board of Engineers report on the impracticability of the proposed bridge and the hindrance it would be to safe navigation. "If they are so anxious to have a winter bridge across the river at Detroit," said a Western Congressman, "let it be constructed in the shape of a tunnel underneath the stream."

SOCIAL MATTERS IN WASHINGTON.

Incidents of the Cabinet—Receptions Yesterday—Little Dorothy Whitney.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—Among the Cabinet receptions today the greatest interest centered at Secretary Whitney's. Little Dorothy was brought into the apartment at the request of friends and remained some time, running around answering the questions showered upon her. The little maid, who will celebrate her second birthday in a few days, was dressed in a simple garment of fine white lawn wholly devoid of ruffles or embroidery.

Mrs. Dickinson was assisted in receiving by her guests, Mrs. and Miss Atchison of Detroit, who arrived last night, and the Misses Trowbridge of Detroit, Miss May Kennedy, niece of Mrs. Harriet Lane Johnson, Mrs. Leo Knott, and Miss Julia Edie. In the tea-room were Mrs. Capt. F. M. Ramsay and Mrs. Lyster of Detroit.

Mrs. John R. Thomas of Illinois has become known this season for her attractive receptions at the Ebbitt House. She was assisted Tuesday by a number of bright girls, among whom were Miss Lizzie Tuthill of Chicago. Many army and navy officers were among the callers, as they delight to honor Capt. Thomas since he has shown his skill in designing a cruiser.

MR. MORTON TO ARRIVE TODAY.

He Will Have Apartments in the Same Hotel with Mr. Blaine.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—Vice-President and Mrs. Morton will arrive tomorrow. The politicians and Cabinet-makers will probably find new food for speculation in the fact that the Vice-President-elect has taken quarters in the same house with Mr. Blaine and his family. In compliance with a request by telegraph William Walter Phelps has secured quarters at the Normandie for Mr. and Mrs. Morton. They expect to remain in Washington for several days. Mr. Morton wants to take a little time to familiarize himself with the proceedings of the body over which he will preside.

OTHER CAPITAL GOSSIP.

The Inter-State Commerce Case Against the Lehigh Valley Road.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—The hearing of Coxe Bros. & Co. of Pennsylvania vs. The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company before the Inter-State Commerce Commission will take place Friday morning. The petitioners aver that the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company is the owner of the capital stock of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, owner and lessee of anthracite coal land in Pennsylvania, and also bituminous coal property. Large quantities of the two grades of coal are shipped by the Lehigh Valley Coal Company as inter-State traffic over the railroads operated by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. The petitioners aver that bituminous coal is like traffic as anthracite within the meaning of the Inter-State Commerce law, and that the rates charged by the railroad company on anthracite coal as inter-State traffic are in contravention of the provisions of the act to regulate commerce in that the said charges are unreasonable and unjust. The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company is charging the complainants more upon anthracite coal than it charges others upon bituminous coal. The answer admits many of the averments, but denies that the company's charges are unreasonable and unjust. The answer says: "Our railroad was constructed expressly for the transportation of anthracite and does not enter the bituminous coal fields. We deny that bituminous coal is like traffic and is carried substantially under similar conditions as anthracite." The answer admits that the Lehigh Railroad Company is owner of the capital stock of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company.

MR. SAULSBURY'S STOMACH.

Senator Blackburn invited a few of his friends, including Uncle Eli Saulsbury, the outgoing Delaware Senator, to luncheon at the Senate restaurant yesterday. The luncheon, as usual, was principally of a liquid nature and Blackburn intended to treat his colleagues to some rare Kentucky spirits, which are kept in store for him at the restaurant. He asked Saulsbury to have some fine old whisky.

"No; I never drink whisky," said the temperate Mr. Saulsbury.

"Have some good healthy brandy, then?"

"No; I never drink brandy, either."

"Well, what will you have to drink?" asked the considerate Blackburn.

"Nothing. I do not drink any liquors," answered Saulsbury.

"Great heavens! what a condition your stomach must be in!" ejaculated the Kentucky statesman with emphasis.

CLASSIFYING POSTAL CLERKS.

Blount of Georgia, Chairman of the Committee on Post-Offices and Post Roads, asked the consent of the House today, which was granted, to permit his committee to recommend legislation for the classification of postal clerks. This legislation will be recommended in the report of the Post-Office Appropriation bill and will provide for grading and classifying the clerks in all first and second class post-offices. Numerous letters have been received from clerks in the various large post-offices around the country requesting to have their department graded, and until today the Committee on Post-Offices and Post Roads has taken no action on their requests. Several delegations of postal clerks from the post-offices at New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago have been here in regard to this same matter.

W. S. FORMAN IN TOWN.

Congressman-elect W. S. Forman was at the Capitol today. He was not shown the sights by Jehu Baker, but some of Morrison's friends took him in charge, and he held quite a reception in the Ways and Means Committee room. Two years ago there was great curiosity to see the man who beat Morrison. Today it was the man who beat Jehu Baker that everybody wanted to see. Forman is said to be nervous over the contest for his seat, notice of which has been filed by Mr. Baker.

MR. MASON'S CADETSHIP.

Representative Mason will make known tomorrow the cadet from Chicago whom he will name for an appointment to West Point Military Academy. At a competitive examination held by Mr. Mason at Chicago in November last eighteen candidates appeared before him to try for the appointment. Since that time Mr. Mason has been busy looking over the examination papers of these candidates, and tomorrow he will have prepared the average of each.

TO DINE MR. BLAINE.

Senator Don Cameron will give a dinner to Mr. Blaine tomorrow night. It promises to be a notable affair. A party of Philadelphians, including George W. Childs and President Roberts of the Pennsylvania Road, will come to Washington specially to attend. Senators Quay and Farwell will be among the guests.

MISS LEITER NOT ENGAGED

The report of an engagement between Miss Leiter and Mr. Barclay, an attaché of the British Legation, is authoritatively stated to be without foundation.

Says the Whisky Trust Is Making Money.

PEORIA, Ill., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—The Whisky Trust is holding a session here, which is attracting some attention, as it is the first meeting since war was declared on the outside distilleries by the big cut in prices. The President of the trust declares that the trust is making enough money to declare the usual monthly dividend. The month so far has been a great one for Peoria distillers, the amount paid for internal revenue in the first half of January being in excess of $1,000,000. Consumers evidently do not believe that the cut in prices will last for any great length of time, as they are buying freely. More than the usual number of cattle are being fed here in the distillery pens.

Explorations Along the Mackenzie River.

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 16.—Surveyor Ogilvie, after an absence of nearly two years, returned today from his famous exploratory trip through Northern British Columbia and the Mackenzie River district. He will prepare a report for Parliament.

THE NEGRO'S CHAMPION.

A FRIEND OF POMPEY APPEARS IN AN UNEXPECTED QUARTER.

A Rich and Aristocratic Virginia Democrat Demands Education for the Black Man—Race Prejudice Rebuked—Either the Negro Must Be Reduced to a Condition Akin to Slavery or Else He Must Be Given an Incentive to Become a Good Citizen.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 13.—[New York Herald.]—The all absorbing "race problem" is treated in such a clear, striking, and logical manner by Mr. Edwin H. Blair in an essay entitled "The Prosperity of the South Dependent on the Elevation of the Negro" that I will endeavor to give a mere résumé of the scope and gist of the paper.

I will premise by saying that Mr. Blair is a Virginian by lineage, nativity, residence, and interests. He is one of Richmond's wealthiest men, a most successful merchant, and an active Democrat, in full sympathy with Jefferson principles, so that it can be seen his views are not tinged with the prejudices of an outsider, and that his welfare is bound up with the measures he so boldly advances. He has been in constant contact with the business of the South, and his opinions are the result of a thorough experience with the active pursuits and interests of a business life. The key of the essay is strictly economic, its tone is calm and sedate, and it is calculated to make a deep impression upon the public at this particular juncture.

HOW PROSPERITY CAN BE HAD.

The chief point of Mr. Blair's argument is that prosperity must be bought and paid for, and the price to be paid by the people of the South is primarily and principally the elevation of the people to the point of making them intelligent, hopeful, and self-respecting citizens. In addition to about six millions of negro citizens who generally are sunk in ignorance, degradation, and poverty, there are millions of white citizens who can neither read nor write and who are not materially above the negro in intelligence and wealth. The task before the South is to elevate this enormous mass of ignorant and debased citizens, which, unless elevated, will forever blast the most earnest and vigorous efforts at improvement.

The question, "Is the South prosperous?" is rendered necessary, says Mr. Blair, because from so many fanciful and irresponsible sources is the increasing wealth of the South proclaimed that many not in a position to know believe that the South is enjoying a great era of prosperity. After showing from official sources that the South is not only poor collectively—as a section—but individually as to its citizens Mr. Blair proceeds to point out in necessary detail what measures are best calculated to elevate the people, principally the negroes—because they are so much in need of improvement—and incidentally the whites also.

He says: "The general ignorance is intensified by the gross ignorance of all the blacks and of the whites nearest them in social and financial condition. The general disregard of human life is intensified by the slight manner in which a negro's life is held; and the whites, thinking the negro's life of little sanctity, naturally regard all life as of little value, and therefore freely take each other's life. The general lack of economy and self-denial is rendered still greater by the careless, wasteful, and negligent manner in which a negro, upon whom we are mainly dependent for our labor, usually does his work.

IGNORANCE A SURE INCUBUS.

"If the blacks are to be left to grovel in their present degraded condition prosperity would be in default, because the six millions of negroes would prove an incubus upon the whites, who would be in imminent danger of impoverishment by the thieving of such multitudes, whose highest ambition would be to live without work at the expense of those who were responsible for their degradation. Let education be generally dissemi nated among the whites, as in some of the other States; let human life be protected, as in a really civilized community; let economy and self-denial prevail, as in the New England States, and the elevation of the negro would follow as a matter of course, or, rather, it would go along with the elevation of the whites themselves, and his degradation, as a race, would be a matter of history."

Mr. Blair then goes on to show that the South ought to be the richest section of the United States, but that, although the production of bread, tobacco, cotton, rice, sugar, and naval stores has been going on uninterruptedly for twenty years, her people are not rich. They are poor. Their homes are not supplied with many of the most essential comforts; their plantations are poorly furnished with stock and implements; their cribs and smokehouses are mostly empty; their fences have disappeared and their dwellings and farm buildings are not only indifferent but they present a general appearance of neglect and too often of dilapidation. The want of accumulated capital is extreme, and for at least six months of the year money instead of being a reality is rather a thing of memory and of hope, or of the past and the future, with the greater part of the people.

GEORGIA AS AN ILLUSTRATION.

He then takes the great State of Georgia, which is held up as a model of progress and prosperity, and, giving her Controller General as authority, in his annual report for the year ending Sept. 30, 1886, shows the following condition of wealth:

Assessed value of personal property	$123,141,286.00
Assessed value per capita, adding 15 per cent increase from 1880-1886	70.00
Assessed value per capita, whites	124.47
Assessed value per capita, negroes	6.54
Assessed value whites' household and kitchen furniture	12.30
Assessed value whites' plantation and mechanical tools	5.65
Assessed value whites' live stock, all kinds	4.58
Assessed value negroes' live stock, all kinds	2.60
Assessed value negroes' plantation and mechanical tools	.31
Assessed value negroes' household and kitchen furniture	1.03

Personal property is taken because real estate in agricultural communities is subject to much change of value. Here are people laboring for twenty years, and, granted that they began with no personal property, they have gathered wealth at the annual rate of $3.50, or at the rate of $6.18 for the whites, and counting a family as five persons each family has accumulated annually $17.50, or $30.90 for each white family. This is on the supposition that everybody began with nothing. As it is scarcely possible to conceive of a white family without at least $61.50 of household and kitchen furniture, or a plantation without $28.25 of implements and tools, or without $123 of live stock of all kinds, it is not unreasonable to affirm that the people of Georgia did not add materially to their wealth during the twenty years preceding 1886.

The negro began with no accumulated property. According to the report each colored family possessed in 1886 an average of $5.13 of household and kitchen furniture, of $1.55 of mechanical and farming implements, and of $13 of live stock of all kinds. "Truly," remarks Mr. Blair, "prosperity ran riot with the colored brother, and, being so wealthy, it is not surprising that we have the general complaint that the negro is lazy and won't work."

PROGRESS IN MANUFACTURING.

Next comes a comparison from the census report of 1880 of the manufactures of the principal cities of the country, including thirteen of the principal cities of the South, which shows that New York manufactured about twice as much as all of the Southern cities, and Pittsburg nearly as much. The growth of thirty Southern cities, including all the larger ones, in population from 1870 to 1888 was 130,095, while the growth of four cities in the single State of Ohio—namely: Cincinnati, Columbus, Cleveland, and Toledo—for the same period was 145,122, and of the four cities of Camden, Jersey City, Newark, and Paterson, in the State of New Jersey, 137,403. In view of these figures will it not seem amusing to speak of the growth and prosperity of the South?

The causes of this lack of prosperity and this positive poverty in the South are carefully and argumentatively considered, and Mr. Blair continues: "To make the negro our assistant in the production of wealth he must be made to work or he must be induced, by the hope of enjoying in full the fruits of his labors, to work steadily and intelligently. If we are not willing to elevate him we should set to work resolutely and deliberately to manacle both his mind and his limbs and to cow him, so that a little child can control a thousand. We will then at least got enough out of him to supply his few physical wants and to enable us to live in idleness and comparative comfort, which is not now the case.

WHAT MUST BE DONE.

"If there is no hope of being able to do this, what is the next best thing for us to do for our good? Make a man of him. This can only be done by means of education and other fostering influences; by cultivating his self-respect; by inspiring his hope; by letting him see that the land of his birth is as much his country as it is of the wealthiest and haughtiest white. Now he is not only an alien but an inferior—in reality a serf—in the land of his nativity."

In discussing the elevation of the laboring population Mr. Blair confines himself to the negro; for, though the elevation of the illiterate whites is also essential for prosperity, yet, as a matter of course, it precedes that of the blacks. He considers it a highly favorable augury of a bright future that, owing to a liberalized sentiment, the negro has—in some parts of the South, and notably in Virginia—been greatly improved. A vast interval separates the negro of today from the negro of twenty years ago, and as the State has suffered no detriment from his elevation so far it should be an encouragement to bridge over the still vast interval between what he is now and what he must be before he can become an enlightened and fully developed citizen—that efficient producer of wealth absolutely essential to prosperity.

NEGROES IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

After traversing this subject thoroughly Mr. Blair remarks: "Although nowhere in the United States, either North or South, does the negro enjoy all the right of the white, yet when we cast our eyes beyond the limits of our own country, the supposed home of the free, we find the negro occupying the status of full equality. In England and France, countries which have led in the van of enlightenment, the negro rests under no political or social ban, but is received everywhere according to his merits and credentials. If the negro has good letters of introduction he is received everywhere, while the white man, if not so provided, will be totally ignored. In the Empire of Brazil the negro is accorded full social and political equality. A Virginian who was for eight years from 1853 United States Consul at Rio tells me that when he was there one of the Emperor's Ministers and one of the court physicians were black negroes; that he had danced with negroes at parties and official receptions, and that many of them, educated in Europe and favored with wealth, were much more elegant and cultured than he was himself. . . . If there is any truth in experience, then experience teaches that the negro—degraded as we think him, and degraded as he really is—can be elevated when exposed to the same fostering influences that have surrounded us."

Measures for the elevation of the negro cannot be carried out summarily or by simple act of legislation. They require time, care, wisdom, and patience, and will be impossible without the acquiescence and coöperation of the whites. Great as is the power of the National Government it cannot elevate the negro itself nor can it force the whites to do so. The question is absolutely within their control. They can keep the negro in his present degraded condition, but not without laying the ax at the root of their own welfare. The whites can't see this now, for they are dominated by a fear that the elevation of the negro means the degradation of the whites, and until this apprehension is allayed it will be like appealing to the winds to urge them to take steps leading to the complete education and enfranchisement of the negro.

HE MUST HAVE A NEW BIRTH.

"The negro," continues Mr. Blair, "must economically, morally, and socially be born again. Self-respect, hope, and intelligence are the trinity that will work out our own material regeneration. . . . The negro is greatly deficient in all these cardinal qualifications. His self-respect is so small that he pays little regard to chastity or the marriage vow, and illegitimacy is general. He pays little regard to honesty, and when his necessities or his inclinations combine with opportunity the difference between meum et tuum is reduced to the least expression. He does not regard truth, for he looks upon lying and deceit as trivial faults, if indeed they be faults at all. What hope has the negro and what stimulus does hope exert upon him? Alas! in the present condition of public sentiment he can have but little hope, and it can supply him with small incentive. And why? Because he is looked upon with contempt as a degraded inferior, simply by virtue of having a black skin.

"A negro may be pious, learned, or distinguished; he may have rendered great service to his country or to humanity; he may be honored in France, England, or Germany, but when he comes among us, who are superior to the flower of Europe, he is at once sent to Coventry. If he should obtain accommodations at hotels he receives them surreptitiously, and if any family, be it clerical, professional, or mercantile, should receive him, except as an inferior and as an act of condescension, as we sometimes invite inferiors to take a seat in our presence, that family is at once, or would be, put under the social ban. Not only if one is a negro, but if he has, or is even suspected to have, one drop of negro blood, he is placed under almost every disadvantage, and he can never feel safe from snubs, insults, or even kicks from the superior whites. In other words, the negro is the victim of caste.

RACE PREJUDICE MUST GO.

"The first and most important step to take in the elevation of the negro is to mollify and finally to obliterate race and color prejudice—a prejudice by no means peculiar to the South or to white and black races. Many glory in prejudice, foolishly thinking it a mark of superiority, but prejudice is always a weakness, and when it is extreme it is a badge of dishonor. Southerners cannot be true to their lofty character to be either unwilling or incapable of overcoming color prejudice, much less true to their interests.

"The first duty resting upon us in this respect is to see that in criminal matters—that is to say, matters of life and liberty—the scales of justice hang more level between whites and blacks; that the hand of justice bear more equally upon the two colors; and that both are punished alike for similar offenses. It would be reasonable to inflict heavier penalties upon the whites, because they occupy a much higher plane socially, morally, and intellectually, and are therefore less excusable for violating the law. We must see that our courts of justice—the most august and beneficent product of civilization—are an equal refuge for the wronged of all colors and an equal terror to all wrong-doers, irrespective of previous condition. The law is the same for all. The trouble is in the interpretation of the laws by the juries, who merely voice public sentiment, which is superior to the law itself. The jury is subject to all kinds of influences, though mostly of a sentimental character.

"In criminal cases where whites are concerned it seems ever to lean to the side of the defense, and frequently brings in a verdict of acquittal where guilt is clearly manifest. The negro has none of these sentimental advantages, and the jury without difficulty brings in a verdict against him. The negro may be rightly punished and he may receive no more than his just deserts, but if this is so then the white receives less than his due deserts; or, if the white is judged none too leniently, then the negro is judged altogether too harshly. As long as the negro sees this state of affairs continue—as long as Justice appears to slip aside her bandage when he is brought before her august tribunal and judge him according to his present and previous condition—he must be bowed down with dread and humiliation, and whatever hope he may have nourished must die within him."

After Jack Mahoney's Estate.

ASHLAND, Wis., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—Edward S. Pease of East Saginaw, Mich., has petitioned for an administrator for the estate of Jack Mahoney, the deceased dance-house keeper. Pease has a judgment for $7,168 against Mahoney, and he claims Mahoney's property is being concealed to defraud numerous Michigan creditors. Twelve well-known citizens, some quite prominent and reputable business-men, are cited to appear before the court and make statements under oath in regard to the matter. Mahoney's estate is valued at about $100,000.

The Birthday of President Lincoln.

MONTICELLO, Ill., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—An order was received here from Maj. Gen. G. B. Abbott, Commander in Chief of the Sons of Veterans of the United States, directing the order of Sons of Veterans to observe Feb. 12 as a National memorial day in honor of the birthday of President Abraham Lincoln. Appropriate services commemorating the life and public services of the great Emancipator are to be held all over the United States that day.

THE TROUBLES IN SAMOA.

SETTING FORTH THE ATTITUDE OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The President Makes Public the Official Correspondence on the Subject—The Orders to Admiral Kimberly—Facts About the Seizure of the Haytian Republic—Proceedings in Congress—General Washington News.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 16.—Among the correspondence concerning affairs in Samoa, referred to in President Cleveland's message, which was presented to the Senate today, were the following instructions to Admiral Kimberly from Secretary Whitney, contained in a cablegram dated Jan. 11, 1889:

Commander Mullan of the Nipsic telegraphs by way of Auckland, New Zealand, that a force was landed at Samoa from the German fleet, which resulted in an engagement between the troops of Mataafe and the German forces and the defeat of the latter. He reports that the Germans in retaliation bombarded towns, disregarding protests and neutral rights, and that the property and lives of American citizens are in danger. He strongly urges the sending of reinforcements. The German Government claims that the German forces were first attacked, and that war now exists between Germany and that portion of the natives of Samoa engaged in the attack upon the Germans. The German Government invites this Government in the common interest to join in establishing order in Samoa, giving assurance of careful respect for our treaty rights. The United States Government is willing to coöperate in restoring order in Samoa on the basis of the full preservation of American treaty rights and Samoan autonomy as recognized and agreed to by Germany, Great Britain, and the United States, and has so informed the German Government. You will at once proceed to Samoa and extend full protection and defense to American citizens and property. You will consult with the American Vice-Consul, examine his archives, and otherwise inform yourself as to the situation and all recent occurrences. Protest against the subjugation and displacement of the native government of Samoa by Germany as in violation of positive agreement and understanding between treaty Powers, but inform the representatives of the German and British Governments of your readiness to coöperate in causing all treaty rights to be respected and in restoring peace and order on the basis of a recognition of Samoan rights to independence, endeavor to prevent extreme measures against the Samoans, and to bring about a peaceful settlement. If such arrangements can be made upon that basis you will report the same for approval, and you will inform the Government as soon as possible after your arrival in Samoa of the condition of affairs and the prospect of a peaceful adjustment, and whether Germany was acting impartially between the opposing forces when the late conflict occurred. WHITNEY.

ADMISSION OF THE TERRITORIES.

The House today resumed the consideration of the Territorial bills, and was addressed by Mr. Joseph of New Mexico, who presented the claims of that Territory for admission into the Union. He eulogized the character of the people of New Mexico, denied the current belief that they were ignorant and not desirous of becoming educated, and refuted the declarations that they had no regard for law and order. In population, natural resources, and prospects for the future New Mexico was entitled to take her place in the galaxy of States.

Mr. Struble of Iowa opposed the admission of New Mexico, saying that a large proportion of the inhabitants of the Territory were unable to speak or understand the English language. No blame should attach to them for that; but he contended that until these people came up to the line of that language and American civilization they were not entitled to Statehood.

Mr. Voorhees of Washington voiced the demand of the people of that Territory for admission into the Union. At the recent election, he said, the question of admission had been the burning issue. So keenly had the people resented the delay of this House in responding to their continual appeal for Statehood that a pronounced Republican majority has been the result.

Mr. Mansur of Missouri advocated the admission of New Mexico, asserting that her people were fully capable of self-government.

Mr. Herman of Oregon favored the speedy admission of those Territories which by reason of their population and natural resources were entitled to Statehood.

Mr. Dubois of Idaho said that while the Territory which he represented was not now asking for admission into the Union it did ask for an enabling act which would fix a definite time when it could assume the responsibilities of Statehood.

THE TARIFF.

The Senate today resumed consideration of the Tariff bill, the pending question being on Mr. Vest's amendment offered last Monday to strike attar of roses from the free list and to substitute salt. Without further discussion the vote was taken and the amendment rejected by the usual party vote—yeas 23, nays 26.

The amendment heretofore offered by Mr. Allison making the duty on crosscut saws 8, 10, and 13 cents a linear foot instead of 6, 8, and 13, was agreed to.

The amendment heretofore offered by Mr. Allison increasing the duty of taggers iron was somewhat modified by him; and Mr. Jones of Arkansas moved to put that article on the free list. There was long discussion on the subject, but no vote was reached; and after an agreement that from Friday till Tuesday next the daily hour of meeting should be 11 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

THE HAYTIAN AFFAIR.

The President today sent to Congress correspondence concerning the seizure of the vessel Haytian Republic. In a letter to Minister Preston, dated Nov. 28, 1888, Secretary Bayard takes the ground that the seizure of the vessel was irregular; that she should be restored to her owners, her officers released, and adequate compensation made to both. He says that it is unnecessary to discuss the charge of attempting to run a blockade, for whether a valid blockade did or did not exist, it is clear that the Haytian Republic had and could have had no notice of it. The legality of the tribunal which examined the charges against the vessel is denied, and it is declared that its proceedings had scarcely a feature of formality and regularity, and that no opportunity was given for defense. After expressing the belief that the vessel was captured outside of Haytian waters, the Secretary says:

The rights of persons and property of American citizens engaged in business in Hayti cannot be permitted to become the foot-ball of contesting factions and their evanescent authority, and the protecting arm of the United States will be interposed for their security. By this it is not intended to include cases of deliberate intermeddling in local conflicts, but merely to rescue our citizens who may be caught in the eddies of local sanguinary émeutes. The voyage of the Haytian Republic was commenced Oct. 4 from the United States, with peaceful and lawful intent, and with no knowledge of Haytian disorders or desire to mingle in Haytian disputes.

In conclusion, the Secretary expresses the confident expectation of the President that the vessel will be released and investigation commenced to ascertain the injuries inflicted upon her owners, the Captain, officers, and crew.

The rest of the correspondence recites facts which have been published from time to time.

A JUDGE ACCUSED.

Representative Steele has referred a letter received by him from Arizona to the House Committee on the Judiciary, with a suggestion that if the charges made in it against Judge Barnes of Arizona be found upon investigation to be true the Judge be impeached. It is charged that Judge Barnes has endeavored to restrict the constitutional right of American citizens to freedom of speech by fining the editor of the *Daily Prospector* of Tombstone, Ari., $300 for criticising a certain decision of the court.

SUNDAY OBSERVANCE.

In the Senate today Mr. Cullom presented a memorial of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of Illinois and other bodies in favor of legislation for Sunday observance, against the running of inter-State Sunday trains, and against military drills Sunday. These and many similar memorials from other States which were presented by various Senators were referred to the Committee on Education and Labor. The memorials were in large bundles covered with red cloth, and their presentation was witnessed by a deputation of women in the gallery.

MICHAEL PIGOTT'S BILL VETOED.

The President today vetoed three pension bills and a bill to pay $48 to Michael Pigott, Postmaster at Quincy, Ill., for the use of a telephone. The President says the use of the telephone was unauthorized.

Can't Get a Worse One.

Toledo *Blade:* Harrison can't miss it in his appointee for Secretary of State. No matter who he may be, he cannot help being a better choice than was Bayard.

CARL SCHURZ ON THE RESULT OF NOV. 6.

What It Was, in His Opinion, That Defeated Cleveland's Re-election.

Schurz's Commonwealth Club Speech, Jan. 14.: As to President Cleveland himself, however good his Administration was in many respects, some of his acts had made him enemies, others had cooled the zeal of former friends. His pension vetoes, for instance, however just, had excited the Grand Army and the claim agents against him—the latter to especial fury. His civil service policy had soured the spoilsmen, without, on the other hand, satisfying and attracting the reformers (mugwumps). His "Independent" allies (mugwumps) of 1884 partly opposed him, partly gave him a half-hearted support, and those who supported him with vigor did so singly, without organization. And opposed to him was a Republican candidate of unquestionable high personal character, and behind that candidate a party far superior to the Democrats in means and energy as well as in the skill of campaigning. Is it surprising that, laboring under such disadvantages, Mr. Cleveland was defeated? No; it is rather surprising that he was not buried under a majority mountain high. It is truly amazing that he came so near winning the victory—so near, indeed, that a change of only 8,000 votes in the State of New York would have given him the election. I have endeavored to study the causes of that result to the best of my opportunities, and I am much inclined to think that the tariff reform issue was not Mr. Cleveland's weak point, but really his strength. We observe the significant fact that Mr. Cleveland made his gains mostly in cities in industrial centres, where the tariff question came nearest home to the voters, where it was most apt to crowd out all side issues, and where, through the easy exchange of opinions, the educational process usually goes on quickest. Mr. Cleveland lost mostly in the agricultural districts, where old opinions are most stubbornly clung to, where old prejudices are easily aroused, and where the educational process is always slowest. If, in spite of all the disadvantages and the mismanagement I have mentioned, the inherent strength of the tariff reform cause, as the short discussions of one campaign presented it to the popular mind, came so near defeating the tremendous array of interest and energy on the other side, what would have happened had President Cleveland brought out his tariff message a year or two sooner, so that the educational movement started by it would have had time to penetrate the rural districts as it has penetrated some of the industrial centres? And what will happen if the discussion goes on, and especially if the protective policy continues to develop its character as a breeder of monopolies? And this it will certainly do if the Republican party in power permits it, for the protected interests are insatiable; they will never be satisfied until not only all foreign competition is cut off, but until it is made easy to them to neutralize all home competition, too, by combination.

A JUDICIAL WARNING TO THE TRUSTS.

Judge Barrett's Recent Decision Against the Trust Monopolies.

Louisville *Courier-Journal:* In the decision of Judge Barrett we have a warning which all of the tariff-pampered trusts must heed. The articles for the formation of the Sugar Trust were drawn by an eminent lawyer, and, while all the great trusts do not conform strictly to these articles, it is still true that if, on an appeal to the court of last resort, the decision is against them, an effective check will be imposed upon the usurpations of the trusts, and their power for wide-spread evil will be destroyed.

The reason for the greater efficacy of the courts in such matters is found in the fact that most of these evils arise from special or class legislation.

Among the railroads we find extraordinary charters and privileges inconsistent with public welfare and contrary to our Constitutions. The worst evils arise from overlegislation, and from the fact that the representatives of corporations know what they want and how to get it.

If the public mind could be so enlightened as to insist on confining legislation to general laws, and to public purposes, the difficulties which so often embarrass us would not arise. One Legislature is kept busy rectifying the errors of its predecessors. Unfortunately, instead of repealing bad laws, the members set about to amend them, thus strengthening the hold capital and corporations acquire on commerce and in politics.

In dealing with the railroads and other corporations; in rectifying the abuses of the tariff; in correcting the abuses of our criminal laws, it will be found best, in the main, to repeal the statutes which have given rise to so many abuses, rather than to attempt to rectify the abuses by new laws.

The following trusts are especially concerned in the decision of Judge Barrett:

American Cotton Seed Oil Trust,	Standard Oil Trust,
Central Iron Trust,	Tin Trust,
Cartridge Trust,	Bessemer Steel Trust,
Soap Trust,	Cordage Trust,
Envelope Trust,	Linseed Oil Trust,
Salt Trust,	Paper Bag Trust,
General Steel Trust,	Crockery Trust,
Nail Trust,	Plow Steel Trust,
Zinc Trust,	Coffee Trust,
Glass Trust,	Lead Trust,
Spool Cotton Trust,	Rubber Shoe Trust,
	Spool Silk Trust.

Legislation against these combinations would avail little, but if Congress should put all these articles on the free list twelve months' open competition would free us from the worst of these. Limiting competition by a prohibitive tariff gives a bonus to the organizers of trusts. Hence we say they are the creatures of vicious legislation, and that the best way to deal with them is to repeal the law which has warmed them into life.

SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.

Max J. Becker of Pittsburg Wins the Presidency.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—[Special.]—More than usual interest was taken in the thirty-sixth annual meeting of the American Society of Civil Engineers which opened today in the society house at No. 127 East Twenty-third street. At the annual convention held a year ago a nominating committee was appointed, in accordance with the by-laws, to name candidates for the board of officers for the year 1889. This committee selected for President Max J. Becker of Pittsburg, who has belonged to the society since 1872. When the nominating committee some time ago sent out circulars giving a list of the candidates for the various offices there was opposition manifested to Mr. Becker in some quarters. Certain members expressed the opinion that none but an American should be placed at the head of the American Society. Thomas C. Clarke, consulting engineer, of this city was the man put up to contest Mr. Becker's claim to the Presidency.

The polls were kept open till 1 o'clock and then it was found that 593 members had voted. Mr. Becker received 311 votes and Mr. Clarke 282.

Don J. Whittemore of Milwaukee, Wis., Chief Engineer of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, read a paper on the subject of railway wheels.

The following officers for the year were declared elected: Max J. Becker, Pittsburg, President; Alphonse Fteley, Chief Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct, New York, and E. L. Corthell, Chicago, Vice-Presidents; John Bogart, Secretary and Librarian; George S. Green Jr., Treasurer; Charles B. Bush, New York, Eliot C. Clarke, Boston; Walter Katte, Chief Engineer of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, New York; Robert E. McMath, Tender Commissioner, St. Louis, and William P. Shinn, Vice-President New York & New England Railroad, Directors.

Senator Cleveland of Texas.

Iowa State Register: If Mr. Cleveland will make his home in some enterprising Texas town he may be happy yet, and be a United States Senator, too. There might be the objection raised that he had never served in the Confederate army, but it will be generally conceded that he has done all he could to atone for the deficiency. So what's the matter with Senator Cleveland of Texas?

He Is a Manly Governor.

New York *World* (Dem.): Gov. Fifer of Illinois joins the Executive orchestra which is sounding the requiem of the ballot-corrupters. In his inaugural address yesterday he paid his respects to the vote-buyers and vote-sellers in a manly way. He wants the existing law on bribery amended so as to embrace both buyer and seller.

Phillips' Digestible Cocoa
Furnishes nutriment and aids digestion.

REFORM IN ELECTIONS.

A PLEA FOR PURITY, HONESTY, AND SECRECY OF THE BALLOT.

"M. W. H." Thinks There Is Need for Better and Stronger Measures to Protect the Voters, and Suggests That the Provisions of the New Law in Massachusetts Are Well Designed to Meet the Case—Abstract of That Law.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—As an old reader of your estimable paper it gives me great pleasure to note the editorial sentiments expressed in your issue of the 10th inst. in favor of "pure and honest elections" generally, and urging particularly some important amendments to the election laws of our own State.

In the conclusion of the editorial referred to you say: "There will be few subjects of equal importance brought before the members (of the Legislature) this year." In this you are correct. There can be no more important business for our Legislature to transact than that designed to promote the purity and honesty of elections. And, while it is certainly indispensable that the registering of voters shall be governed by wise legal restrictions to debar unscrupulous and ignorant floaters and repeaters, it is equally essential that these necessary restraints shall not at the same time disfranchise perhaps a large number of honest, enlightened, and eligible citizens. But, while matters of registering are receiving needed attention from editors and legislators, would it not be wise to inquire at this time whether the present method of voting may be improved?

Does our present system guarantee to the citizens of this State, and of the City of Chicago especially, absolute freedom from the dictation of "rings," "bosses," and "machines" in the nomination of candidates for office? Are not nominations too often bargained off by corrupt political machines, without regard to moral or intellectual qualifications, to unscrupulous individuals who will pay the largest amount of cash and promise the greatest degree of patronage? Is it strictly true that the rich and the poor, the ignorant and the intelligent, the unscrupulous and the honest, are all on grounds of equality before political conventions, and as candidates on election-day? Are the terms "patriot" and "politician" synonymous?

Are not voters bribed in elections in this city and State as unscrupulously as elsewhere; and does not our present system of balloting permit the briber to know to a certainty that the goods paid for are delivered, when he accompanies the "floater" to the window of the polling booth and distinctly sees, without the possibility of mistake, that the ballot just handed to the voter is the identical one inserted in the box?

[Perhaps vote-buying was practiced in this city and State at the late election, but we do not remember seeing such a charge made, and in the absence of some evidence, don't think it was done.]

Does it not follow that the briber knows in detail all the persons voted for by such voter; and is not this a good and sufficient guarantee to him for the money paid?

This being true, [but suppose it is not true] is not our present method of voting notoriously open to flagrant violations of the secrecy of the ballot, which is one of the foundation stones, if not the corner-stone of Republican institutions.

I inclose a copy of the acts and resolves of the last session of the Legislature of Massachusetts. On page 343 will be found the full text of the Electoral Reform bill, which will govern elections in that State after Nov. 1 of this year. I hope you will give the subject the attention its importance deserves, and that by your aid a similar law may be secured for the electors of Illinois, who must all now deplore a conspicuous lack of purity, honesty, and secrecy in elections.

M. W. H.

ABSTRACT OF THE MASSACHUSETTS LAW.

The Massachusetts Legislature passed last year a law regulating city and town elections which will go into force Nov. 1 of this year. Its provisions are as follows:

Conventions or caucuses representing a political party polling 3 per cent of the vote cast in the district in which the nomination is made may nominate candidates and certify the fact to the election officer, the certificate setting out the name of nominee, office for which nominated, party or principle which he represents, expressed in not more than three words, and residence. Nominations of candidates to be voted for by the State at large may be made by nomination papers signed in the aggregate by not less than 1,000 qualified voters of the State. For electoral districts they may be made by similar nomination papers, which must in no case have less than fifty names. If objections are made to these certificates of nomination or nomination papers they will be considered in the case of State officers by the Secretary, Auditor, and Attorney General, and their decision will be final. If city officers are concerned then the Board of Registrars, City Clerk, and Solicitor will pass on them. Up to five days before election any candidate can, by filing a properly written request, withdraw his name. No nomination can be filed later than six days before an election.

The ballots give the names of all the candidates, their residences, the office they seek, and the name of the party to which they belong, the names being arranged in alphabetical order under each office. Blank spaces are left so that the voter may write in the name of any additional candidate. The ballot must be so wide that each voter will have room to mark on the right-hand side opposite the name of those he favors an X mark. These ballots, which are provided by the State, are furnished to each voting place to the number of 200 for every fifty voters registered there. There will also be printed and furnished detailed instructions for voters showing how the tickets shall be marked, etc. The list of all nominations made is also to be printed and posted prior to election. The ballots are sent by the Secretary of State to city and town clerks and are by them sent to the election officers, who open the packages and turn the contents over to the ballot officers. Two inspectors act as ballot clerks and furnish the ballots to the voters.

Each polling-place must be provided with a suitable number of "voting shelves or compartments, at or in which voters may conveniently mark their ballots, so that in the making thereof they may be screened from the observance of others, and a guard rail shall be so constructed and placed that only such persons as are inside said rail can approach within six feet of the ballot-boxes and of such voting shelves or compartments. The number of such voting shelves shall not be less than one for every seventy-five voters qualified to vote at such polling-place."

A man wishing to vote gives his name and residence to a ballot clerk, who calls it off, and if found on the check-list by the ballot officer the man may enter the space inclosed by the guard rail, when he is given one ballot and his name is checked off. Then he goes alone to one of the voting shelves and makes the X marks on his ballot. When done he folds the ballot so that none of the marks shall show, and drops it in the box. No man must be at a voting shelf at the same time with another, nor must he stay more than ten minutes under any circumstances, not more than five if others are waiting to vote. No voter can reënter the inclosed space. A voter who spoils a ballot may get another on returning the spoiled one. All canceled and not used ballots are at once sealed up. If a man is blind he can have an election officer assist him in marking his ticket, that fact being certified on the back of it. If a voter marks too many names for one particular office his ballot shall not be counted for that office.

A voter who shows his ballot so as to let it be seen how he is voting, or makes false statement of inability to mark his ballot, or a man who tries to induce a voter before voting to show how he has marked his ticket, shall be fined from $5 to $100. Penalties are also provided for persons who falsely make nomination certificates or destroy any that have been made, who destroy ballots or delay their delivery. Public officers who willfully neglect to perform their duties are liable to a fine of from $1,000 to $5,000 or imprisonment in jail for a year, or both.

Saving Effects of a Snub.

Peoria *Transcript:* Senator Ingalls has been snubbed by the Diogenes of the White House. About all that a man needs in this world to make him healthy, wealthy, happy, and wise is a White House snub. Gov. Foraker has been carrying one for some time. It beats the left hind foot of a graveyard rabbit all to pieces.

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AMONG THE RAILROADS.

THE PROPOSED CHANGES IN WESTERN TRAIN SERVICE.

Fast Time Will Probably Be Met by Reduced Rates—The Burlington Declines to Take Action at This Time—The Car Service Association Takes Some New Measures—Charges Against the Wabash—Packers Threaten to Make Trouble—Notes.

A meeting of the General Managers and General Freight Agents of the roads between Chicago and the Missouri River and the Missouri River and Denver was held yesterday at the Burlington Building to take action regarding the proposed changes in time of passenger trains by the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroads. The former means to restore the passenger train service of two years ago. That is, it will run only one through express train to Ogden, but will continue to run two trains to Cheyenne and Denver. The Central Pacific also proposes to take off one of its two through trains. The Northwestern and St. Paul Roads have lately made arrangements for running fast through trains in connection with the Union Pacific and Central Pacific, but are willing to agree with other lines on uniform time provided the Burlington, which now runs a fast train between Chicago and Denver, takes off this train and makes the same time as via the Union Pacific. While the Burlington did not absolutely refuse to change its time it declined to do so at present. Its officers claimed to be warranted in making faster time than other roads, having its own direct line via Plattsmouth. They thought they would put off making a change until the "Inter State Gentlemen's Association" had been organized, and that they would then allow the matter to be arbitrated by the Executive Board. The other roads did not like the proposition and threatened to make arrangements that would place them on the same basis as the Burlington. If the company does not agree to compromise the Northwestern and St. Paul propose to run fast trains to Denver in connection with the Union Pacific. As this would also reduce their time to Omaha and Council Bluffs the direct Kansas City lines would also be compelled to run fast trains. Some of the lines will not be able to run fast trains, and it is their intention to reduce the rates to get even with the lines running fast trains. How, under such circumstances, "the gentlemen's agreement" is to be carried out is hard to conceive.

Slight Concessions.

The Chicago Car Service Association held a meeting at Manager Moore's office and considered the petitions of Board of Trade and lumbermen for a relaxation of the present rates regarding demurrage charges. The petition of the Board of Trade, flour and grain men covered six propositions, four of which asked for extra time allowance for unloading cars. Regarding these the association decided to stand by their rule allowing forty-eight hours only. Regarding other propositions it was resolved that deliveries of grain shall not be made from points on one road to regular grain elevators located in or near Chicago, on other roads, except with the consent of the receiving and delivering lines. Taking effect Dec. 10 the roads will decline to make any delivery of grain consigned or reordered to grain-houses not provided with Board of Trade Weighmasters. It was left discretionary with managers to settle questions of additional time allowed on team tracks if railroads do not place cars on the track within three days of the receipt of the notice for the disposition of cars. The lumbermen's petition asking that the charge for detention of cars be based on an average of forty-eight hours for the month was not granted. For loading out the lumbermen also demanded such an average time, but the meeting decided to amend the rule by allowing seventy-two hours for loading cars on private side tracks. It was also agreed to permit the roads to hold a limited supply of coal to provide for emergencies for tracks outside of the limits of the association (twenty miles from Chicago). The object of this action is to enable Eastern lines to compete with the Western lines whose mines are located near Chicago.

Through Shipments for 1888.

The following statement shows the amounts of flour, grain, and provisions shipped through from Chicago and points taking Chicago rates to Eastern seaboard points by the eight Central Traffic Association roads during 1888:

Roads.	Flour, tons.	Grain, tons.	Provisions, tons.	Total, tons.	Per cent.
Chicago & Grand Trunk	26,663	224,249	58,504	309,416	18.6
Michigan Central	36,714	196,034	51,428	284,176	17.1
Lake Shore	30,954	174,032	71,275	275,361	16.6
Fort Wayne	92,612	124,499	58,752	275,863	16.6
Pan-Handle	53,968	78,009	24,616	156,593	9.4
Baltimore & Ohio	35,396	112,439	30,040	178,075	10.7
Nickel-Plate	21,238	128,057	22,580	171,875	10.4
Big Four	3,436	4,852	1,963	10,251	0.6
Total	300,281	1,042,201	319,128	1,661,610	100.0

Shipments from Peoria and East St. Louis via Chicago are not included in the above.

More Passenger Rate Irregularities.

The local representatives of the Wabash Western, Missouri Pacific, Chicago & Alton, Burlington, Rock Island, and Chicago, Santa Fé & California Railroads at Kansas City sent the following joint dispatch to the General Passenger Agents of their respective roads yesterday:

"Ticket brokers in this city admit that the Wabash Railway is paying them commissions on the tickets sold over that line to points on and beyond that line via St. Louis and Quincy. The fact is substantiated by the purchase of tickets from us by brokers at tariff and reselling at cut rates via Wabash Railway only. We request that you take this matter up with the General Passenger Agent of the Wabash Railway and ask him to discontinue the practice, and advise the Acting Chairman of this association (Kansas City Passenger Agents' Association) of his reply."

The above arrangement, which the Wabash Railway is alleged to have made with Kansas City scalpers, not only enables the latter to sell tickets at lower rates than are charged at the regular railroad offices, but it diverts the east-bound passenger business at Kansas City to the Wabash lines east of Quincy, Hannibal, or St. Louis. If the irregularity is not stopped at once by the Wabash officials the other roads threaten to stop the sale of through tickets via the Wabash east from Hannibal, Quincy, or St. Louis.

Trying to Effect a Compromise.

The General Managers of the lines between Chicago and the Missouri River will meet today to see if the trouble regarding rates on packing-house products between Chicago and the Missouri River cannot be adjusted. The railroads find themselves between two fires. While the Chicago packers threaten to bring suit before the Inter-State Commerce Commission if the packing-house and hog rates are not made the same, the Iowa and Missouri River packers threaten vengeance if the present rates are changed. The managers think they can adjust the trouble by advancing the packing-house product rate from the Missouri River to Chicago from 20 to 25 cents and leaving the hog rate at 27 cents. It is proposed to leave the rate between Missouri and Mississippi River points as at present so as to enable the roads to compete with the lines to the South on packing-house products, but advance the differential between Chicago and St. Louis from five cents to 10 cents, which would make the rate on packing-house products to Chicago five cents higher.

Dispensing with Street Men.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—W. H. Dixon, Assistant General Passenger Agent of the Milwaukee & St. Paul, has received orders to dispense with his street men—meaning the employés who stand on the sidewalks and solicit business from pedestrians. The men accordingly were notified that they would not be needed after Feb. 1. The other roads have not decided upon a course to pursue, although General Passenger Agent Teasdale of the Omaha said that he would probably discharge some of his street men. "The general tendency," said Mr. Dixon this morning, "is toward retrenchment, and I shall be much surprised if the matter stops at the discharge of street men. If the agreements now pending in Chicago and elsewhere are adopted and become fully operative more orders of a similar nature will be sent out. It is bound to come and we have had intimations of it in various portions of the country. The Erie has dispensed with the majority of its Western traveling-men and the Santa Fé recently announced a reduction of 10 per cent in all salaries exceeding $100 per month. Men holding positions higher than street men are not altogether safe."

New Union Pacific Directors.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 16.—At a meeting of the directors of the Union Pacific Railway held today Edwin F. Atkins was elected a director in place of Elisha Atkins, deceased, J. P. Spaulding in place of Etel M. D. Spaulding, and J. H. Millard of Omaha in place of Ezra H. Baker. President Adams made an address, in which he spoke in high terms of the deceased directors.

Notes.

The Foreign Freight Agency of the Erie Despatch (fast freight line) at Chicago has been discontinued. Communications relative to foreign business for their respective divisions should be addressed to N. A. Skinner Jr., Agent Great Western Division, or W. H. Rogan, Agent of South Shore Line or Erie & Pacific Division.

The plan of the Central Traffic Association for the quarterly issue of joint passenger rate sheets throughout the country is likely to be carried through. Vice-Chairman Daniels issued yesterday a circular including a list of 220 roads that have approved of the plan, and also a list of seventy-two joint passenger rate sheets in which every line interested has voted to give it a trial.

The Lake Shore has advices from the West to the effect that a man calling himself R. H. Hill is presenting a personal card as Traveling Passenger Agent of the Lake Shore and has obtained transportation on such representation. The company's officials desire to have it understood that no such man is in their employ.

It being deemed advisable to submit to the consideration of the managers the action of the [illegible] Committee relating to "the discontinuance of the practice of billing live stock to order" and "the delivery of property on a straight consignment without the production of the bill of lading," the circulars heretofore issued relating to those subjects have been suspended by Chairman Blanchard until further notice.

Receiver McNulta of the Wabash Railway makes the following report of receipts and disbursements for the month of December, 1888: Cash on hand Nov. 30, $257,912; receipts Dec. 1 to 31, inclusive, on current account, $871,750; total, $1,129,662. Disbursements Dec. 1 to 31, on account, prior to April 1, 1887, $209; disbursements Dec. 1 to 31, on current account, $884,331; total, $884,541. Balance, $245,121.

The roads in the Western States Passenger Association have agreed to sell tickets to Washington and return for the Presidential inauguration on the basis of one fare for the round trip. The tickets will be sold from Feb. 27 to March 2, good to return until and including March 10. The rates to Washington and return will be: From Chicago, $17.50; St. Louis, $20; Indianapolis, $16.

OPINIONS OF THE APPELLATE COURT.

Thirty-six Cases Disposed Of—Mrs. Langtry Submits Depositions.

Thirty-six opinions were handed down by the Appellate Court yesterday. The following cases were reversed and remanded: Rosenkranz & Weber Co. vs. S. F. Hanchett, N. B. Haynes vs. Mary J. Mason, Helena R. Crews vs. Charles Luther, Nathan Davis vs. Norman T. Gassette, Burcky vs. Town of Lake, National Park Bank vs. Halle, Smith vs. Luce, Fortune vs. Jones, Schilling vs. Rosenheim, Brown vs. Kennicott, Doyle vs. Brown, Durham vs. Ward, Norris vs. Merchants' National Bank of Deadwood, Murtaugh vs. Murphy, and Pearson vs. Smith.

The following cases were affirmed: International Press Association vs. Shepherd Brooks, James S. McFarland vs. Abram Claypool, Porter S. West vs. James S. Carter, Fairbanks vs. Merchants' National Bank, Widows' & Orphans' Beneficiary Association vs. Powers, Claflin vs. Dunne, Fisher vs. Jansen, Gregg vs. Hord, Rubel vs. Elliott, Supreme Lodge A. O. U. W. vs. Zulke, Newell vs. Terry, Con. Pub. Co. vs. Gutzler, Sexton vs. Chicago Storage Company, Major vs. Collins, Walcott vs. Hoffman, Stoner vs. Prokop, City Cab Co. vs. Taylor, Wolverton vs. Taylor, Schlesinger vs. Keifer, and Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company vs. The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company.

A peremptory mandamus was issued against Judge Hawes, compelling him to sign a bill of exceptions in the suit of Amelia Pulver against the Rochester German Insurance Company. Judge Hawes refused to sign the bill because a stipulation by the lawyers extended the time past the term of court at which the case was tried.

In the case of Mrs. Florentine Zulke against the Supreme Lodge A. O. U. W., Judge Garnett holds that a member of a secret society cannot be expelled without notice, even though the rules of the society do not require notice. Edward Zulke died after his expulsion and the widow sued to recover his insurance money.

In the case of Margaret Powers against the Widows' & Orphans' Beneficiary Association the court dismissed the appeal because the Judge below failed to put to the bill of exceptions the letters "S-e-a-l" with a scrawl around the word. Judge Garnett says: "Trifling as this omission seems, it leaves the judgment to stand or fall. This unique relic of forensic formality has outlived its usefulness. It verifies nothing, authenticates nothing. Yet the courts must carry out the legislative will."

Notes.

Nadajé Doree, played with Mrs. Langtry's company and during the engagement at McVicker's last February was discharged. Yesterday depositions on behalf of Mrs. Langtry were opened. They were taken in New York. One was from William H. Young, Mrs. Langtry's stage manager. Young says that under Mrs. Langtry's direction he gave Mlle. Doree the part of Princess Anne in "Lady Clancarthy," and she refused to play it because she did not like the part or the costume which went with it. Because she persisted in her refusal to play the part she was discharged. She was paid in full, and was given $25 to pay her fare to New York. The deposition of Mrs. Jane Smithers, Mrs. Langtry's wardrobe mistress, corroborates that of Mr. Young.

S. S. Benjamin filed in the Superior Court a bill against F. W. Wentworth to compel the latter to make an accounting of the business of the former hotel firm of Benjamin & Wentworth. The parties were proprietors of the Brevoort House. Each put in $5,000, and were to share equally. In 1887 they went out of business. Benjamin says he has been compelled to pay about $3,000 to meet debts of the firm, and that Wentworth has the books and refuses to give them up.

The Rev. Thomas E. Green, formerly rector of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, now rector of a church in Dubuque, Ia., confessed judgments amounting to $615 in favor of Mrs. Alice D. Cady in the Superior Court yesterday. The bill states that the money is owed for the rent of a residence and rooms for a young ladies' parish school at No. 213 Warren avenue.

Christopher W. Hensen, proprietor of a West Twelfth street saloon, was awarded a verdict for $45 in a suit against August Mette for $96 for a bill run up one night in the saloon.

THE RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—New Suits.

21,170—Edward S. Richards vs. Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway Co. Bill for infringement of Richards' patent for grain transferring apparatus. Armstrong & Dyche and W. A. Gardner, solrs.

DECREE.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Peeney vs. City of Lake View; final decr.

Superior Court—New Suits.

120,349—Tiffany Pressed Brick Co. vs. William C. Parker. Asst., $10,000. H. C. Bennett, atty.
120,350—Edward J. Phillips vs. Peter Collins et al. Conf. of judgt., $801.74. Hofheimer, Zeisler & Rosenberg, attys.
120,351—Samuel Johnston, use of, etc., vs. Mason B. Loomis. Garnishment, $253.07. John Barton Payne, atty.
120,352—William E. Hannon, admr., vs. Oliver P. Chisholm, Asst., $3,000. Gregory, Booth & Harlem, attys.
120,353—Edward H. Turner et al. vs. Thomas G. Lilles et al. Creditor's bill, $1,083.84. Tenney, Driggs & Hawley, solrs.
120,354—The J. F. Seiberling & Co. Company vs. Charles A. Burkhardt. Conf. of judgt., $153.40. J. C. F. Royer, atty.
120,355—Attacht. Suppressed.
120,356—Same. Same.
120,357—William H. Van Epps vs. City of Chicago. Case, $15,000. J. K. Edsall, atty.
120,358—Frank Lewald & Co. vs. Asa F. Leopold et al. Asst., $400. Muller & Frank, attys.
120,359—John B. Legnard vs. August Loebert et al. Asst., $1,000. Payne & Porter, attys.
120,360—Peter Van Vlissingen vs. Rudolph Wehrli. Asst., $500. Otto C. Butz, atty.
120,361—Chi. Co-operative Brg. Co., use of, etc., vs. Charles Kern et al. Garnishment, $647.34. Campbell & Custer, attys.
120,362—Charles D. Camp vs. The City of Chicago. Case, $10,000. Atty pro se.
120,363—Albert H. Kleinecke et al. vs. Arthur W. Cole. Asst., $1,000. H. C. Bennett, atty.
120,364—S. S. Benjamin vs. F. W. Wentworth. Bill for accounting. Arthur Humphrey, solr.
120,365—H. A. Fleckies vs. Helena Petrie. Conf. of judgt., $45. Hoglund & Fleckies, attys.
120,366—Anna S. Hixon vs. Calvin P. Hixon. Bill for divorce. Booth & Booth, solrs.
120,367—Standard Wagon Co. vs. C. R. Matson. Replevin, $250. Hugh L. Burnham, atty.
120,368—Joseph Mansfield vs. Chas. A. Mullen. Trespass, $500. D. B. Carmichael, atty.
120,369—Alice D. Cady vs. Thomas E. Green. Conf. of judgt., $615. Arthur F. Towne, atty.
120,370—Robert Cowan vs. Chi., Burlington & Quincy Ry. Co. Case, $5,000. John C. King, atty.
120,371—John O'Brien et al. vs. Calvin Carr and C. Hurst. Mechanic's lien, $101.84. Levi Sprague, solr.
120,372—Edward S. Richards vs. Thomas B. Bryan. Asst., $200,000. Armstrong, Reed & Dyche, attys.
120,373—Isaac D. Potter vs. W. T. Hardenbrook. Asst., $1,500. Cunningham & Kelly, attys.
Suppressed Tuesday—120,340—Patrick E. Toomey, use of, etc., vs. James A. Parish et al. Garnishment, $329.49. Levi Sprague, atty.
120,341—Henry Brown vs. Jesse Hart. Asst., $1,500. Strawn, Tewkesbury & Barnes, attys.
120,345—In re petition of Milton Gorman vs. Alice Gorman for habeas corpus. George E. Swarts, atty.

JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE HAWES—2,574, Hintz vs. Maher; judgt., $333.09.—7,175, Gibson vs. Riley; judgt., $353.88.
JUDGE ALTGELD—2,031, Crane Bros.' Elevator Co. vs. Geo. F. Harding, and 4,624, Harding vs. C. Bros.' E. Co.; judgt., $1,000 for Harding.

DECREES.

JUDGE JAMIESON—1,239, Doberenz vs. Ragotz; decr.—1,722, Sinner vs. Ludes; decr.—1,732, Oscar H. vs. Cynthia A. Filkins; divorce—1,858, LeGrand vs. Emma Turner; divorce—1,782, Mary vs. Henry Kiyley, divorce—1,894, John vs. Mary Lumma; divorce—1,902, Sadie vs. Adolph Barling; divorce.

New Suits—Circuit Court.

70,899—H. B. Robinson vs. Hurb Lee. Appeal.
70,900—Cynthia E. Willard vs. Robert P. Bates. Asst., $1,300. L. H. Whitney, atty.
70,901—Walter S. Dray vs. William O. Norris and R. Preston Chew. Attcht., $2,555.03. William Garnett Jr. and W. W. Gurley, attys.
70,902—John Brund and George Johnson vs. Peter Sternburger, F. Gadheimer, J. Hostteller, and B. Gadheimer. Appeal.
70,903—Rosa Sternheim vs. Herman Koeningsberger. Trespass, $10,000. Robert Hervey, atty.
70,904—Jos. Olinger vs. Samuel Page. Appeal.
70,905—Edward Meyerhofer vs. Louis Stern and Jacob Sulikousky. Case, $3,000. McClure & Coolidge, attys.
70,906—In re pet. of C. and Mary Dillner to adopt child.
70,907—Patrick Broderick vs. Town of Lake. Case, $10,000. L. P. Wilcox, atty.
70,908—Bill. Suppressed.
70,909—M. Ehret Jr. & Co. vs. S. Montgomery Smith. Appeal.
70,910—Benjamin P. Worley vs. Louis P. Clingman and Anson Pardridge. Case, $3,000. John E. Burke, atty.
70,911—Same vs. Louis P. Clingman. Case, $20,000. Same atty.
70,912—A. D. Barnes vs. A. K. Sweenhart. Appeal.
70,913—Frederick Kirchoff et al. vs. Albert C. Berndt. Pet. for mechanic's lien. James Fraze, solr.
70,914—Ella Van Every vs. Oliver Van Every. Bill for divorce. S. B. Minshall, solr.
70,915—Robert Wolfertz vs. Hausman, McComb & Dunn. Case, $10,000. Furthman & Fitch, attys.
Suppressed Tuesday—70,870—John Ford vs. Sidney S. Chapman, James H. Fairchild, Robert D. Linn, Warren B. Wilson, and the La Victoria Mining & Milling Co. Creditor's bill, $3,413.50. S. M. Millard and Fred A. Smith, attys.
70,875—Shonk Tin Printing Co. vs. Charles H. Shonk. Replevin, $400. H. F. White, atty.

JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—2,561, Rauff vs. Nicholas. Judgt., $65.
JUDGE BAKER—5,004, Honorah Ryan vs. Mrs. Alonzo J. Fisher. Judgt., $1,000.

DECREES.

JUDGE TULEY—1,280, In re. Cornelia L. Barker. Decr. confg. sale.
JUDGE COLLINS—271, Ross vs. Hardy. Final decr.—1,152, F., H., B. & L. Assn. vs. Flynn. Decr., sale.
JUDGE HORTON—514, Isaac vs. Samuel. Decr., sale.—2,298, In re. petn. Peter Dress. Decr., adoption.—2,021, Emily vs. Charles Hill. Divorce.

The Call.

JUDGE GRESHAM—Nos. 13 and 121.
JUDGE BLODGETT—Set admiralty cases.
APPELLATE COURT—Nos. 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, and 181.
JUDGE HAWES—Nos. 2,564, 2,566, 2,567, 2,568, 2,575, 1,547, 2,531, 2,576, 2,577, and 2,579. At 2 p. m., Nos. 2,581, 2,565, 2,569, and 2,592. No. 2,563 on trial.
JUDGE ALTGELD—Cases from Judge Hawes. No. 2,538 on trial.
JUDGE ANTHONY—Nos. 216, 1,849, 2,051½, and 2,182. No. 790 on trial.
JUDGE JAMIESON—Nos. 29, 30, 33, 34, and 35. No case on hearing.
JUDGE GRINNELL—Term Nos. 2,426, 2,430, 2,431, 2,443, 1,788, 2,074, 2,078, 2,076, 2,411½, 1,738, 1,865, and 2,059.
JUDGE CLIFFORD—Term Nos. 3,052, 2,054, 2,205, 2,185, 3,054, 2,746, 2,617, 3,058, 3,064, 3,074, and 3,075. No. 3,049 on trial.
JUDGE BAKER—Term Nos. 1,689, 1,913, 1,918, 1,955, and 1,448. No. 1,399 on trial.
JUDGE HORTON—No call. No. 7 on hearing.
JUDGE COLLINS—No. 2,269, and calr. and Nos. 17, 18, 19, and 2. No case on hearing.
JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Cases from Judge Grinnell. No. 1,824 on trial.
JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Insane cases in morning. At 2 p. m., in re Tyler.
JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—General business.
JUDGE TULEY—Nos. 993, 995, 997, 998, 999, 1,000, 1,001, 1,002, 1,005, 1,006, 1,009, 1,012, 1,014, 860.
JUDGE TUTHILL—No. 146 on trial.

Iowa Supreme Court.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—The following decisions were filed today by the Supreme Court:

Daniel Carter vs. W. A. Carter, appellant; action in equity to recover an installment of interest alleged to be due on a promissory note and for the foreclosure of a title bond; affirmed.

Emma B. Ewing, appellant, vs. R. A. Buckner and others; action in equity for the partition of real estate; reversed.

Ella S. Brown vs. J. R. McCallum, appellant. In 1887 the plaintiff and defendant were candidates for Superintendent of Schools of Wright County. The Board of Canvassers of the county declared McCallum elected. Miss Brown filed a statement of intention to contest the election, and notice of the same was served on the defendant. The Court of Contest was organized, and the hearing resulted in declaring that the plaintiff was elected. From this order the defendant appealed to the District Court, where a trial by jury resulted favorably for Miss Brown. McCallum appealed to the Supreme Court, but the decision of the lower court was sustained, and Miss Brown will hold the office.

H. D. Hodges, appellant, vs. Charles Goetzman; affirmed.

John C. Hunter, appellant, vs. Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railway Company; action to recover damages for an alleged breach of obligation to maintain certain fences; reversed.

The case of Billings, the Bremer County murderer, has been set for the last day of the term, and Billings will be allowed to appear in person if his attorneys desire it.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—The proceedings in the Supreme Court of the United States today were as follows:

672. William H. Robertson, Collector, plaintiff in error, vs. C. L. Perkins, executor. Argument continued by J. L. Ward for defendant in error and concluded by Solicitor General Jenks for plaintiff in error.

446. William H. Robertson, Collector, plaintiff in error, vs. Louis A. Salomon et al. Argued by Solicitor General Jenks for the plaintiff in error and by Joseph H. Choate for the defendants in error.

1,423. The Mormon Church et al., appellants, vs. The United States; and 1,457, George Romney et al., appellants, vs. The United States. Argument commenced by Mr. James O. Broadhead for appellants.

Illinois Supreme Court.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—Proceedings in the Supreme Court today were as follows:

Benneson et al. vs. Savage et al.: legatees of W. T. Savage made parties. Fisher vs. Fisher; reversed and remanded as per stipulation on file.

Canatsey vs. Canatsey; dismissed on motion of appellant and leave given to withdraw record, abstracts, and briefs.

Nos. 26 and 29 taken on call, and court adjourned until tomorrow morning.

REAL ESTATE.

Yesterday's Transfers.

The following instruments were filed for record Wednesday, Jan. 16:

CITY PROPERTY.

Whiting st, 160 ft w of Market, s f, undivided ¾ of 50 3-10x100 ft, improved, dated Jan. 15 (J. F. Walsh to M. E. Walsh)	$ 10,000
North av, 73 ft e of Davis st, s f, 24x130 ft, dated Jan. 15 (P. J. Schwab to J. Pfifer)	4,000
The premises No. 118 Superior st, dated Jan. 16 (Mary Bush to L. Arnold)	4,000
Drake av, 177 ft n of Central Park boulevard, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Jan. 14 (T. T. Grady to P. McKee)	550
Henry st, 168 ft w of Throop, n f, 24x124 ft, dated Jan. 15 (W. P. Lockwood to H. Thessenvitz)	3,000
Goethe st, 265 ft w of Wells, s f, 27x150 ft, dated Jan. 15 (J. Schindler to J. Lichtenthal)	6,250
Prairie av, 135 ft s of Twenty-fifth st, e f, 30¾x158 ft, dated Jan. 16 (William W. Phelps to J. S. McGennis)	9,150
Wabansia av, 240 ft e of Girard st, n f, 24x80 ft, dated Aug. 28, 1888 (J. H. Mellor to H. Shaw)	1,400
Lawndale av, 50 ft s of Twenty-eighth st, e f, 48x125 ft, dated Jan. 1 (G. W. Cass to J. Adams)	650
Whiting st, 160 ft w of Market, s f, und ¼ of 50 3-10x100 ft, improved, dated Jan. 15 (J. F. Walsh to B. M. Kennett)	5,000
Girard st, 260 ft n of Armitage av, e f, 24x125 ft, improved, dated Jan. 15 (J. and A. Wisnerwski to Mary Gorski)	990
Jackson st, 99 ft e of Whipple, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Jan. 9 (P. Coffey to B. A. Coffey et al.)	500
Fulton st, 108 ft e of Homan av, n f, 24x150 ft, dated Dec. 26, 1888 (T. J. Diven to J. Collins)	900
Thomas st, w of Rockwell av, n f, 25x124 ft, dated Nov. 12, 1888 (Wetterbee & Gregory to J. Klos)	550
Webster av, 48 ft w of Dudley st, n f, 24x125 ft, dated Nov. 1, 1888 (E. S. Graf to W. Rathawski)	550
Emerald av, between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth sts, w f, 25x126 ft, dated Jan. 15 (Albert Crane to J. and M. Hartmann)	750
Ridgeway av, 275 ft s of Augusta st, e f, 25x124 ft, dated Dec. 20, 1888 (T. J. Diven to R. Levy)	200
Wabash av, 75 ft n of Twenty-second st, w f, 25x119 ft, improved, dated Jan. 15 (J. N. Wheeler to Ira Holmes)	15,000
Wallace st, 200 ft s of Thirty-second, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Aug. 6, 1888 (B. Shurtleff to R. Kreidler)	1,100
West Polk st, s w cor of Wood, n f, 635x620 ft, dated Dec. 15, 1888 (Potter Palmer to J. B. Knight)	105,000
West Harrison st, n e cor of Claremont av, s f, 44¾x125 ft, improved, dated Jan. 1 (C. E. Brown to L. R. Giddings)	30,000
Hoyne av, 129 ft s of Kosciusko st, w f, 25x127 ft, dated Jan. 15 (R. Ouchowski to J. Nieglos)	300
Flournoy st, 170 ft w of Hoyne av, s f, 24x100 ft, dated April 4 (E. Moory to J. W. Boyden)	1,000
North Market st, 59 ft s of Oak, e f, 50x100 ft, improved, dated Jan. 15 (J. F. Walsh to M. M. Walsh)	13,000

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT HOUSE.

Dunning st, 134 ft e of Seminary av, n f, 50x109 ft, improved, dated Jan. 14 (L. Q. Stave to M. Frederich)	$ 8,000

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT HOUSE.

Carpenter st, 241 ft n of Sixty-first, w f, 25x124 ft, dated Sept. 1, 1888 (W. D. Rowley to A. Anderson)	$ 375
Oswald av, near Forty-sixth st, e f, 75 ft to alley, dated Dec. 17, 1888 (Nichols & Qua et al. to C. J. F. Marsh)	18,000
Hibbard av, 165 ft s of Fifty-first st, e f, 35x179 ft, dated Jan. 14 (F. C. Jocelyn to H. McKey)	3,500
Hibbard av, n of and adjoining above, 25x179 ft, dated Jan. 14 (same to W. D. McKey)	2,500
Hibbard av, 50 ft s of Fifty-first st, e f, 45x179 ft, dated Jan. 14 (same to Thomas F. McKey)	4,500
Hibbard av, 95 ft s of Fifty-first st, e f, 45x179 ft, dated Jan. 14 (same to H. McKey)	4,500
Kimbark av, 170 ft s of Fifty-fourth st, e f, 50x175 ft, dated Jan. 8 (J. E. and S. C. Wilder to S. Bloss)	2,400
Pierson av, 125 ft n of Thirty-eighth st, w f, 50x125 ft, dated Jan. 15 (J. F. Welch to Thomas Kelly)	500
Tracy av, 203 ft n of Fifty-ninth st, w f, 26x125 ft, dated Jan. 7 (M. Reich to M. Muller)	575
Tracy av, s of and adjoining above, 26x125 ft, dated Jan. 7 (same to M. Wagner)	575
Forty-first st, 90 ft s of Cottage Grove av, n f, 287 ft to U. S. Y. & T. R. R., improved, dated Jan. 1 (C. E. Brown to L. R. Giddings)	40,000
Michigan av, 302 ft s of Sixty-first st, e f, 50¼x170 ft, dated Jan. 7 (F. W. Hurd to L. R. Carswell)	2,600
Loomis st, s w cor. of Fifty-second, e f, 75x125 ft, dated Jan. 15 (P. F. Barber to Charlotte Weith)	1,100
Morgan st, 273 ft s of Sixtieth, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Jan. 11 (O. Zetterlund to A. Jernberg)	500
May st, 141 ft n of Forty-ninth, e f, 25x125 ft, improved, dated Dec. 20, 1888 (J. E. Larson to R. J. Janson)	1,200
State st, 297 ft n of Sixtieth, w f, 74x170 ft, dated Jan. 7 (P. Smith to W. McMartin)	5,550
Centre av, 300 ft s of Sixtieth st, e f, 25x124 ft, dated July 15, 1888 (N. N. Frykman et al. to C. O. G. Anderson)	450

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Belmont av, n w cor of Humboldt, s f, 49¾x125 ft, dated July 11, 1888 (S. E. Gross to P. Naumes)	$ 1,175
Lots 11 to 26, in Block 2, Keeney & Penberthy's Addition to Pennock, dated Jan. 12 (J. F. Keeney to R. M. Wells)	5,000
Woodburn st, s w cor of Thirteenth, e f, 50x125 ft, dated June 26, 1888 (C. Counselman to F. Petrzilla)	1,025
Wisner av, 629 ft n e of Milwaukee av, s e f, 100x121 ft, with 50x121 ft in same subdivision, dated Jan. 9 (M. A. Towne to I. Claflin)	1,500

OUTSIDE SALE.

Austin av, at intersection with C. & N. W. R. R., being 99 61-100 ft in W ½, Sec. 8, 40, 13, dated Jan. 1 (L. R. Giddings to Charles E. Brown)	$ 46,000

Left His Gold in the Mint Thirty Years.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—An old man, rudely clad, with unkempt hair and beard, called at the United States Mint and laid claim to some gold he said he left there over thirty years ago. He said his name was A. Squires. Upon investigation 124 9-10 ounces of gold, worth $2,210, were found credited to A. Squires, as deposited June 11, 1855. The old claimant had a faded slip of paper resembling in form the receipt issued by the mint in 1855, but there was no trace of writing upon it. To prove his claim the old fellow said his deposit was made Monday and the depositor just before him was named Buchemaster. Upon examination it was found the same thing was true of A. Squires' deposit. By way of identification he produced six checks on Wells, Fargo & Co. of San Francisco for $3,000. After leaving the gold at the mint, he said, he returned to California. He knew nobody east of the Rockies. Superintendent Fox said he would have to report the matter to the Washington officials.

A Chicago Cattle Dealer Robbed.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—A cattle dealer from Chicago named George Adams was robbed at the stock-yards here this evening of $250. He thinks he was followed from Fort Wayne by two men whose names are unknown to him, and that his stop in Pittsburg gave them the first opportunity to execute their purpose.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

When baby was sick we gave her Castoria,
When she was a child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had children, she gave them Castoria.

Short Hand by Mail.
New and improved method, mastered in half the time of the old. Positions secured. Address Prof. W. O. Melton, Southern Illinois Normal University, Carbondale, Illinois.

Brown's Household Panacea,
THE GREAT PAIN RELIEVER.
For internal and external pains, rheumatism, pain in stomach, bowels, or side, colic, diarrhoea, colds, sprains, burns, scalds, cramps, and bruises. 25c.

Coughs.—"Brown's Bronchial Troches" are used with advantage to alleviate Coughs, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, and Bronchial Affections.

Add 20 drops of Angostura Bitters to every glass of impure water you drink. The genuine only manufactured by Dr. Siegert & Sons.

Ayer's Hair Vigor, for dressing the hair and promoting its growth: a fine toilet article.

The best worm lozenges for children are Brown's Vermifuge Comfits. 25c a box.

Money to Loan
At lowest rates of interest on Chicago Real Estate.
Building Loans made.
A. LOEB & BRO.,
204 & 206 La Salle-st.

LOANS
On REAL ESTATE at lowest current rates, including BUILDING LOANS, made promptly.
BAIRD & BRADLEY,
90 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN
—AT—
LOWEST RATES
—BY—
P. E. STANLEY & CO.,
88 WASHINGTON-ST.

MONEY TO LOAN
On improved city property at current rates. Large sums, 5%. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

WANTED.
$20,000 to $25,000 to increase a large and profitable business with $40,000 now invested, part manufacturing. Have excellent Bank connections and fine line of trade. Address J 109, Tribune office.

A THOROUGH BUSINESS MAN,
Young, with a first-class practical experience in handling accounts and material, both mercantile and manufacturing, a good buyer, and well posted in lumber and general supplies, desires position with good business firm or corporation as office man, secretary, or assistant manager. City reference. Address J 60, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED
By a good stenographer of four years' experience either in a commission house or railroad office. References. H E 79, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.
Chicago Board of Trade Membership at $1,500. Address Box 517, Kearny, Neb.

BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Jan. 16.	Jan. 9.
New York	$139,368,870	$115,485,507
Boston	18,873,807	14,691,353
Chicago	11,035,000	11,485,000
Philadelphia	14,434,317	11,885,781
St. Louis	3,105,969	2,881,233
Baltimore	2,307,861	2,063,019
New Orleans	2,330,580	....

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 25c premium; Boston, 5c discount; St. Louis, 25c premium.

The local money market presented no new features yesterday. The borrowing demand was comparatively light, and lenders were generally willing to advance funds freely at 6 per cent, especially if the borrower's credit or his collateral were first-class. The demand for money has fallen off within the last two weeks, and in the same period the amount of loanable funds has made considerable gain. Probably the most important factor producing the present ease in the market, at least in effect upon the demand, is the small quantity of produce that Chicago now has in store. The calls for packers and produce carriers of all kinds have seldom been lighter at this season of the year. Commercial paper continues scarce, and finds a quick market at 6 and 7 per cent. New York exchange sold at 25c premium. Sterling was strong, but not quotably changed.

The sharp inquiry for good investment bonds continued the leading feature of the security market, and prices were firm. An Eastern order for Northwest 4s was partially filled by a local firm, who obtained $50,000 of the bonds in St. Louis, paying 99 flat. Sales at the Stock Exchange comprised 150 shares North Chicago Street Railway at 111⅛, $500 City Railway 4½s at 99¾ and $5,000 at 99⅞, $2,000 Board Trade 5s (small) at 102⅝ and $6,500 at 102½, $2,000 Commercial Building (St. Louis) 6s at 100¼, $1,000 Gas-light & Coke 5s at 82¼, $5,000 at 82½, and $9,000 at 83⅛, $1,000 Consumers' 5s at 79, and $1,000 West Division Railway coupon 5s at 101¼. Street and counter sales included the following:

$4,500 Chi. City R. R. 4½s	99¾
$1,000 Ill. Vault Co. 6s	104
$1,500 Harvard (Ill.) 5s	101
$5,000 Cook Co. 4s, 1893	104¾
$3,000 U. S. 4s	127
50 shares City Railway	260

The public has shown no signs yet of returning confidence in railroad stocks. Wall street is still owned by the professionals, and it does not appear likely that investors will disturb them until events furnish tangible evidence that a reform in railroad management is not only intended but can really be effected. But the public's faith in the bonds of the leading companies is strong and is making itself felt in the market. Cahn & Co., in a letter to Charles Henrotin, give the following as one good reason why bonds should advance: There is no doubt that whether the proposed railroad agreement becomes a fact or not there will be no increase in railroad building for the year 1889, and as a consequence there will be no new issues of bonds, and this will lead to an absorption of the fair quality of bonds, and this absorption must lead to higher prices. We believe, therefore, that there is considerable money to be made by buying good railroad bonds at present prices and holding them for six months.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan 16.—[Special.]—During the forenoon the market was less active than in the same hours yesterday and was rather irregular, but on the whole was strong, and at 12 o'clock nearly all of the active stocks were ⅛ to ⅝ higher than they closed yesterday. London is apparently disposed to buy stocks, as is shown by the fact that the opening prices there every morning for the last week have been fully up to a par with the closing figures of the previous day here and several mornings have been higher. The Granger stocks were the strongest on the list this forenoon, St. Paul being especially so.

In the hour to 1 o'clock the market was dull and generally ⅛@⅜ lower, Lackawanna selling at 140⅞, ⅛; Erie 29¼, ⅛; Reading 49⅛, ¼; Lake Shore 102⅞, ⅝; Missouri Pacific 74¼, ⅛, ⅜; West Union 85¼, ⅛, ¼; New England 45⅝, ¼; St. Paul 65⅛, ⅜, ⅝; Atchison 54¼, 55⅝, 55. The bears had control of the market during the greater part of the afternoon and used their opportunity effectively. The selling was not heavy, however, outside of the coal properties, of which Lackawanna declined under active marketing of stock, much of which was put out for short account. The closing was weak under a bear raid at about the lowest of the day.

Important net declines from opening prices were: Chicago, Burlington & Quincy ⅜, Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis ½, Consolidated Gas ⅛, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western 1¾, Missouri Pacific 1¼, New Jersey Central 1¼, New York & Northeastern ⅜, Reading 1, Rock Island ⅝, St. Paul preferred ⅝, Union Pacific ⅜, Western Union ⅝, Manitoba advanced ⅛, Nashville & Chattanooga ⅜.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing Jan. 16	Closing Jan. 15
Am. Cot. Sd. T.	39,350	50¼	48⅛	48⅞	50
Atlantic & Pac.	100	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8¼
Atchison	8,762	55⅝	54¼	54½	54⅝
C., B. & Q.	700	111	110¼	110¼	110½
Canada So.	100	52¼	52¼	52¼	52⅜
Central Pacific	400	36⅜	36¼	36⅜	36⅜
Ches. & Ohio	300	19½	19½	19½	19¾
Do 1st pfd	100	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	......
C., C., C. & I.	1,000	57½	58⅛	58⅛	59¼
Con. Gas	1,950	84⅝	84	84¼	84⅝
Col. Coal & I.	100	30½	30½	30½	30⅜
C., W. & Balto. pfd.	700	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞	1¾
C. & E. I.	100	43¼	43¼	43¼	43⅜
Do pfd	1,100	95⅝	95½	95⅝	95½
Chi. Gas Trust	3,480	36⅜	34	34	36⅜
Chicago & Alton	100	137	137	137	......
D., L. & W.	44,120	141⅝	139⅛	139⅝	141⅛
Del. & Hud.	2,355	133⅛	132½	132¾	132½
Erie	20,540	29¼	28½	28⅝	28⅞
Do pfd	350	65½	65½	65½	65¼
Do seconds	27,500	102½	102	102¼	101⅞
E. Tenn. & Ga.	200	9¼	9¼	9¼	......
G. B., W. & St. P.	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	......
Hocking Valley	200	26	25⅝	25⅝	26⅜
Ill. Cent.	1,098	116½	116½	116½	116¾
Jersey Cent.	1,810	98½	97½	97½	98¾
Lake Shore	8,679	103	102¼	102⅝	102½
Louis. & Nash.	666	57⅞	57½	57½	58⅝
Long Island	140	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	......
L. E. & W.	100	16½	16½	16½	16⅞
Mo. Pacific	9,450	74⅝	73⅞	73⅞	74¾
M., L. S. & W.	300	56⅝	56	56⅛	56
Do pfd	200	93⅛	93¼	93⅛	......
Mich. Cent.	720	86¼	85½	85½	86¼
Manhattan	211	94⅛	94	94	94¾
Northwest	6,400	108⅝	108	108	108⅛
New England	8,025	45¼	44⅝	44⅛	45⅛
Nor. Pacific	725	26	26	26	25⅞
Do pfd	3,400	60¼	60⅛	60¼	60⅜
Nor. & W. pfd	419	52¼	52⅛	52⅛	51⅞
N. Y. Cent.	1,576	108⅝	108½	108½	108⅝
Nash. & Chat.	600	84	83¾	84	83¾
N. Y., Sus. & W.	100	9	9	9	9
Do pfd	100	34¼	34¼	34¼	34⅜
N.Y.C & St.L 1st pfd	100	70½	70½	70½	71¼
Do 2d pfd	100	40	40	40	41
O. Trans.	6,873	31¼	30⅝	30⅞	31
O. Ry. & N. Co.	205	98⅛	98	98	98⅛
Ohio & Miss.	400	22⅛	22¼	22¼	22⅜
Omaha com	500	33¼	32⅞	32⅞	33⅝
Do pfd	230	94¼	94	94	94½
Pacific Mail	345	36⅛	36¼	36⅛	36⅝
Pullman	1,112	184⅝	182⅞	182¾	182½
Peo., D. & E.	190	24	24	24	......
Reading	37,000	49⅝	48⅝	48¼	49¼
Rich. Terminal	3,925	25⅝	25	25¼	25¼
Do pfd	200	80⅛	80	80	80
Rock Island	2,355	100	99	99⅛	99½
Rome & W.	200	98¼	98¼	98¼	......
St. Paul	29,350	65⅛	64⅝	64⅞	64¼
Do pfd	630	105⅝	105⅛	105⅛	105¼
St. P. & D.	200	40	40	40	......
St. P., M. & M.	1,000	103⅛	103	105¼	103
St. L. & S. F.	350	26⅛	26	26	......
Do pfd	500	66	65	65⅝	......
Do 1st pfd	200	114	114	114	113⅞
Texas Pacific	1,200	22½	22¼	22¼	22⅛
Tenn. Coal	1,500	34	33⅞	33⅞	34⅛
Union Pacific	2,625	65	64⅝	64⅝	64⅞
W. & L. E. pfd	1,100	61⅛	61	61⅛	61⅝
Wabash pfd	100	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
Western Union	16,876	85⅝	84⅝	84½	85

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	142	Fargo	132
American	109	United States	73

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s reg	126¾	U. S. 4½s reg	108¾
U. S. 4s coup	126¾	U. S. 4½s coup	108¾

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

15000 Va 6s defd 10¾	26000 NYC&StL 4s 92½@92¾
2000 A&P gtd 4s 80½	3000 OgnImp 1st 105½
5000 CanSo 1st gtd 107	6000 OT 6s 108
5000 CanSo 2d 94½	69000 P&R 1st pfd inc ..... 92¾@92½
5000 CR&BC Ga(el g 5s 100	
11000 C&Ocp 4s rogn ctf 81	85000 P&R 2d pfd inc ..... 80½@81⅜
17000 CB&Q 7s ..... 131@131¼	
13000 CRI&P 5s cp 105½	30000 P&R 3d pfd inc ..... 61⅜@62
39000 D&M 1st-Dak D 100½	
17000 F W & D 1st 90½	97000 P&R gm 4s 90
4000 G B W & S P inc. 20½	1000 R&D 5s 86¼
17000 GC&SF 1st. 111½@112	2000 RW&O con 108⅞
5000 LE&W 1s 5s 107	5000 StJ&GI 1st 105
1000 LongDock 7s 111	10000 StLA&T 1st 96
1000 LNA&C 1st 114	25000 StL&SF g m 6s ..... 102½@102¾
5000 M&Chas 6s 102½	
5000 MLS&W 1st 119⅝	10000 UPL&C 1st 96¾
16000 MLS&W conv 94@94½	5000 WStL&P—Chi Div trst 91¼
18000 M&SP 1s—LaC D ..... 110@110⅝	6000 WS gtd 4s 103⅞
127000 NYLE&W n 2d cn ..... 102⅜@102¾	7000 WU Col trst 5s ..... 100@100⅛

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

16000 Tenn Sett 3s .. 71@71½	5000 NPac 3d cp 101
5000 A&P inc 21⅜	2000 Or Imp 1st 106
10000 CNJ 1st con 121	2000 OSo 1st 103⅛
4000 CNJ g m 5s 109⅛	11000 OSL 6s 114
10000 CO&SW mtg 108	3000 Ogn T 6s .... 102⅞@103
19000 C R I & P 5s cp ... 105½	25000 PennCo 4½ cp 107¼
10000 CISL&C 4s 96	25000 P&R 1st pfd inc .. 92⅜
6000 CC&I 6s .... 102⅞@103¼	35000 R&R 2d pfd inc ..... 81@81⅛
15000 D&IR 1st ..... 98@99	
15000 D&M 1st—Dak D ..... 101@101½	15000 P&R 3d pfd inc ..... 61⅝@61⅜
5000 GC&SF 1st 111⅜	139000 P&R g m 4s 89⅞@90
10000 LS&MS 2d reg 124½	6000 R&WPt tr 6s 98
10000 L&N-N &Dist 119¾	5000 SLA&T 2d 37
12000 Mid of N J 1st ..... 115⅜@115⅞	4000 SPM&M 1st con 6s 116½
	22000 TexPa 1st 5s. 91¼@91⅜
27000 MLS&W con 94⅞@95½	55000 TPa 2d inc .... 39@39⅛
18000 M&StP con 123½	6000 T&OCen 1st 102
10000 MoPac 1st cn 113	1000 UPa 1st-'98 ..... 115⅝
10000 NYLE&W fd 5s cp 91¾	6000 UPa reg 8s 119⅝
38000 NYLE&W n 2d cn ..... 102⅛@102⅝	10000 UPa-L&C 1st 96¾
	5000 WStL&P 1s-DetD trst 113⅞
23000 NYS&W 1s ref 5s ..... 95@95¼	6000 WNY&P 1st 96
12000 NPa 1st cp 116½	5000 W U Col tr 5s 100

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

5000 A&P inc 21⅜	85000 NYLE &Wn 2d cn ..... 102⅜@102½
4000 CNJ g m 5s 109	
12000 C&Ind Coal 1st 100	10000 OSo inc 45
10000 CRI&P 5s coup 105½	8000 P&PU 1st 114
6000 E T con gld 6s 103	28000 P&R 1st pfd 92⅜
5000 GC&SF 1st 111⅜	16000 P&R 2d pfd 80½
10000 GC&SF gld 6s 80⅛	6000 P&R g m 4s 89⅞
18000 H&StJo cn 122⅛	6000 StJ&GI 1st 105
3000 MLS&W con 95½	46000 TPa 1st 5s .. 91⅜@91⅞
8000 M&SP 1s-W&MD. 100½	2000 UPa 1st-'98 ..... 115½
5000 M&O g m 42⅛	11000 WStL&P-Chi Div trst ..... 91⅛@91⅜
7000 NYC&StL 4s 92⅜@92½	
10000 NW con rg g bds. 130	

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 16.—Stock sales and quotations:

	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
Atchison	19,480	53⅛	55¼	53⅛	55
Union Pacific	150	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝
C., B. & Q.	775	110⅞	110⅞	110⅝	110½
C., B. & N.	1,455	54¼	56¼	54¼	55
Mexican Central	6,750	13⅝	14⅛	13⅝	14

Bond sales and quotations:

5000 K M B 5s 96	2000 N E 7s 125¾
5000 C K W 5s 86¼	38000 C B & N 2ds 97
25000 O S L 6s 110⅝	6000 C B & N 5s 96¾
10000 Pueblo 7s 114	80000 Mex Cen 4s ..... 69@69⅜

Money at the clearing-house is 2 per cent. Call loans are 3@4 per cent, and time paper is 4@6 per cent.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 16.—The market closed unsettled: Pennsylvania, 54¼@54½; Reading, 24 5-16@24⅜; Lehigh Valley, 54⅜@55; Reading general 4s, 89⅜@90; Reading first preferred, 92⅜@93; Reading second preferred, 80¼@80⅜; Reading third preferred, 61⅜@61⅝.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance today is £35,000.

Consols closed at 98 15-16 for money and 99 1-16 for the account. United States bonds, 4s, 129⅛; do 4½s, 111. Atlantic & Great Western firsts, 35⅞; Erie, 29⅞; do seconds, 105⅜; Illinois Central, 120; Mexican ordinary, 40⅝; St. Paul common, 66⅞; New York Central, 111⅜; ex-div. Pennsylvania, 55⅝; Reading, 25⅜; Mexican Central firsts, 71¾.

PARIS, Jan. 16.—Three per cent rentes, 82f 92½c for the account.

MINING STOCKS.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 16.—Closing prices: Allouez Mining Company (new), $4.12½; Calumet & Hecla, $285.00; Catalpa, $17.00; Franklin, $15.50; Huron, $5.00; Osceola, $20.00; Quincy, $83.00.

MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were less active yesterday, with not much besides local trading, and most of that of the scalping order. It was raining over a large part of the West, and the temperature here was high enough for April, which did not conduce to activity in trade. In a bull season it might have increased the number of buyers, but the markets have a heavy tone just now, and the principal effect of the atmospheric condition was a decrease in the number of sellers. The movement of produce was light.

The big purchases of wheat in this market Tuesday were generally supposed to have been for Kent. Yesterday the gossips swung around to the belief that they were made for Hutchinson, and that he was anxious to unload a part or the whole of it when he saw the market did not react as anticipated. This fact formed the keynote to the weakness in wheat yesterday. The crowd was suspicious and let it alone.

The corn pit was agitated by reports that corn in cribs in the country is extensively rotting because of the continued damp weather, and that the proportion of No. 2 in the summer receipts is likely to be much reduced by this cause. The weather has not been favorable to the curing of corn, and undoubtedly some of it is spoiling.

A report from St. Louis that the winter wheat is in excellent condition, and that stocks of wheat and flour are larger than a year ago, helped the bears some.

Another 4 boat loads of wheat was reported from the seaboard to have been taken for export to Lisbon, and 124,000 bu corn taken in New York for export.

Comparisons have been said to be odious. They are certainly so when the facts do not correspond. It is remarked that the receipts of wheat at primary points, and also of hogs at the principal packing centres, were larger yesterday than for the same day last year. But does anybody remember what kind of weather it was then?

Bradstreet's reports that the 24,000,000 bu of wheat now being harvested in Australia will not be more than sufficient for the supply of colonial needs, and that there are small stocks of old wheat still in the hands of interior farmers as well as a little over 3,000,000 bu at the principal points of accumulation.

The Cincinnati *Price Current* estimates that the United States has left about 28,000,000 bu of wheat available for export beyond the home requirements. Of this 18,000,000 bu is on the Pacific slope. The estimate harmonizes with the theory that a liberal deduction must be made from the Washington figures for light weight on the last crop.

The exports of the United States during December included 3,919,692 bu wheat, 5,272,108 bu corn, and 75,088 bu oats.

MARKETS ON 'CHANGE.

Flour was dull with little change in prices. There was a light inquiry by exporters, but nothing done, and the local trade was small.

Wheat was rather quiet and disappointing to the many who thought the strength of Tuesday was the precursor of another bull day. Liverpool was reported to be tending upward, and several buying orders were in hand here from outside parties, which caused an early advance. But the report that exporters were selling in New York, followed by one that our winter wheat is in good condition, turned the market down. The early buying was led by Lester, Jones, Hutchinson, and Poole, most of it on limited orders to cover shorts. Then it was thought that Hutchinson was trying to work up the market in order to sell, and Bloom let go his 500,000 bu, while there was some selling by foreign houses. On the resulting decline Cobb was the largest buyer, with William Young second, and Bloom offering to trade against his earlier sales. May opened ⅞c higher, at $1.01⅜c, advanced to $1.01¼, declined to 99⅞c, improved to $1.00½ on the filling of several buying orders, and closed at $1.00 bid, with February at 4c discount and July at 8½c discount. No. 2 in store sold at 95½c for both spring and red winter. Free on board lots of No. 4 red winter sold at 67@77c, No. 3 do at 88c, and No. 2 at 97½c, with do spring at 98½c. Total cash sales, 17 cars.

Corn was firmer early, owing to the wet weather and the fact of small receipts, while only one car out of the arrivals for the day came up to contract grade. But there was not enough demand to sustain prices, except that limited orders were in hand to buy May at 36⅝c, which prevented the market from reaching that figure. The shipping inquiry was tame at unchanged prices, only that No. 4 was about ¼c higher on the decrease in supplies. May opened a shade higher at 36¾c, advanced ⅛c, and closed at 36⅝c bid, with February ⅛c lower, at 34⅜c asked. A few sales were made for July at 37c. In store sold at 33⅞c for No. 2 the receipts for which were dated yesterday, and 30@30¼c for No. 3. Sample sales were at 29½@30½c for No. 4 mixed and 30½@32½c for No. 3 and No. 3 yellow. Total cash sales, 119 cars and 25,000 bu.

Oats were active early with a liberal trade in May, which averaged nearly steady, closing quiet at 27⅜@27½c bid after selling at the opening at 27⅝c, or ⅛c higher. At figures around 27½c there was good buying. Norton-Worthington took a large line, and Wadhams sold liberally, partly for account of Milmine-Bodman. June was ⅛c below May, and February was steady at 24⅞c. Samples were in good local and shipping demand and fully steady, with in store lots nominal. Free on board oats sold at 22½@24½c for No. 3 mixed, [illegible]@27¼c for No. 3 white, 27½@28½c for barley-oats, and 25¼@25⅜c for No. 2. Total cash sales, 105 cars.

Rye was dull, though easier, with unimportant trading in No. 2 by sample at 48½c. The supply was small and No. 2 in store was nominally unchanged at 47c. May sold at 50⅞@51c, closing at the inside. Barley averaged weaker under a lessened demand. The few sales of really choice to fancy barley were at about steady figures, with the bulk of poor to common dull and in many instances selling at 1@2c decline. Free on board lots sold at 40@68c for No. 4 and 45@70c for No. 3. Total sales, 48 cars.

Provisions were dull. They sold off because of a larger supply of hogs, the receipts at the six points being nearly a quarter larger than for the corresponding day last year. Wright sold a little pork and Cudahy and Singer sold lard, but most of it was taken in later and the trading was only on the short scalp, with apparently no outside orders for futures and only a moderate cash demand. Pork opened 5c higher, at $13.17½ for May, declined 20c, and reacted to $13.12½, closing at $13.10 bid, with March at about [illegible]c less. Lard sold 5c higher, to $7.20 for May, declined 15c, and closed at $7.20 asked, with February at [illegible]c discount. Ribs sold nearly 5c higher, to $6.90 for May, fell off to $6.80, and closed at $6.85 asked, with February at 15c discount. Cash sales included 1,750 tcs lard at $6.97½@7.00; 45,000 lbs green hams, 16 lbs, at [illegible]c; 50,000 lbs sweet-pickled bellies at 8c; and 450,000 lbs short ribs at $6.70@6.80.

Millstuffs were in only fair supply, with bran firm at $11.50@12.00; middlings sold at $10.25@12.75.

Flaxseed was nearly nominal in the absence of cash offerings, with $1.63, or 1c decline, paid for a few cars to arrive. May was salable at $1.65, with $1.66 asked. Timothy seed closed ½c lower for March delivery, at $1.63½, after liberal trading at $1.64. A fair demand appeared with $1.56@1.59 bid for January. The moderate offerings of cash seed met with the usual sale on the basis of $1.57@1.58 for prime. Sales included 629 bags at $1.15@1.60. Clover-seed was quiet and not quotably altered, with March nominal at $5.40 and prime cash at $5.25@5.30. Buckwheat continued dull and slow, owing largely to the soft weather, with 48c paid for a small lot.

Little activity was displayed in the markets for such lines of farm produce as are handled on South Water and Kinzie streets, with prices leaning in many instances to buyers' favor. Dairy products were quiet, eggs dull and slow, poultry weaker, and fruits in light request except in a small way. At the low prices now ruling for hides there is a liberal movement from this city into the hands of tanners, who evidently feel that on the basis of about 5½c for green salted skins there will be a fair margin of profit in finished leather. The trade in dry-salted hides is less than formerly, as dealers apparently prefer the green skins. The general market is now so low that the prices realized on "grubby" hides are so small that there is little incentive for the country shipper to forward them.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Tuesday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
WHEAT.			
January	$ 95⅞	95¼@ 97⅛	95¼
May	1.00⅝	99⅞@ 1.01⅜	1.00
July	92⅛	91½@ 93⅛	91½
CORN.			
January	33⅞	33⅞@ 33⅞	33⅞
February	34⅜	34⅜@ 34½	34⅜
May	36⅝	36⅝@ 36⅞	36⅝
OATS.			
January	24¼	24⅜@	24⅜
May	27⅜	27⅜@ 27⅝	27⅜
MESS PORK.			
February	$12.77½	$ .... @	$12.77½
May	13.10	12.97½@13.17½	13.12½
LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
January	$ 6.70	$ 6.95 @ 7.00	$ 6.95
February	7.05	6.97½@ 7.10	7.00
May	7.25	7.15 @ 7.30	7.17½
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
February	$ 6.70	$ 6.65 @ 6.75	$ 6.67½
May	6.85	6.80 @ 6.90	6.82½

The following were the latest buying prices for the corresponding day last year:

	January.	February.	May.
No. 2 spring	$ 76⅛	$ 76¾	$ 83
No. 2 corn	48¼	48⅜	53¼
No. 2 oats	30¼	....	33⅝
Lard	7.30	7.30	7.50
Mess pork	13.55	13.95	14.40

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following grain was inspected as received in this city Tuesday by car lots:

	Contract grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total
Winter wheat	1	27	3	31
Spring wheat	....	4	2	6
Corn	1	58	16	75
Oats	23	39	....	62
Rye	2	....	....	2
Barley	....	7	41	48
Total	27	135	62	224

Inspected out: 4,054 bu wheat, 1,433 bu corn, 9,593 bu oats, and 1,300 bu barley. The receipts to be announced today are expected to include 16 cars wheat, 135 cars corn, 85 cars oats, and 24,000 hogs.

The following were the local receipts and shipments of the articles named for the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock Tuesday evening:

ARTICLES.	Receipts 1889.	Receipts 1888.	Shipments 1889.	Shipments 1888.
Flour, brls	12,875	16,667	7,794	14,025
Wheat, bu	18,068	14,588	8,211	13,739
Corn, bu	181,257	107,998	86,964	74,786
Oats, bu	102,215	90,110	69,991	66,357
Rye, bu	7,272	6,299	5,316	7,638
Barley, bu	92,524	48,933	44,505	20,128
Grass seed, lbs	159,150	212,339	275,337	126,278
Flaxseed, bu	9,895	4,745	10,043	6,071
Broom corn, lbs	24,000	......	65,164	5,401
Cheese, lbs	32,759	19,710	102,825	3,300
Butter, lbs	177,311	178,352	267,388	124,415
Hides, lbs	471,330	165,962	976,300	561,150
Wool, lbs	101,654	28,830	59,990	24,833

The receipts and shipments of wheat at the points given were as follows on the dates named:

POINTS.	Receipts, bu. Jan. 16.	Receipts, bu. Jan. 15.	Shipments, bu. Jan. 16.	Shipments, bu. Jan. 15.
Western.				
Chicago	18,068	19,317	8,211	18,098
Milwaukee	12,075	18,310	......	......
St. Louis	4,000	5,000	2,000	1,000
Toledo	6,204	11,358	3,500	3,569
Detroit	10,175	7,561	16,771	18,854
Kansas City	......	500	3,000	7,500
Peoria	4,000	2,000	500	2,500
Minneapolis	29,120	45,360	23,520	28,000
Duluth	28,056	17,886	......	......
Total	111,698	127,842	57,502	79,521
Eastern.				
New York	16,550	1,100	37	15,990
Philadelphia	1,689	553	3,599	8,000
Baltimore	2,510	1,098	......	......
Total	20,749	2,751	3,636	94,050
Grand total	132,447	130,593	61,138	103,571
Same days 1888	139,397	128,868	154,183	151,774

The following are reported on passage to the United Kingdom:

	Jan. 12, 1889.	Jan. 5, 1889.	Jan. 14, 1888.
Wheat and flour, qrs	2,320,000	2,250,000	1,450,000
Corn, qrs	290,000	230,000	320,000

Also the following on passage to the Continent of Europe:

	Jan. 12, 1889.	Jan. 5, 1888.	Jan. 14, 1888.
Wheat, qrs	360,000	400,000	250,000
Corn, qrs	70,000	80,000	50,000

GENERAL MARKETS.

BUTTER—There was some inquiry for choice dairies that could be purchased at medium figures, with creameries slow at the quotations. Dealers were disposed to make a clearance of roll butter, even though at low prices, and experienced difficulty in getting more than 13@14c for such. Quotations: Choice ladle packed, 15@17c per lb; fancy creamery, Elgin made, 25@26c per lb; choice Western creamery, 20@24c; fair to good do, 17@20c; choice dairies, 20@23c; common to fair do, 15@18c; good packing stock, 10@12c; rolls, 13½@15c. A lot of held creamery sold at 10½@14c, for goods that had deteriorated in quality through long storage.

CHEESE—This staple was quiet and steady, with only a fair outward movement. At the same time the receipts were not heavy. Exporters were taking some goods just below fine at slightly shaded prices. Quotations: Finest full cream cheddars, 10¾@11¼c; Young Americas, 12c; low grades, 5@10c; poor to choice skims, 3@10c.

EGGS—Continued depression was reported, with guaranteed fresh laid held at 16@17c per doz, while mixed lots were quoted at 14@15½c.

GAME—Some of the arrivals were out of condition and consequently met with little favor, while the choice offerings were in good request at the former quotations: Prairie chickens, $4.50@5.25 per doz; partridges, $3.50@4.25; quail, $2.00@2.25; mallard ducks, $3.75@4.25; teal do, $1.75@2.50; canvas backs, $10.00@12.00; jack snipe, $1.25@1.50; rabbits, 75c@$1.25; venison saddles, 14@16c per lb.

GREEN FRUITS—A moderate trade was recorded, with the movement of apples in a large way slow at recent low prices. The demand for oranges was largely for small fruit, with lemons steady at $3.00@3.75 for Messinas: Good to choice apples, $1.25@1.40 per brl in car lots, with greenings and other selected varieties at a premium; apples from store sell at 50@75c advance; Florida oranges, $2.00@3.00 per box; New York grapes, 16@25c per 10-lb basket; Cape Cod cranberries, $7.50@8.00 per brl; bell and cherry do, $6.25@7.00.

HAY—The offerings proved rather excessive, and in consequence there was a general weakness. Sales were: On track—1 car No. 1 timothy at $10.50; 20 cars upland prairie at $5.25@6.75. Free on board—11 cars timothy at $11.00 for No. 1 and $10.00 for No. 2. Receipts, 1,168 tons; shipments, 493 tons.

HIDES—The trade was mostly in green salted, with a fair movement at the prices, while dry hides were in little favor. Quotations: No. 1 green salted cows, 5½c per lb; No. 2 do, 3½c; No. 1 calf, 6¼c; deacons, each, 25@30c; dry flint, 10@11c per lb; dry salted, 7@9c.

OILS—Turpentine was steady at the recent ½c decline, while refined carbons were weak to ¼c lower. There was no quotable alteration in linseeds. Standard white carbon, 110°, 8¼c; prime white, 150°, 8¾c; snow and water, 150°, 11c; headlight, 175°, 12c; Eocene, 12¾c; Kenejene, 15½c; Elaine, 16c; gasoline, 74°, 10¼c; benzine, 9c; linseed, raw, 58c and boiled, 61c; turpentine, 51c; extra lard oil, 73c; No. 1 lard oil, 43c; No. 2 do, 36c; whale oil, 50c, and W. B. sperm, 90c; cooking oil, 55c.

POTATOES—The receipts though not heavy were ample for the demand, which was rather light, and only an occasional car appeared that was attractive enough to command outside quotations: Good to fancy Burbank, beauty of Hebron, or early rose, 32@35c per bu on track; mixed lots, 26@31c; Illinois sweet potatoes, $1.75@2.25 per brl.

POULTRY—A large part of the receipts were in rather unattractive condition owing to the wet weather, and with buyers indifferent and demanding lower prices the market was depressed and weaker. Quotations follow: Choice dressed turkeys, 9@11c per lb; chickens, 7@8½c; ducks, 9@11c; geese, 9@10c; full-feathered geese, $6.50@7.00 per doz.

VEGETABLES—Such varieties as beats, turnips, and parsnips are in large supply and slow at a low range of prices. Fresh celery was in fair request at 15@20c.

WHISKY—The market was steady on the basis of $1.03.

WOOL—Nothing of importance was reported, with former prices holding.

LIVE STOCK.

The following were the receipts and shipments of live stock for the periods indicated, with comparisons:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, Jan. 14	15,494	107	26,007	8,432
Tuesday, Jan. 15	10,277	105	34,960	4,827
Wednesday, Jan. 16	14,000	150	30,000	7,500
Total	39,771	362	90,967	20,759
Last week	29,145	364	69,357	19,316
Shipments—				
Monday, Jan. 14	3,790	95	6,963	2,978
Tuesday, Jan. 15	4,237	11	5,540	1,854
Wednesday, Jan. 16	4,000	....	6,000	2,000
Total	12,027	106	18,503	6,832
Last week	11,260	93	10,502	5,602

Today's receipts are estimated at 19,000 hogs, 10,000 cattle, and 6,000 sheep, against 15,859 hogs, 10,352 cattle, and 3,107 sheep received Thursday of last week.

Best heavy hogs Wednesday closed at $5.00, or $1.90 per 100 lbs lower than last October, when they sold as high as $6.90.

Armour bought less than 3,000 packing hogs Wednesday. Packers' "droves" of heavy hogs cost $4.92@4.99.

Beef cattle averaging 1,200 to 1,700 lbs are 50@80c lower than one year ago. Heavy packing hogs are 60@80c lower, and sheep 25@40c lower than one year ago.

Actual receipts of hogs last Tuesday, 34,960, were the largest in almost a year, or since Jan. 31, 1888, when 47,221 arrived.

Packers and refrigerator men are beginning to worry about the "crop" of ice. Swift & Co. generally lay in between 250,000 and 300,000 tons each season.

Reports from Montana state that cattle thus far this season have wintered better than in over ten years past, in fact there have been no losses to speak of, while this time a year ago reports were bad.

Present prices for native beef cattle outside of the few fancy beeves at fancy prices are about the lowest on record. Good shipping steers averaging 1,300 lbs sold at $3.45, and export steers sold as low as $3.90@4.00. Prices are 40@60c lower than the high time last week. The market now is ruinously low, and the "country" can't stand such declines as we have had this week.

St. John and Brown sold 15 head of extra fine Short-Horn cattle Wednesday at $5.30. A Pittsburg butcher bought them for fine trade. E. Cain of Bagley, Ia., was the feeder. A commission man said: "Shippers contracted a good many hogs in the country on the strength of last week's advance, and most of them have lost heavily."

Armour's hog buyers had everything pretty much their own way in the hog market Tuesday, but on 'Change it was different, as the market for mess pork ruled strong under good "short" buying by Armour and Cudahy. The market at the Stock-Yards closed comparatively steady at 5@10c decline, but nearly 20,000 remained unsold.

CATTLE—Wednesday's cattle market was demoralized. The feeling was weak and the "big four" and other buyers hammered the market unmercifully. Country shippers lost thousands of dollars, and prevailing prices are the lowest in over a year, if not really the lowest on record. Cattle averaging almost 1,600 lbs sold at $4.25. The pens were full in all directions, and it was hard to get pens for yarding fresh receipts. [illegible] were 10@15c lower than yesterday. The buyers were indifferent and hard to please, as they could afford to be. Present prices are 40@60c lower than the highest point one week ago. Cattle such as sold one week ago at $4.75@5.00 are now selling with much difficulty at $4.25@4.50, and such as then brought $4.00@4.25 are now hard to sell at $3.50@3.65. Dressed-beef men bought some 1,230-lb cattle at $3.15@3.25, [illegible] Texas cattle at $3.25, and 1,404-lb cattle at [illegible]. They bought perhaps a dozen loads at [illegible]. The shippers bought 1,389 to 1,433-lb cattle at $3.45@3.87½, with 1,471 to 1,577-lb cattle at $3.90@4.00. One car-load of double extra Short-Horn steers, averaging 1,698 lbs, sold at $5.30. The next highest was $4.75 for a fancy load of 1,649-lb steers. The next highest price was $4.30, but the bulk of beef cattle sold at $3.25@3.85. Native cows sold 10@15c lower than yesterday. Stock cattle sold slowly owing to the demoralized state of the fat cattle market. Stockers and feeders were fully 10@15c lower.

Fancy beeves, 1,500 to 1,700 lbs	[illegible]
Good to choice steers, 1,200 to 1,500 lbs	[illegible]
Fair to good, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs	[illegible]
Poor to fair, 900 to 1,250 lbs	[illegible]
Fancy cows and heifers	[illegible]
Poor to choice cows, 850 to 1,100 lbs	[illegible]
Poor to choice bulls, 900 to 1,800 lbs	[illegible]
Stock steers, 500 to 900 lbs	[illegible]
Feeding steers, 900 to 1,200 lbs	[illegible]
Veal calves, 100 to 300 lbs	[illegible]
Milch cows, per head	[illegible]

HOGS—Wednesday's hog market was unsatisfactory. Shippers, speculators, and some of the packers bought hogs early at Tuesday's prices, but the leading packers acted indifferent and demanded concessions of 10c. Armour's buyers were decidedly "bearish," and "pegged" good packing hogs at [illegible], but it was a game of "freeze out," as commission men were firm in their views. Later in the day Armour bought quite a good many at $4.95@5.00, and some big hogs sold to him after 2 o'clock at the latter figure. The market up to noon ruled 5@10c lower, but there was more tone to the market late in the day, though nearly 20,000 remained unsold. Packers and shippers together only bought 21,000, while fresh and "stale" offerings amounted to about 40,000. Most of the heavy hogs sold at $4.90@5.00; mixed sold principally at $4.90@[illegible] and light largely at $5.00@5.05. Rough heavy quotable at $4.80@4.90. Common light sold as low as $4.90. Heavy hogs closed 30@35c lower than one week ago.

SHEEP—Fresh receipts of sheep were large. The demand was active and values were steady. Lambs averaging 74 to 100 lbs sold at $5.50@6.00. Native sheep averaging 74 to 141 lbs sold at $2.50@5.30, principally at $4.25@4.75; several lots sold at $5.00@5.25. About 2,800 corn-fed Westerns averaging 110 to 128 lbs sold at $4.50@4.75.

OTHER MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 16.—BEEVES—Receipts, 2,000, including 26 car-loads for city slaughterers direct and 84 car-loads for the market, and 8 car-loads of sale cattle were in the pens besides from previous arrivals. The market was dull and lower for all below prime, and good cattle were barely steady; steers, all natives, sold at $3.75@5.00 per 100 lbs; bulls and dry cows at $2.10@3.30, with a few choice bulls up to $3.75; exports, 2,500 beeves and 800 quarters.

SHEEP—Receipts, 8,000, and 1,000 carried over yesterday; firm at strong prices; sales of common to best at $4.00@6.00 per 100 lbs. Lambs rather dull and easier, acting with a downward tendency; ordinary to strictly prime went at $6.40@7.75 per 100 lbs.

HOGS—Receipts, 10,500, all for slaughterers direct; none offered alive; dull feeling and nominal value; $5.25@5.85.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 16.—CATTLE—Receipts, 4,306; shipments, 260. Dull, weak, and lower; good to choice corn-fed, $4.15@4.50; common to medium, $3.15@4.05; stockers and feedings, $2.00@3.35; cows, $1.25@2.60.

HOGS—Receipts, 9,178; shipments, none. Opened steady to 5c lower, closing dull and full 5c lower; good to choice, $4.80@4.85; common to medium, $4.40@4.75.

SHEEP—Receipts, 2,514; shipments, 132. Strong for good, and active; good to choice muttons, $4.00@4.25; common to medium, $2.00@3.60.

Sioux City, Ia., Jan. 16.—CATTLE—Receipts, 125; shipments, 225; feeders, stockers, and butchers' stock in good demand; prime, $3.00@4.25; feeders, $2.25@3.00; stockers and fat cows, $1.50@2.60; canners and bulk, $1.00@1.75; veal calves, $2.00@4.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,500; market opened steady at yesterday's close, and closed 5c lower; light and mixed, $4.65@4.75; heavy, $4.75@4.85.

Omaha, Neb., Jan. 16.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,000; 10c lower, dull. Prime 1,300 to 1,500 lb steers, $3.50@4.00; 1,100 to 1,300 lbs, $3.00@3.50; feeders, $2.75@3.30; common to good cows, $1.25@2.50; choice to fancy, $2.10@2.75; bulls, $1.75@2.40.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,400; on sale 5,400; held over, 2,000; opened steady on light, 5c lower on heavy; closed 10c lower; heavy, $4.75@4.85; light, 4.65@4.80; mixed, $4.70@4.80.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Liverpool, Jan. 16.—PROVISIONS—Pork—Holders offer moderately; prime mess Eastern, 73s 9d, dull; do Western, 65s, dull. Lard—Holders offer moderately; spot and January, 38s, dull; February and March, 37s 9d, dull.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Holders offer moderately; new No. 2 winter, 7s 10½d, dull; do spring, 8s 1d, steady. Flour—Holders offer moderately; 12s, firm. Corn—Holders offer moderately; spot easy at 4s 3½d for new; January, 4s 1½d, dull; February and March, 4s 1d, dull.

New York, Jan. 16.—[Special.]—COTTON—There was a drop of 6@8 points, attributed primarily to a liberal interior movement of the crop. Liverpool, moreover, was disappointing, coming only slightly higher, though the "spot" sales there were large. In the afternoon there was more cotton offered than the market was willing to take, and prices fell off easily. Hubbard, Price & Co. bought early. Some who bought heavily yesterday, however, were sellers in the later trading today. White was a buyer. Henry Hentz & Co. were large sellers today, and a German house also sold. The rest of the selling was scattered.

WHEAT—The option sales here today were 2,000,000 bu, including March at 99⅞@99⅝c, May at $1.02@1.01 1-16@1.01⅝@1.01⅜c, June at $1.02@1.00⅝@1.01⅜c, and December at 97⅜@95¾c; January quoted at 96¾c, and February 97½c; Chicago curb, $1.00⅜c. The cash sales were 8,000 bu No. 2 red at 2⅜c under May for milling. No. 2 red was quoted at 97c in elevator.

CORN—Opened stronger, but options later on declined ¼@⅜c. Cash was firmer. The option sales were 600,000 bu, including No. 2 mixed for January at 44⅜@44⅛@44½c; February at 44⅞@44⅝@44⅝c; March at 45⅛@45⅝@45⅛c; May at 45@45⅛c; steamer for February at 42c. The cash sales were 200,000 bu, including 15 loads for export at 44⅜@44⅜c for No. 2 mixed in elevator; 41½@41⅝c for steamer mixed in elevator; 41¼@42c for do yellow; 41⅜@42¼c for do white and 38⅛@39c for No. 3 mixed in elevator.

OATS—Were firmer. The option sales were [illegible],000 bu, including No. 2 mixed at 31⅞@32c for February and 32 11-16@32⅝c for May. The cash sales were 150,000 bu at 31⅞@31⅝c for No. 2 mixed and 34⅛@34⅝c for do white.

BUTTER—Weak.
CHEESE—Steady.
EGGS—Weak.
SUGAR—Quiet and unchanged.

FLOUR—Receipts, 18,807 pkgs; exports, 3,484 brls, 12,791 sacks; generally easy; moderate trade; sales, 15,535 brls.

COFFEE—Options opened steady, unchanged to 5 points; closed steady 5@10 points above yesterday; dull; sales, 35,500 bags, including January, 15.40c; February, 15.35; March, 15.25@15.30c; April, 15.25@15.30; May, 15.30@15.35c; June, 15.35c; July, 15.35@15.40c; August, 15.40@15.45c; September, 15.45@15.50c; October, 15.50c; November, 15.55c; December, 15.60c.

DRY GOODS—A fair general trade for this period continues to be reported, though plain cottons are temporarily quiet. The outlook for woolen goods is improving. The market throughout was firm except in some styles of heavy colored cottons and Southern heavy brown cottons. The advance in print cloths to 4c foreshadows an early advance in prints. The market is bare of many descriptions of plain and fancy cotton goods. The jobbing trade is yet without animation.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—BUTTER—Western extra creamery at 28@30c; firsts, 25@26c; extra imitation creamery, 21@22c; seconds, 18c; factory, 16@19c for fair to choice; New York and Vermont extra creamery, 28@30c; firsts, 25@27c; good to choice dairy, 22@24c; fair to good, at 19@20c; Eastern creamery, 28@30c per lb for good to choice lots.

CHEESE—Choice new New York, 11½@12c per lb; firsts, 10@11c; seconds, 8@9c; Vermont extra, 11@12c; firsts, 9@10c; seconds, 7@8c.

EGGS—Eastern extra, 20½@21c; Vermont and New Hampshire extra, 20@22c; Western choice, 19@20c per doz.

Duluth, Minn., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—WHEAT—Was fairly steady today, but was ¼@⅜c higher than last night. Cash closed at $1.10¾, January $1.11, May $1.17½, June $1.17¾. Cars on track, 11. Receipts, 28,000 bu.

Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 16.—WHEAT—Sample tables contained less wheat than for many a day, and the quality of that offering was mostly inferior. Little No. 1 Northern wheat was seen, and No. 1 hard has been offered for three days. There was little inquiry from local millers, but there were orders enough in to clear away more wheat had it been offered. A little No. 1 Northern was for sale, but it was skin grade and hardly came up to the requirements of buyers. Only 52 cars were posted on the board as receipts, and 42 were shipped. One or two local millers were looking for grade wheat later in the session. Closing quotations: No. 1 hard, January, $1.14; February, $1.14; May, $1.17; track, $1.16. No. 1 Northern, January, $1.03¾; February $1.03¾; May, $1.05¾; track, $1.05@1.07. No. 2 Northern, January, 95c; February, 96c; May, 96c; track, 95@97c.

The *Northwestern Miller* today says: "The flour output received another boost last week, being about 25,000 brls heavier than the week before. There were 15 mills which made flour, but the greater number of them got out an amount much under their ordinary capacity. The aggregate production for the week (ending Jan. 12) was 88,050 brls—averaging 14,675 brls daily—against 78,880 brls the previous week and 106,400 brls for the corresponding time in 1888. Nine mills were in motion today, representing 12,000 brls capacity. Six of these, embracing an equal number of the larger flour-mills, were using their engines. The water power is not the least improved, and those mills compelled to depend upon it entirely usually have a pretty tough experience. Two mills of 2,300 brls capacity have been making a hard fight to run, but they are not able to grind much, except at night, when the water usually rises to some extent. Loose ice, bark, sand, etc., accumulate at the water racks and are a serious hindrance at times. One mill, running with steam altogether, is selling flour to four or five others that are shut down. The flour market is quiet, with no specially new features, except that perhaps values are slightly shaded by some parties. There was quite a good demand along about Saturday, and sales were fair, but the weakness in wheat since has largely stopped this. The export trade is light and some millers are asking less than a week ago. Quotations: London c. i. f., 280 lbs, patents, 38@39s 6d; bakers', 29s; low grades, 14@17s 9d. The direct exports for the week were 14,800 brls (one day's production), against 17,125 brls the preceding week. There were 287,130 bu wheat received for the week ending Jan. 12. The shipments were: Wheat, 156,048 bu; flour, 67,603 brls; mill-stuff, 2,641 tons.

Toledo, O., Jan. 16.—GRAIN—Wheat active, easier; cash, $1.01; May, 98¾c; July, 89c. Corn dull, steady; cash, 34c. Oats quiet, steady; No. 2 white, 28½c.

CLOVER-SEED—Lower; cash, $5.30; February, $5.32½; March, $5.37½.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 6,000 bu; corn, 12,000 bu; oats, 5,000 bu; clover-seed, 400 bags.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, 22,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu; clover-seed, 530 bags.

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 16.—TURPENTINE—Firm at 43½c.

Savannah, Ga., Jan. 16.—TURPENTINE—Steady; 43@43½c.

A Sheriff Sued for Heavy Damages.

MASON CITY, Ia., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—The attachment on the T. F. Fisher stock of boots and shoes was today sustained by the court. In October Fisher made a wholesale transfer of a large stock of boots and shoes to several different firms. Fisher soon after failed, and creditors attached the whole stock on the ground that the sales were not bona fide. Mrs. M. A. Allen, in whose name the business was conducted here, now sues Sheriff Kirk for $10,000 for the wrongful seizure of the goods.

Another Wild Man of the Woods.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—The capture of a curious hermit in the forests of Russell County, near Horsefork Creek, is reported. When approached he endeavored to escape, but his pursuers soon stopped him. He refused to talk much, and would not tell how, when, nor why he came into the forest. He had constructed a rude hut of brick laid on poles, and his household goods consisted of an ax, a bottle, and a broken jug.

Liebig Company's Extract of Meat. Only kind guaranteed genuine by Baron Liebig.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE (exclusive edition) is sent to any address by m[ail]
$6 A YEA[R]
All postage prepaid; Sunday includ[ed] In the city delivered by carrier for [...] week, respectively.

VOLUME XLIX

LOTTERY MEN ARE

WORKING THEIR SCHEME T[O ...] PROSECUTION.

Fear of Police Interference Le[ads] to Adopt New Tactics—Prize[s ...] by Mail and Tickets Disposed o[f ...] Traveling Agents—The Citiz[ens' As]sociation Makes a Weak Att[ack ...] Administration—A Talk with [...] and Inspector Bonfield.

Room No. 22 in the building [...] Washington street was throng[ed] yesterday with shabby-looking [...] sentative of nearly every nation [...] found in this cosmopolitan city [...] them wore overcoats and most of t[...] hungry. It was the day following t[he] drawing of the Louisiana State L[ottery ...] the crowd that surged through th[e ...] room No. 22 were the holders of tic[kets ...]

The "office" is run by Frank [...] the sole business conducted is [...] Louisiana lottery tickets. Th[e ...] to the main hall is directly opposit[e ...] Bonfield's office. From his wi[ndow ...] be seen the long line of men e[...] main doorway. Once inside the [...] room No. 22 goes about fifty feet [...] turns to the right, and sees a lo[...] tending to the south again the en[...] of the building and opening out in[...] The last room on the right is the [...] fice. It is an L shaped room and [...] a high blind rail cuts the place in [...]



THE INTERIOR OF THE OF[FICE]

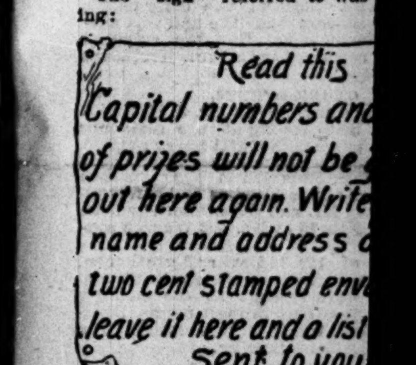
posters are pasted on the walls [...] forth that no lists of the draw[ing ...] furnished to patrons, but if the [...] ticket desires to know the resu[lt ...] leave an addressed and stamp[ed ...] with the proprietor and a list wil[l ...] ally received.

A TRIBUNE reporter purchased [a] ticket several days ago from an [...] agent. Yesterday he called at M[...] office to see if he had won the c[...] The reporter took his place in th[e ...] of men who had called on Mr. Mo[ore ...] same purpose. Every one was to[ld ...] the sign," and was given a card [...] as follows:

C. W. CURRY,
183 MADISON-ST.,
CHICAGO, ILL.

"Go there," said Mr. Moore, [...] the card, "and get the New Orle[ans ...] containing the official drawing li[st ...]

The "sign" referred to was [...] ing:



THE SIGN ON THE WA[LL]

The reporter finally reached t[he ...] Moore stood in front of the aper[ture ...] left stood a smooth-faced young [...] ing a rusty brown coat, and at [...] rear sat a tall, dark-complex[ioned ...] dressed in the hight of fashion.

"Can I get a list of the draw[ing of yes]terday?" asked the reporter.

"Now, haven't you heard me [tell the] men before you that we don't gi[ve them] here? Leave your address and stamp, and you'll get a list as [soon as they] arrive," replied Mr. Moore petul[antly].

"But I used to get them here."

"I know, but Bonfield and [...] after us."

"I am going away for a few d[ays ...] the list to this address, will you [...]

"Certainly."

The reporter then gave Mr. M[oore ...] dressed envelope and a two-cent [...]

"Where can I buy tickets?"

"Right here. You can get al[l ...] any time after they arrive. Tic[kets for the] next drawing will not reach us t[...] of January."

"Can't you give me a list o[f the] prizes drawn?"

"I told you we can't give out [...] tion here. Wait till the New O[rleans ...] arrive."

"But I am going away."

"Can't help it. We'll take [...] police interference."

"How is it you can sell ticket[s ...]"

"Now you are asking too ma[ny ...] Come here at any time after th[...] and you can get all the tickets [...] pay for."

From other sources the re[porter ...] that if he should return at [...] time Mr. Moore's pledge would [...] be made good. The most that [...] if application should be mad[e ...] office for tickets would be to [...] some traveling agent who mig[ht ...] a neighboring saloon with [...] pocket. The tickets are usual[ly ...] quietly through saloonkeeper[s ...] Citizens' Association report [...] "barbers."

THE CORPORATION COUNSE[L ...]

Corporation Counsel Green [...] opinion that if a circular ann[ouncing ...] numbers had drawn prizes also [...] announcement of a coming dr[awing ...] unlawful and would make the [...] ble to the fine of $100, which w[...] penalty for advertising a lo[ttery ...] circular only treated of a past [...] announcing winning numbers [...] was not prepared to say definit[ely ...] unlawful. This is the characte[r ...] lists distributed recently [...] office and the distribution [...] drew the large crowds [...] in Ambler's report. The [...] held that the distribution of [...] is not prohibited by the statut[e ...] there is a doubt about it in the [...] Corporation Counsel Moore ha[s ...] ing the lists, and as THE TR[IBUNE ...] found yesterday all applicants [...] ed to buy a New Orleans p[aper ...] tain the winning numbers, or [...] names and a postage stamp a[...] they receive the lists by ma[il ...]

THEY MAKE OUT A W[...]

The Complaint of the Citizen[s' ...] Is a Boomeran[g ...]

THE TRIBUNE'S article of y[esterday in re]gard to the conspiracy of J. [...]